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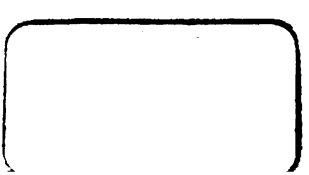

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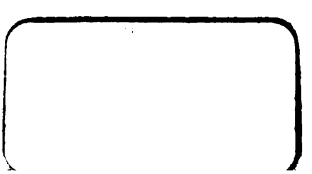

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MEN OF THE TIME:

A Dictionary of Contemporaries,

CONTAINING

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF

EMINENT CHARACTERS OF BOTH SEXES.

SEVENTH EDITION,

REVISED AND BROUGHT DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME.

LONDON:
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND SONS,
THE BROADWAY, LUDGATE;
NEW YORK: 416, BROOME STREET.
1868.

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PREFACE.

IN preparing the seventh edition of "MEN OF THE TIME, A DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARIES," the aim of the work, as explained in former impressions, has been kept steadily in view, viz., "to furnish in as compact a form as possible, a series of biographical sketches of eminent living persons, of both sexes, in all parts of the civilized world." The work, limited to no particular class, addresses itself to all, thus presenting the largest body of contemporary biography which has yet appeared in this country.

The Editor, convinced that an earnest endeavour to consolidate and supplement the labours of his predecessors is the best tribute he could offer to their zeal and perseverance, has introduced into this edition two entirely new features, calculated, he believes, to enhance its value as a work of general reference. The first, a Key to assumed names, will enable the reader at once to trace the authorship of any volume published with only initials or a pseudonym affixed, or, as in the case with many female writers, with the maiden name necessarily relinquished after marriage; and the second, a Biographical Index containing the dates of birth and death of eminent characters who have passed away from the scene of their earthly labours, and a reference to the edition or editions of this work in which their Biography is to be found. The last-mentioned will render "MEN OF THE TIME" in every sense a Biographical Dictionary, affording information respecting distinguished contemporaries whose career has closed, as well as respecting those who still play their parts in the great drama of life.

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Each successive edition of the work reflects the changing character of human existence. Whilst new names are continually emerging from obscurity, and fresh claimants coming forward to demand a niche in the temple of fame, death strikes down others whose renown is accomplished; and even whilst these sheets have been passing through the press, several eminent persons, whose biographies will be found in this volume, have in one sense ceased to be "Men of the Time," though they may still be regarded as the contemporaries of this generation. Foremost amongst those who have been thus recently removed may be mentioned Sir A. Alison, Bart.; Mr. E. H. Baily, R.A.; Mr. R. Bell, The Right Hon. Sir F. Bruce, M. Civiale, Earl of Colchester, Mr. J. D'Alton, Count Duchâtel, Mr. Faraday, M. A. Fould, Dr. Higgin (Bishop of Derry), Lady Gifford, Lord Kingsdown, Dr. Lonsdale (Bishop of Lichfield), Marshal O'Donnell, Earl of Rosse, Sir J. South, and Dr. Strachan (Bishop of Toronto).

As it is the desire both of the Publishers and Editor to render the work as accurate and complete as possible, suggestions for new names, corrections, and additional information are respectfully invited. All communications addressed to the Editor of "MEN OF THE TIME," care of Messrs. ROUTLEDGE & SONS, will be thankfully received.

G. H. TOWNSEND.

LONDON, *November*, 1867.

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KEY TO ASSUMED NAMES,

&c.

A. *See* Arnold, M.
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Higgin. *See* Bellew, Rev. J. C. M.
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Patty Lee. *See* Carey, A.
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Phiz. *See* Browne, H. K., and Dickens, C.
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Prat, De. *See* Lamartine.
Preacher, The Boy. *See* Spurgeon, Rev. C. H.
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Rivière, Miss A. *See* Bishop, Lady A.
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Sheridan, Miss C. E. *See* Norton, Hon. Mrs. C. E.
Silverpen. *See* Meteyard, E.
Smith, Miss B. L. *See* Bodichon, Madame.
Smith, Miss C. L. *See* Gascoigne, Mrs. C. L.
Somerville, Sir W. M. *See* Meredyth, Lord.
Souffrant, Jacques. *See* Ulbach, L.
Stephens, Miss K. *See* Essex, Dowager Countess of.
Stephens, Mrs. S. L. *See* Duvernay Y. M. L.
Stickney, Miss S. *See* Ellis, Mrs.
Strickland, Miss S. *See* Moodie, Mrs. S.
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Timon. *See* Cormenin, Vicomte de.
Toulmin, Miss C. *See* Crosland, Mrs. C.
Tree, Miss E. *See* Kean, Mrs. C.
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V. *See* Clive, Mrs. C.
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Woolgar, Miss S. J. *See* Mellon, Mrs. A.

Yendys, Sydney. *See* Dobell, S.
Young Ireland. *See* Duffy, C. G.

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MEN OF THE TIME.

AALI PASHA, MEHEMET EMIN, a Turkish statesman, was born at Constantinople in 1815, and at the early age of fifteen years, upon the recommendation of Reschid Pasha, entered the public service. In 1834 he was appointed second secretary to the Embassy of the Porte at Vienna. In November, 1837, he was appointed Grand Interpreter to the Divan; was *chargé d'affaires* at London, 1838-9; Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1840; Ambassador to England, 1841-4; Member of the Supreme Council of State and Justice, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Chancellor of the Imperial Divan, 1844-46. When Reschid Pasha became Grand Vizier, Aali succeeded him as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and remained constant to him throughout the various political vicissitudes of 1846-52. Having been promoted to the dignity of Muchir, he changed his title to Pasha. Aali was Grand Vizier from August to November, 1852, and retired on the rejection of a proposed Ottoman loan. In May, 1854, he was appointed Governor of Broussa, and in October recalled to Constantinople and made President of the Council of the Tanzimat and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1855 he represented the Porte at the Conferences of Vienna, and returned to occupy the post of Grand Vizier, to which he had been appointed during his absence. Aali, as first plenipotentiary of the Porte, took an active part in the Conference of Paris. He resigned the Grand Viziership, November 1, 1856, and was replaced by Reschid Pasha. He re-entered the council November 20, but speedily resigned his appointment. Upon the death of Reschid Pasha he was again appointed Grand Vizier, Jan. 11, 1858, and being shortly after superseded, remained in the Cabinet as President of the Tanzimat. He was again made Grand Vizier; was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nov. 22, 1861, and concluded the Treaty of Commerce with England and France. In May, 1864, he was President of the Conference of the Representatives of the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris, and which met in order to regulate the political situation of Roumania. Aali Pasha, who is decorated with the Imperial Orders of the Medjidié and of Merit of the First Class, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, St. Stephen of Austria, the Red Eagle of Prussia, St. Anne of Russia, &c., addressed a circular note to the Protecting Powers respecting the revolution in Candia in 1866, and was again appointed Grand Vizier, Feb. 11, 1867.

ABBOTT, THE REV. JACOB, born in Maine, United States, about 1802, and educated at Bowdoin College, where he took the usual degree before entering on the ministry of the Independent body, is the author of many works for the young; amongst which may be mentioned "The Young Christian," "The Corner Stone," &c., "Harper's Story Books," &c., and of some "Illustrated Histories."

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Stevens Cabot,

ABBOTT, The Rev. John, younger brother of the above, born in Maine, United States, in 1806, was educated at Bowdoin College, and at a college of the Independent Congregationalists at Andover, Massachusetts. Though he entered upon the pastoral office in connection with that body, like his brother, he has devoted himself to literature, and is best known as the author of "The Mother at Home," "The Child at Home," a "History of the French Revolution," "History of the Emperor Napoleon Buonaparte," and a history of the European Monarchies.

ABD-EL-KADER, the third of the four sons of a Marabout chief named Sidi-el-Hadji-Meheddin, was born in the environs of Mascara, in 1807. When Charles X. of France undertook the Algerine expedition, Abd-el-Kader, though young, was, on account of his powers of mind and body, elected chief by some of the tribes, in the hope that he would deliver their country from anarchy. Shortly afterwards he was proclaimed Emir of Mascara, and declared a religious war against the French, who concluded with him a treaty, which constituted him sovereign of the province of Oran, with a right of the monopoly of the commerce of the entire country, similar to that exercised by Mehemet Ali in Egypt. Being desirous of extending his dominions, he soon became embroiled with the French, and for more than ten years he waged war against them, until he was defeated, Dec. 23, 1843, by Marshal Bugeaud, to whom he capitulated on the faith of a promise that he should be allowed to retire to Alexandria or to St. Jean d'Acre. Instead, however, of fulfilling this promise, the French authorities imprisoned him in the castle of Pau, whence he was transferred, in 1848, to that of Amboise, near Blois. Here he remained until after the proclamation of the empire in 1852, when he was released by the emperor Louis Napoleon, having sworn upon the Koran not to oppose the French rule in Africa. Abd-el-Kader not only kept his word, but treated with great kindness and consideration the Christian population of the East at the time of the Syrian massacres in 1860, for which good service he received a decoration from the emperor of the French. He took up his residence at Boursa, the ancient Prusa, and on its destruction by an earthquake, Feb. 25, 1852, obtained permission from the French Government, from which he receives a pension, to remove first to Constantinople and then to Damascus. In 1863 he visited Egypt, inspected the works of the Suez Canal, and made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

ABDUL-AZIZ KHAN. (*See* Turkey, Sultan of.)

A'BECKETT, Sir William, brother of the late Gilbert Abbot A'Beckett, born in London in 1806, and educated at Westminster School, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1829. In literature he is known as the editor of the "Universal Biography," and the author of the greater part of "The Georgian Era." He was appointed successively Solicitor and Attorney General of New South Wales, and resident Judge at Port Phillip, a post which he exchanged for that of Chief Justice of Victoria on its erection into a separate colony. He retired and returned to England in 1863.

ABERCORN (Marquis of), James Hamilton, K.G., P.C., Duke of Chatelherault in France; heir male of the house of Hamilton, was born Jan. 21, 1811, and married Oct. 25, 1832, Lady Louisa-Jane Russell, second daughter of John, 6th Duke of Bedford, by whom he has had seven children. His lordship, who held the office of Groom of the Stole to H.R.H. Prince Albert, was, on the accession to power of Earl Derby's Administration, in 1866, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. His lordship was served heir male of the body of the 1st Duke of Chatelherault, Jan. 13, 1862, and, as such heir male of the 1st Duke, claims the original title of Duke of Chatelherault of 1549. He is lord-lieutenant and custos-rotulorum of co. Donegal, colonel of the

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Donegal militia, and major-general of the Royal Archers.

ABERDEEN AND ORKNEY (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. T. G. SUTHER, ordained in 1837, was consecrated bishop of this see in 1857.

ABOUT, EDMOND-FRANÇOIS-VALENTIN, author, born at Dieuze (Meurthe), February 14, 1828, pursued his studies at the Lycée Charlemagne, won the prize of honour in 1848, and passed in 1851 to the French School of Athens. In Greece he directed his attention to archæological studies, and made his first appearance as an author with "La Grèce Contemporaine" (1855), which was well received. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* he published a kind of autobiographical novel, "Tolla," in 1855, followed by "Les Mariages de Paris" in 1856, and "Germaine" in 1857. His well-known pamphlet, "La Question Romaine," which urged the abolition of the Pope's temporal power, and was supposed to have been inspired by the Emperor, appeared soon after. In 1860 he published two other political pamphlets, "The New Map of Europe," and "Prussia in 1860." "Les Coquins d'Agents de Change" was published in 1861, the third edition of "Le Cas de M. Guerin," "Madelon," and "Dernières Lettres d'un bon jeune homme à sa cousine Madeleine" in 1863; "Le Progès" in 1864; "La Vielle Roche" in the *Moniteur du Soir* in 1865. M. About, who received the Legion of Honour August 15, 1858, married Mdlle. de Guillerville, May 24, 1864. He has written several vaudevilles and other dramatic pieces. In 1866 M. About was commissioned by the Emperor to draw up a report on the state of public opinion in France.

ABRAHAM, DR. (*See* WELLINGTON, BISHOP OF.)

ABYSSINIA (KING OF), THEODORUS or THEODORE, whose name has been frequently brought before the public in connection with the detention and imprisonment of English subjects, was born of humble parentage in Quard, on the borders of Western Amhara, and was educated in a convent, in which he was placed under restraint by his mother. Thence Dejajmatch Kassai, that being the name of the king, escaped to his uncle, Dejatch Comfu, a noted rebel, with whom he imbibed a taste for warlike pursuits, and eventually became ruler of a large portion of the territory over which he reigns. Naturally ambitious and politic, he succeeded in pacifying for a time several of the chiefs who had aided him in obtaining authority. Some of the more powerful chiefs, however, were not so easily brought under his rule. After numerous struggles with Kaisers Menin, mother of Ras Ali, a treaty was concluded between Ras Ali and the king, the former receiving the title of *Dejatch* or duke, and the provinces which he had subdued. In 1853 this treaty was broken, and the contracting parties became deadly enemies. Kassai at last defeated his father-in-law, and took him prisoner. The ambition of Kassai grew with his power, and having subdued the western part of the kingdom, he desired the possession of Tigre and Shoa. The governor of the first-named place, a man of some ability, did his utmost to frustrate the designs of the king, but after being vanquished in a battle, was compelled to submit. Shortly after Kassai made himself master of the Amber Hai, where lay concealed a large amount of treasure and munitions of war, and Feb. 5, 1855, he was crowned at the church of Marian Deresgie, by the Abuna Salama. King Theodore excels in all manly pursuits, and his general manners are polite and engaging. When, however, his purposes are crossed his temper is said to be terrible. His name has been brought before the public by his cruel imprisonment of the English consul and missionaries without any just cause.

ACHENBACH, ANDREW, artist, born at Cassel, Sept. 29, 1815, studied at Düsseldorf, under Schadow. In the Paris "Exposition" of 1855, M. Achenbach had five pictures, viz.,

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"Marée haute à Ostende," "Vue de Corleone en Sicile," "Mer orageuse sur la côte de Sicile," "Kermesse en Hollande," and "Clair de Lune." In 1844 M. Achenbach obtained a third-class medal at the "Exposition" at Paris, and a medal of the first class in 1855. He is a member of the Royal Academies of Berlin, Amsterdam, Philadelphia, Antwerp, &c., and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 9, 1864.

ACLAND, HENRY WENTWORTH, M.D., F.R.S., &c., fourth son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., born in 1815, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, was elected, in 1841, to a Fellowship at All Souls. He took the degree of M.D. at Oxford in 1848, is Physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, and was appointed Lee's Reader in Anatomy in 1845. Dr. Acland, who is a warm advocate of cleanliness, drainage, and athletic exercise as the best preventives of disease, has published an account of the visitation of cholera at Oxford in 1854, besides other books and pamphlets. He accompanied the Prince of Wales to America in 1860 as his medical attendant.

ACOSTA, JOAQUIM, a colonel of Engineers in the service of New Granada, and a distinguished geographer and historian, served in 1831 in the Columbian army. In 1834, with the botanist Cespedes, he undertook a scientific expedition, extending from the valley of Socorro to that of Magdalena, and seven years later visited the country from Antioca to Anserma. Acosta afterwards repaired to Europe, and lived in Spain several years. He has published an excellent map of the territory of New Granada. His most important publication, however, is one on the "Discovery and Colonization of New Granada." M. Acosta has made some valuable contributions to the Geographical Society of Paris.

ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS, son of the late John Quincy Adams (sometime Minister to Russia and to England), born Aug. 18, 1807, at Boston, Massachusetts, was educated at St. Petersburg and in London, and graduated at Harvard University in 1825. He was admitted to the bar and elected a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1828, was a candidate for the Vice-Presidentship with Mr. Van Buren on the Free Soil ticket in 1848, and was a member of the House of Representatives and Chairman of Committee on Manufactures from 1860–66. Mr. Adams published an edition of "Letters of Mrs. Adams," in 1848, having edited the "Life and Works of John Adams" in the previous year. He was sent to England as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America in 1861, in place of Mr. Dallas, immediately on the outbreak of the civil war, and carried on a diplomatic correspondence with Earl Russell, in reference to the steam rams built by Mr. Laird in the Mersey, and other matters.

ADAMS, JOHN COUCH, the astronomer, is the son of a small farmer near Bodmin, in Cornwall, where he was born about 1818. He entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, was Senior Wrangler in 1843, was soon after elected to a Fellowship, and became one of the Mathematical tutors of his college. In 1841 he applied himself to the investigation of the irregularities in the motion of Uranus, in order to find out whether they might be attributed to the action of some unknown planet, and thence, if possible, to determine approximately the elements of its orbit. In 1844, through Professor Challis, a correspondence was opened with the Astronomer Royal; and in October, 1845, Mr. Adams sent to the Greenwich Observatory a paper of results, showing that the perturbations of Uranus were caused by some planet within certain assumed limits. The Astronomer Royal wrote to him, Nov. 5, inquiring whether the perturbation would explain the error of the *radius vector* of Uranus; but from some unexplained cause, Mr. Adams delayed his reply. On the 10th of the same month M. Le Verrier published in the "Comptes Rendus" of the French

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Academy a paper on "The Perturbations of Uranus produced by Jupiter and Saturn;" and the place assigned by him to the disturbing planet was the same, within one degree, as that calculated by Mr. Adams. The Council of the Royal Society doubted whether their annual medal was due to Mr. Adams or to M. Le Verrier; but ultimately, as there was no precedent in favour of bestowing a double medal, they decided on conferring a testimonial on each claimant instead. In January, 1847, Mr. Adams privately circulated a paper explanatory of "The observed Irregularities in the Motion of Uranus," which was subsequently reprinted in the "Nautical Almanack" for 1851. In 1858 he succeeded the late Dean Peacocke as Lowndean Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge.

ADAMS, WILLIAM BRIDGES, the son of a gentleman who took an active part in the election contests of Westminster in the days of Sir F. Burdett, was born in London in 1797. Ill-health compelled him while young to visit a genial climate, and he travelled over a great part of the continent of Europe and South and North America. He devoted himself to engineering pursuits, having been for some time a pupil of John Farey, the well-known engineer, and materially assisted in effecting improvements in railway mechanism and in the construction of artillery, ships, &c., for which he has taken out several patents. Mr. Adams, who is the author of "English Pleasure Carriages," "The Producing Man's Companion," and of various pamphlets on questions of the day, has also written extensively on engineering and social subjects in periodical literature of the day, including the *Westminster Review*, *Tait's Magazine*, *The Old* and *New Monthly*, *Foreign Quarterly*, *The Times*, *Spectator*, *Mechanics' Magazine*, and *Practical Mechanics' Magazine*, *The Engineer*, *Once a Week*, &c.

ADDERLEY, THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES BOWYER, eldest son of the late C. C. Adderley, Esq., of Ham's Hall, Warwickshire, and Norton, Staffordshire, was born in 1814, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1835. He was elected in the Conservative interest, in 1841, to represent the Northern Division of Staffordshire, which he still (1867) represents. Mr. Adderley, who was President of the Board of Health and Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education under Lord Derby's second administration of 1858–9, has taken an active part in the establishment of Colonial self-government and in the introduction of Reformatory Institutions, and is the author of pamphlets on Education and Penal Discipline, and on other subjects connected with Colonial interests. He is married to a daughter of the late Lord Leigh, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Staffordshire, and was, in 1866, appointed Under-Secretary to the Colonies in Lord Derby's third administration.

ADLER, GEORGE J., born in 1821, at Leipsic, emigrated to the United States in 1833. He graduated at the University of New York, 1844, and was Professor of German in the same institution 1846—1854. He is the author of a "German Grammar" (1846), a "German Reader" (1847), "Manual of German Literature" (1853), "Latin Grammar" (1858), a "Dictionary of the German and English Languages" (1859), a translation in verse of Goethe's "Iphigenia in Tauris," all published at New York, and other popular school-books, some of which have been translated into the French language.

ADOLPH, WILLIAM. (*See* NASSAU, DUKE OF.)

AGASSIZ, LOUIS JOHN RODOLPH, naturalist, was born May 28, 1807, in the parish of Mottier, between the lake of Neufchâtel and the lake of Morat, where his father was a pastor. In 1818 he entered the Gymnasium of Bienne, and in 1822 was removed to the Academy of Lausanne, as a reward for his proficiency in science. He studied medicine and the experimental sciences at Zürich,

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Heidelberg, and Munich, and at the last-mentioned took the degree of M.D. In Heidelberg and Munich he occupied himself more especially with comparative anatomy. Being intrusted by Martius with the publication of an account of the one hundred and sixteen species of fish collected by Spix in Brazil, he introduced a new classification. In 1839 he published "Natural History of the Freshwater Fish of Europe." "Researches on Fossil Fishes" and "Descriptions of Echinodermes" appeared whilst it was in progress. The work by which he attained his great European reputation is "Studies of Glaciers," in which he advanced a theory tending to change the prevalent views of geologists as regards the incoherent and post-tertiary formations of the globe, and the dynamical causes by which those deposits have been effected. M. Agassiz quitted Europe for the United States in 1846, and, after delivering some successful lectures in the Lowell Institute, was appointed, in 1847, Professor of Zoology and Geology in the Medical School of Charleston, South Carolina. This appointment he held for above two years, and he has since occupied himself in arranging his collections in natural history. In 1851 he explored the State of New York, and in 1852 was appointed Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the Medical College of Charleston. In 1854 he published, in conjunction with MM. A. Gould and Max Perty, an elaborate work, entitled "Universal Zoology, and General Sketches of Zoology, containing the structure, development, classification, &c., of all types of animals, living and extinct." M. Agassiz published in English a "Zoological Bibliography" (1848–50). The French Academy of Sciences awarded him their prize, with the offer of a scientific chair, which he declined, and he has received the cross of the Legion of Honour.

AIMARD, GUSTAVE, novelist, was born about 1818, embarked as a cabin-boy at an early age for America, and lived nearly ten years amongst savage tribes. He afterwards travelled through Spain, Turkey, and the Caucasus, being often mixed up in conspiracies and wars. In 1848 he went to Paris, and was appointed an officer in the Garde Mobile. After some other travels M. Aimard resolved to publish his adventures in the form of romances. "Les Trappeurs de l'Arkansas" (one of his most popular works), "Le Grand Chef des Aucas," and "Le Chercheur de Pistes" appeared in 1858; "Le Cœur loyal," "Les Francs-Tireurs," and "Les Rôdeurs de Frontières" in 1861; "La Main-Ferme" and "Valentin-Guillois" in 1862; "Les Aventuriers" and "Les Nuits Mexicaines" in 1863; "L'Araucan," "Les Chasseurs d'Abeilles," "Les Fils de la Tortue," &c. in 1864. Several of his works have appeared in the *Moniteur*. Under a pseudonym he published, in 1847, a work entitled "Un Coin du Rideau."

AINMÜLLER, MAXIMILIAN EMANUEL, born at Munich in 1807, entered the royal porcelain manufactory as decorator, and devoted his attention to the art of painting on glass with such success, that a separate establishment, of which he was made inspector, was formed for this special branch. The new institution under his direction commenced in 1826, and completed in 1833 the restoration of the windows of the Cathedral of Ratisbon, to which M. Ainmüller contributed the ornamentation, and for which he painted several of the figures. Ainmüller has assisted materially in reviving the art of miniature glass-painting, and has acquired some celebrity as an architectural painter in oil. Specimens of his achievements in the last-mentioned may be seen in Westminster Abbey.

AINSWORTH, WILLIAM FRANCIS, L.R.C.S., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., &c., cousin of W. H. Ainsworth, was born in 1807. Having travelled abroad, he became, in 1829, editor of the *Journal of Natural and Geological Science*. On the breaking out of cholera in Sunderland, in 1832, he was one of the first to repair thither in order to study

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the new epidemic, and he published the result of his observations in a work "On Pestilential Cholera." He was successively appointed surgeon to the cholera hospitals at St. George's, Hanover Square, and at Westport, Ballinrobe, Claremorris, and Newport, in Ireland. Whilst in that country he lectured on Geology in Dublin and Limerick. In 1835 he was appointed surgeon and geologist to the Euphrates Expedition, and published "Researches in Assyria, Babylonia, and Chaldæa" (1838), in which year he was also sent by the Royal Geographical Society and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to the Nestorian Christians in Kurdistan. His "Travels in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Armenia" (1842), and "Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand Greeks," of which an analysis was also given in Bohn's edition of Xenophon's "Anabasis," were the result of the two journeys, extending over a period of seven years. Mr. Ainsworth has edited "Claims of the Oriental Christians," "Lares and Penates; or, Cilicia and its Governors," "The Euphrates Valley Route to India," "On an Indo-European Telegraph by the Valley of the Tigris" (since carried out by the Turkish Government), "All Round the World," "The Illustrated Universal Gazetteer," &c. Mr. Ainsworth is a member of many foreign societies, and has contributed largely to periodical literature.

AINSWORTH, WILLIAM HARRISON, novelist, eldest son of the late Thomas Ainsworth, solicitor, of Manchester, a member of an ancient Lancashire family, was born in 1805, and having been educated at the Free Grammar School of Manchester, was articled in his sixteenth year to Mr. Kay, a leading solicitor of that city. Losing his father at nineteen, he came to London to finish his term with Mr. Jacob Phillips, of the Inner Temple. Before he was of age he published the romance of "Sir John Chiverton," which was highly praised by Sir Walter Scott. His marriage, in 1826, with a daughter of the late Mr. Ebers, publisher, of Bond Street, led Mr. Ainsworth to abandon the study of the law in order to devote himself to literature in the joint capacity of author and publisher. The latter vocation, however, he soon gave up, restricting himself to what he thenceforth regarded as his profession. "Rookwood," which appeared in 1834, established his fame as a writer of fiction, and passed through several editions: this was followed by "Crichton," which was equally successful. The first number of "Jack Sheppard" was published in January, 1839, in *Bentley's Miscellany*, of which periodical Mr. Ainsworth became editor on the retirement of Mr. Dickens in March, 1840. The story of "Jack Sheppard" has always been popular with the multitude; and soon after the appearance of Mr. Ainsworth's story in *Bentley* eight different dramatic versions were produced on the stage. The morality of the story, however, was severely impugned by some critics. "Guy Fawkes," which appeared in *Bentley*, and the "Tower of London," added to this writer's reputation. In 1841 he published, week by week, in the *Sunday Times*, "Old St. Paul's." Having at the close of 1841 retired from the editorship of *Bentley*, he established the magazine which bore his name, and in which appeared "The Miser's Daughter," "Windsor Castle," and "St. James's; or, the Court of Queen Anne;" the latter containing a generous defence of the character of Marlborough. In 1845 Mr. Ainsworth became proprietor and editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*. Three years later he published, in the *Sunday Times*, "Lancashire Witches," followed in 1854 by an historical romance, "The Star Chamber," and a domestic story, illustrative of old English manners, styled "The Flitch of Bacon, or the Custom of Dunmow,"—a custom which owes its recent revival to Mr. Ainsworth's liberality. In 1855 a collection of his "Ballads, Romantic, Fantastical, and Humorous," appeared; followed in 1856 by another novel, "The Spend-

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thrift," originally published in *Bentley's Miscellany*, which periodical had become Mr. Ainsworth's property two years previously. In 1857 he resumed and issued in monthly parts "Mervyn Clitheroe," a semi-autobiographical tale; the publication of which, in a serial form, had been accidentally interrupted. After another interval, during which he composed a spirited poem on a famous Breton legend, entitled "The Combat of the Thirty," he produced in 1860 a romance of the times of the Commonwealth, called "Ovingdean Grange," into several parts of which are interwoven his own personal experience as a resident in the South Down Country. This was followed by "The Constable of the Tower," commenced in *Bentley* in 1861, and since republished separately; "The Lord Mayor of London; or, City Life in the Last Century," in 1862; "Cardinal Pole; or, the Days of Philip and Mary," in 1863; and "John Law, the Projector," in 1864. His more recent works are the "Spanish Match; or, Charles Stuart in Madrid;" the "Constable de Bourbon," and "Old Court," a modern novel now in course of publication in *Bentley's Miscellany*. Mr. Ainsworth's writings are very popular in America; many of them have been translated into German; and versions of some exist in the French, Spanish, Dutch, and Russian languages.

AIRD, Thomas, born at Bowden, Roxburghshire, August 28, 1802, and educated at the schools of Bowden and Melrose, and at the University of Edinburgh, acted as editor of the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal* for a year, after the death of Mr. James Ballantyne, the friend of Sir Walter Scott. In 1835 he was appointed editor of the *Dumfries Herald*, a Conservative journal, which post he occupied until 1863, when he retired into private life. His chief works are:—"Religious Characteristics" (1827), "The Old Bachelor in the Old Scottish Village," a volume of tales and sketches (1845); "Poetical Works," a collected edition of his poems, new and old (1848). The poem entitled "The Devil's Dream" is, perhaps, the most popular of his productions. Mr. Aird was formerly a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and in 1852 he brought out for the family of Dr. Moir (the "Delta" of *Blackwood*), an edition of that author's select poems, with a memoir prefixed. He has allowed his "Religious Characteristics" to go out of print; but later editions of his other works, revised and enlarged, have been published.

AIREY, Sir Richard, K.C.B., the eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Sir George Airey, G.C.H., by a daughter of the Baroness Talbot de Malahide, was born in 1803. Having been educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he entered the army, and having served on the staff and with his regiment in Canada, the Ionian Islands, and elsewhere, was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General in 1838, and Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards in 1852. In 1854–5 Sir R. Airey served as Quartermaster-General of the British army in the Crimea. For the sufferings of our soldiers he was most unfairly held responsible by a considerable portion of the press, as he showed by his published "Addresses" delivered before a Commission of inquiry at Chelsea, in exculpation of his department. He was created a K.C.B., and became a Major-General in the army in 1855, Lieut.-General in 1862, and Colonel of the 17th regiment in 1860. He has been Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards since 1857.

AIRY, George Biddell, Astronomer Royal, a native of Alnwick, Northumberland, born July 27, 1801, was educated at private schools at Hereford and Colchester, and at the Colchester Grammar School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1819. In 1822 he was elected Scholar, and in 1824 Fellow, of Trinity, having graduated B.A. in the previous year, when he came out Senior Wrangler. In 1824 he took his degree of M.A., and was elected Lucasian Professor. This office, rendered illustrious

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by having been filled by Barrow and Newton, had become a sinecure. No sooner was Professor Airy elected than he resolved to turn it to account, and to deliver public lectures on Experimental Philosophy. He commenced this good work in 1827, and continued it to 1836, the series being known as the first in which the Undulatory Theory of Light was efficiently illustrated. In 1828 he was elected to the Plumian Professorship, and in that capacity was intrusted with the entire management of the Cambridge Observatory. On taking charge of this post he commenced a course of observations, and introduced some improvements in the form of the calculation and publication of the observations, which have served as a pattern at Greenwich and other observatories. Professor Airy also superintended the mounting of the Equatorial, the Mural Circle, and the Northumberland Telescope (the last entirely from his own plans) at the Cambridge Observatory. In 1835 he succeeded Mr. Pond as Astronomer Royal. In this capacity he has distinguished himself by giving greater regularity to the proceedings in the Observatory at Greenwich, by maintaining the general outline of the plan which its essential character and its historical associations have imposed upon that institution, while he has introduced new instruments and new modes of calculation and publication, by which the value of the Observatory to science may be much increased. It is not our province to describe in detail the Transit Circle, the Reflex Zenith Tube, and the large first-class Equatorial, erected from Mr. Airy's plans, and under his superintendence. It is sufficient to say that the latter is the most magnificent instrument of its kind in the world. Mr. Airy who computed, edited, and published the observations of Groombridge, Catton, and Fellows, and reduced the Greenwich observations of planets and observations of the moon from 1750 down to the present time, has also thrown much light on ancient chronology, by computing several of the most important eclipses of former ages. Three times (viz., in 1842, 1851, and 1860) has he visited the Continent, for the purpose of observing different solar eclipses; and on the last-named occasion organized an expedition of English and foreign astronomers to Spain, which is known as the "Himalayan expedition," from the name of the ship lent for the purpose by the Admiralty. Mr. Airy has illustrated the Newtonian theory of gravitation, and approximated the great object of ascertaining the weight of the earth by a series of experiments in the relative vibrations of a pendulum at the top and at the bottom of a deep mine, has paid great attention to the testing and improvement of marine chronometers, and the diffusion, by galvanic telegraph, of accurate time-signals. In 1838 he was consulted by the Government respecting the disturbance of the compass in iron-built ships, and the result of the experiments and theory developed by him on that occasion was the establishment of a system of mechanical correction by means of magnets and iron, which has since been adopted universally. Mr. Airy was chairman of the commission appointed to consider the general question of standards, and of the commission intrusted with the superintendence of the construction of new Standards of Length and Weight, after the great fire which destroyed the former national standards in the Houses of Parliament in 1834. The account of the proceedings on these occasions, published in the "Philosophical Transactions," is from his pen. Mr. Airy advocated the establishment of a decimal coinage, and of the "narrow" as opposed to the "broad" gauge on our railways; conducted the astronomical operations preparatory to the definition of the boundary between Canada and the United States, and aided in tracing the Oregon boundary. Mr. Airy, who has contributed to the "Cambridge Transactions," "The Philosophical Trans-

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actions," "The Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society," the *Philosophical Magazine*, and the *Athenæum* (often under the signature of A.B.G.), has written strongly, in the *Athenæum* and elsewhere, in opposition to the legislation proposed by the University Commissioners in reference to his own university, and more especially to his own college. The principal works written by Mr. Airy are, "Gravitation," for the *Penny Cyclopædia;* published separately, "Mathematical Tracts" (fourth edition), "Ipswich Lectures on Astronomy" (fourth edition), "Treatise on Errors of Observation" (1861); also "Trigonometry," "Figure of the Earth," and "Tides and Waves," in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, since republished separately. Mr. Airy has received the Lalande medal of the French Institute, for discoveries in astronomy; the Copley medal of the Royal Society, for optical theories; the Royal medal of the same, for tidal investigations; and the medal of the Royal Astronomical Society on two occasions, for discovery of an inequality of long period in the movements of Venus and the Earth, and for reduction of the planetary observations. From the Universities of Oxford and Edinburgh he has also received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D., is a F.R.S., a Member of the Royal Astronomical Society, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and an Honorary Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers; and has long been connected, as Foreign Correspondent, with the Institute of France, and with many other foreign academies. Appointed one of the first members of the Senate of the University of London, he soon afte rresigned the office.

AÏVAZOVSKI, GABRIEL, a learned Armenian, born in the Crimea, May 22, 1812, is descended from the ancient family of Aïvaz, or Haïvaz, established for above two centuries in Galicia (Poland). At the age of fourteen he entered the convent of the Mekhitarists, near Vienna. After having taken orders, he exercised in his college of St. Lazarus the functions of professor of European and Oriental languages, of philosophy, and theology. In 1848 he was nominated Prefect of Studies in the Armenian College of Samuel Moorat, in Paris. In consequence of a schism in the Mekhitarist community, Gabriel, who was attached to the principle of Nationality in opposition to that of Ultramontanism, resigned, and afterwards founded the new Armenian College of Grenelle, near Paris. He is a member of the Historical Institute of France, and author of several useful works in the Armenian language.

AÏVAZOVSKI, IVAN, a marine painter, brother of the preceding, born in Southern Russia, July, 1817, was admitted at sixteen, by special order of the Emperor Nicholas, to the Imperial Academy of the Fine Arts in St. Petersburg, in which he is a professor. He has painted a number of pictures, to be found in the museums of Russia, the subjects being chiefly naval engagements drawn from Russian history. He has exhibited in Paris with some success, having received a third medal in 1843. His "Sunset," and a "Turkish Café at Rhodes" (1857), have been very favourably noticed, and he received the decoration of the Legion of Honour in August, 1857.

AKERMAN, JOHN YONGE, F.S.A., well known as a numismatist, was born in Surrey, June 12, 1806. His principal works are—"A Descriptive Catalogue of Rare and Unedited Roman Coins to the Fall of the Empire of the East," "A Numismatical Manual," "A Useful Guide to the Study of Greek, Roman, and English Coins," the first volume of a work entitled "Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes," comprising those of Spain, France, and Britain; also a volume devoted to the coins of the Romans relating to Britain, and "Numismatic Illustrations of the New Testament." In addition to these we may mention "Tales of Other Days" (a juvenile performance), "Legends of Old London,"

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"Wiltshire Tales," "Spring Tide, or the Angler and his Friends," many contributions to the magazines, and essays on antiquities in the "Archæologia." Mr. Akerman is one of the founders of the "Numismatic Society of London," and editor of the *Numismatic Chronicle*. For his "Coins of the Romans relating to Britain" he received the gold medal of the French Institute. His services have been acknowledged by honorary election into the principal learned societies of Europe, and he was for some years secretary to the Royal Society of Antiquaries.

ALBEMARLE (EARL OF), GEORGE THOMAS KEPPEL, a nobleman of Dutch extraction, born June 13, 1799, succeeded to the title March 15, 1851. Having received his education at Westminster, he entered the army, and was present at Waterloo. For some time private secretary to Lord John Russell, he was a Groom in Waiting on the Queen, and M.P. for East Norfolk and for Lymington; is the author of "A Journey across the Balcan," "A Journey from India to England;" and he edited "The Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham." He has been instrumental in his native county in reviving the good old English custom of Harvest Thanksgivings, as a fitting addition to "Harvest Homes."

ALBERT (ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA), FREDERICK RODOLPH, born August 3, 1817, is the son of the late Archduke Charles and the Princess Henrietta of Nassau-Weilburg. He married, in 1844, the Princess Hildegarde, of Bavaria, who died April 2, 1864, leaving two daughters. At an early age he entered the army, commanded a division in Italy in 1849, took an important part in the battle of Novara, received at the end of the campaign the command of the 3rd Corps d'Armée, and was afterwards appointed Governor-General of Hungary. During a leave of absence accorded to Field-Marshal Benedek, in 1861, he was appointed to the command of the Austrian troops in Lombardy and Venetia. During the campaign of 1866 he gained a victory over the Italian army at Custozza, and after the battle of Sadowa was made Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army, July 13.

ALBERT, MARTIN ALEXANDER, journalist, a member of the Provisional Government of 1848, the son of a farmer, was born at Bury (Oise), April 27, 1815. At an early age he interested himself in politics and founded at Lyons a republican journal, *La Glaneuse*, which brought him into collision with the Government. He took an active part in the insurrection of Lyons. In 1840 he started and edited, in Paris, *L'Atelier*, whilst gaining his bread as an artisan. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, he was working as a button-maker. For his share in the struggle he was made a member of the Provisional Government. By a large majority he was elected to the Constituent Assembly; but afterwards, being accused as an accomplice or instigator of the attack of May 15, he was sentenced to transportation, and was first sent to Doullens, then to Belle-Isle, and finally to the penitentiary of Tours. After the amnesty he was set at liberty, and obtained a post in the gas-works at Paris.

ALBERT EDWARD. (*See* WALES, PRINCE OF.)

ALBONI, MARIA, was born at Cesena, in the Papal States, in 1824. Her father, who held a post in the customs department, gave her a good education. Having at an early age given proof of possessing an exquisite taste for music and singing, she became the pupil of Rossini, and at fifteen made her *début* at the Communal Theatre at Bologna. It was a great success, and led to her being engaged at the theatre of La Scala at Milan, where she established her reputation so firmly, that she undertook a professional tour through most of the capitals of Europe, and appeared, in 1846, at Covent Garden Theatre, London, then under the direction of Mr. Delafield. Here she presented a counter attraction to Jenny Lind at the rival house

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of Her Majesty's Theatre, and was at once enrolled amongst the leading singers of Europe. In 1847 she went to France, and in October gave three or four concerts at the Parisian Opera, and succeeded in attaining the highest position. She accepted an engagement, on her own terms, from M. Vatel, the director of the Italian Opera, and played in succession the parts of *Arsace* in "Semiramide;" of *Malcolm* in "Donna del Lago;" and of *Orsini* in "Lucrezia Borgia;" besides appearing in "Cenerentola," "Il Barbiere," and other pieces. Madame Alboni has visited America and other countries, in all of which she has experienced an enthusiastic reception, and has appeared during provincial tours at Dublin, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Manchester, and most of the larger cities of the three kingdoms. During the last few seasons of her professional career Madame was engaged at her Majesty's Theatre, and there was scarcely an opera of high merit in which she did not appear. Madame Alboni's celebrity as a lyric *artiste* is chiefly owing to the power, fine quality, flexibility, and compass of her rich *contralto* voice, which ranges as high as that of a *mezzo-soprano;* and her florid style of singing is rendered the more effective by her vivacity and grace. Some years since this lady became the wife of Count Pepolo, of the Roman States, though she retained upon the stage to the last that maiden name under which she first became a favourite, and she retired from public life in 1863.

ALCOCK, Sir Rutherford, K.C.B., son of Thomas Alcock, was born in London about the year 1808, and educated with a view to the medical profession. In 1833–4 he served in Portugal as surgeon of the Marine Brigade, and acted as deputy inspector-general of hospitals in the Spanish Legion, under Sir De Lacy Evans, in 1835–6. In 1839 he was appointed a commissioner of claims on the Portuguese Legion, and in 1844 went to China as British Consul at Foo-chow-foo. Having held a similar appointment, first at Shanghai, and afterwards at Canton, he was appointed, towards the close of 1858, Consul-General in Japan, and promoted in 1859 to the post of Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General there. He was appointed Envoy to China, March 28, 1865. For his services he was made a K.C.B. June 19, 1862, and the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, March 28, 1863. He was appointed Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, March 28, 1865, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Pekin, April 7, 1865. Sir Rutherford published in 1863 "The Capital of the Tycoon: a Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan."

ALCOTT, William A., M.D., born in 1798 at Wolcot, Connecticut, United States, is known as an author and a public lecturer on physiology, hygiene, and practical education, and has also been a contributor to, and editor of, many moral and educational journals. Dr. Alcott has contributed more than 100 volumes to American literature; amongst which may be mentioned, "The House I live in," "Lectures on the Ten Commandments," "Lectures on Life and Health," "Vegetable Diet defended," besides several guide-books, to the "Young Man," the "Young Husband," the "Young Wife," &c.

ALECSANDRI. (*See* Alexandri.)

ALEXANDER II. (*See* Russias, Emperor of.)

ALEXANDER, Sir James Edward, eldest son of the late Edward Alexander, of Powis, co. Clackmannan (a descendant of the old earls of Stirling of that name), was born in 1803, and educated at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Sandhurst. Having entered the army, he held several staff and other appointments in India, at the Cape, and in North America, and took part in the Burmese, Persian, Turkish, Portuguese, and Kaffir wars. He was employed in 1836-7 on an expedition of discovery in the interior of Africa, receiving for his services the honour

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of knighthood, and he explored for the Government in the Forests of America. He commanded the 14th Regiment at the siege and capture of Sebastopol, and held a command in New Zealand during the late war. Sir James is the author of several volumes of travel, including "Excursions in Western Africa," "An Expedition into Southern Africa," "Explorations in British America," "Sketches in Portugal," "Transatlantic Sketches," "Travels from India to England," "Travels through Russia and the Crimea," &c.; and of "Translations from the Persian," a "Life of the Duke of Wellington," "Passages in the Life of a Soldier," &c. Sir James, who is a colonel in the army, has been decorated for his public services with several foreign orders and war medals, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Royal Geographical Society.

ALEXANDER, The Very Rev. William, M.A., son of a clergyman beneficed in the north of Ireland, and nephew of Dr. Alexander, late Bishop of Meath, and cousin of the late Earl of Caledon, was born in Ireland in April, 1824. He was educated at Tunbridge School and at Exeter and Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. Having entered holy orders, he served a curacy in the north of Ireland, and was preferred to one or two livings in the gift of the Bishop of Derry. He is Rector of Camus juxta Morne, co. Tyrone, and Chaplain to the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1864 was nominated to the Deanery of Emly. He obtained, in 1860, the university prize at Oxford for a poem on a sacred subject; has published a Theological Prize Essay, a volume of poems, several lectures and sermons, papers on the Irish Church and on dogmatic teaching from the pulpit among the proceedings of the Church Congresses at Norwich and York, and has been a frequent contributor of prose and verse to periodical literature. He is married to Miss C. F. Humphreys, who is herself well known as the author of "Moral Songs," "Hymns for Children," and "Poems on Old Testament Subjects."

ALEXANDRI, or ALECSANDRI, Basil, poet and man of letters, of Roumania, was born in July, 1821, his family coming originally from Venice. In 1834 he went to study in Paris, received his degree as Bachelor of Arts, and returned to his native country in 1839. The political notions which he imbibed in France induced him to join the "Young Roumany" party which at Jassy and Bucharest endeavoured to regenerate Moldo-Wallachia by the introduction of the ideas and the literature of the West. His first work was a novel, "The Flower-Girl of Venice," published in a review, and he has since written a number of pieces of various degrees of merit. In 1855 he founded *La Roumanie Littéraire*, which was speedily suppressed. Devoted to the party of union, in 1856 he composed a song called "La Hora de l'Union," a kind of Roumany "Marseillaise." Left his own master by the death of his father, he gave freedom to all his serfs, and his example was speedily followed by 991 private individuals, which contributed, without doubt, to the general enfranchisement decreed by Prince Gregory Ghika. In this country he is best known by his "Ballades populaires de la Roumanie" (1852-3), and "Les Doïnas," translated into French by M. Voïnesco (1853 and 1855).

ALFORD, Dr. (*See* Victoria, Bishop of.)

ALFORD, The Very Rev. Henry, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, known as a poet and Biblical critic, born in London in 1810, was educated at Ilminster Grammar School, Somerset, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees. His first effort in verse was a volume entitled "Poems and Poetical Fragments," published at Cambridge in 1831, followed, in 1835, by "The School of the Heart, and other Poems," of which several editions have been published here and in the United States. In 1834

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Mr. Alford was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; and from 1835 to 1853 was vicar of Wymeswold, Leicestershire. In 1841 he published "Chapters on the Poets of Greece," was Hulsean Lecturer in the University of Cambridge in 1841-2, and Examiner of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the University of London from 1841 to 1857. Mr. Alford published the first volume of his edition of the Greek Testament in 1841, and the fifth, completing the work, appeared in February, 1861. It has passed through many editions. Dr. Alford, who is the author of an edition of the New Testament with revised text and commentaries for English readers, and of several volumes of sermons, has published various lighter works. It is, we believe, no secret, though not publicly announced, that he is the editor of the *Contemporary Review*. From 1853 to 1857 Dr. Alford was the officiating minister of Quebec-street Chapel, where he enjoyed a high reputation for eloquence. Upon the death of Dean Lyall, in 1857, he was appointed by Lord Palmerston to the deanery of Canterbury.

ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, PRINCE. (*See* EDINBURGH, DUKE OF.)

ALISON, ALEXANDER, the son of Mr. James Alison, of Leith, N.B., was born in 1812, and was educated for a mercantile life. From his father's death, in 1838, till 1844, he was joint manager of extensive iron-works in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire, in which several thousand workmen were employed. On retiring from business in 1844, he travelled over the greater part of Europe and Asia, and in 1860 published his "Philosophy and History of Civilization." In 1861 he was chosen President of the Church Reformation Society, which has for its object the revision of the Thirty-nine Articles. Mr. Alison is chairman of the Currency Reform Association, which advocates the establishment of a State Bank of Issue, and has published "The Improvement of Society," "The Protestant and Catholic Churches compared and criticised," &c.

ALISON, SIR ARCHIBALD, Bart., historian, eldest son of the author of "Essays on Taste," was born December 29, 1792, at the parsonage-house, Kenley, in Shropshire. The father of the historian was a cadet of Alison of New Hall, in Angus-shire, prebendary of Sarum, rector of Roddington, and vicar of High Arcal; and his mother was Dorothea Gregory, granddaughter of the 13th Lord Forbes, a lady whose family has, for two centuries, been eminent in mathematics and the exact sciences. Sir Archibald was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he had the advantage of studying under Dugald Stewart, Professors Playfair and Leslie, and other learned men who then made that seat of learning so celebrated, and where he carried off the highest prizes in the mathematical and the Greek classes. At the end of 1814 he passed as an advocate at the Scottish Bar, and during the next eight years travelled on the Continent. In 1822 he was appointed Deputy-Advocate, which office he held till the close of the Duke of Wellington's administration in 1830. During the next four years he realized the fruits of his legal experience in a work on "Criminal Law," which soon became the standard authority on that subject in Scotland, and which bears a high reputation in Germany and America. About the end of 1834 he was appointed by Sir Robert Peel, Sheriff of Lanarkshire, one of the most responsible judicial situations in Scotland, was elected Lord Rector of Marischall College, Aberdeen, in 1845, and of the University of Glasgow in 1851. Sheriff Alison was created a baronet June 25, 1852, and in the following year the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. Sir Archibald, who is a voluminous author, has published, amongst other works, "History of Europe, from the Commencement of the French Revolution in 1789, to the Battle of Waterloo," a "Life of the Duke of Marlborough," "The Principles of Population," the continuation of his

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historical work, entitled "History of Europe from the Fall of Napoleon in 1815, to the Accession of Louis Napoleon in 1852," "Lives of Lord Castlereagh and Sir Charles Stewart," &c. The "History of Europe," which has gone through numerous editions at home, has been translated into French, German, and Arabic, and has been very largely circulated in America.

ALI PASHA. (*See* AALI PASHA.)

ALLEN, THE VEN. JOHN, Archdeacon of Salop, youngest son of the late Rev. D. B. Allen, rector of Burton, Pembrokeshire, was born in 1810, and was educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated 18th Senior optime in 1832. In 1833 he was appointed Chaplain of King's College, London; in 1836 examining Chaplain to Bishop Otter; in 1839 the first of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools; in 1846 Vicar of Prees; and in 1847 Archdeacon of Salop. Archdeacon Allen, who is examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield, edited from a MS. in the British Museum, "Cudworth's Treatise on Free-will," and is the author of some Reports published in the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, of the "History of St. Christopher, an Allegory," and of some occasional Sermons. He married, at Droxford, 1834, Harriet, daughter of James White Higgins.

ALLEN, WILLIAM, D.D., born January 2, 1784, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, United States, is a son of the Rev. Thomas Allen, first minister of Pittsfield. He graduated at Harvard College in 1802, and was Professor at Bowdoin College, 1820-39. He succeeded Dr. Channing as a Regent in Harvard College, and whilst holding office he prepared the "American Biographical and Historical Dictionary," the first work of this kind issued in the United States. In 1809 he compiled the lives of American ministers for Boyne's "History of Dissenters." He afterwards collected some 10,000 words not found in English dictionaries, contributed to different works of the kind up to a recent period. He is the author of "Baccalaureate Addresses," 1823-29, "Junius Unmasked," and of several publications of purely local interest.

ALLIES, THOMAS WILLIAM, the son of a gentleman of Bristol, was born about 1811, and educated at Eton, where he obtained the Newcastle Scholarship. He afterwards became in succession Scholar and Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, taking a first-class in *Literis Humanioribus*. He became Examining Chaplain to the late bishop (Blomfield) of London, who appointed him, in 1842, to the rectory of Launton, Oxfordshire, which he resigned in 1850, on becoming a Roman Catholic. He had published a learned work entitled "The Church of England cleared from the Sin of Schism;" and after his conversion to Rome, he wrote his "See of St. Peter" (1850), and a work on the Roman Primacy, for the purpose of establishing the Roman Catholic doctrine on that much-debated point, and overthrowing the arguments which he had previously adduced in support of the Anglican Church. Mr. Allies was appointed Secretary to the Roman Catholic Poor-School Committee in 1854.

ALLINGHAM, WILLIAM, Poet, born about 1828, at Ballyshannon, Ireland, where his father was manager of the Provincial Bank, was educated at a school in Ireland, and from an early age contributed to periodical literature. In 1850 he published his first volume of "Poems," dedicated to Leigh Hunt, who encouraged his early literary attempts, and afterwards befriended him in matters of more importance. In 1854 appeared "Day and Night Songs," and in 1855 an enlarged edition of the same, illustrated by Millais and other artists. "Laurence Bloomfield in Ireland," a modern poem in twelve chapters, appeared in 1864. Mr. Allingham holds an appointment in the Customs in England, and obtained a literary pension in 1864.

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ALMODOVAR (COUNT OF,) ILDEFONSO DIAS DE RIBERA, a Spanish politician, born at Valentia about the close of the last century, was trained in the artillery school of Segovia. In consequence of his liberal opinions he was imprisoned by order of the Inquisition, and he owed his deliverance to the revolution of 1820. In 1823 he went into exile, until the death of Ferdinand VII. restored him to his country. He has since held various important military offices in Spain. In 1836 he was Minister of War in the Espartero Government, and retired with that minister in 1843.

ALMQUIST, KARL JONAS LUDVIG, a Swedish writer, born in 1793, studied theology at Stockholm, and published a number of elementary works in mathematics, geography, history, &c., is best known as a novelist and poet. The "Herrarne på Ekolsund" (the Lords of Ekolsund), appeared at Stockholm in 1847. His best work is a collection of poems entitled, "Tœrnrosens Bok" (the Sweetbriar). Almquist was reared in the highlands of Sweden, a circumstance which contributes to the charm of romance which tinges all he has written.

ALVAREZ, JUAN, a Mexican general, was born of an Indian family, in the state of Cuerero, about 1780. Being a man of great energy, but of little cultivation, he is known in Mexico as the "Panther of the South." His uniform was usually a simple cloth, his headdress a straw hat, and he was always surrounded by his Indian *pintos*. He gave the signal for the insurrection of 1854. After the flight of Santa Anna (1855), he was supreme in authority, and at the assembly of Cuernavaca was made President of the State. He was greater as a general than as a statesman, and after having abolished certain military and ecclesiastical *fueros*, or privileges, he in Dec., 1855, resigned.

AMARI, MICHAEL, author, born at Palermo, July 7, 1806. Having obtained a good knowledge of the English language, he published at Palermo in 1832, a translation of Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion." His "La Guerra del Vespro Siciliano," published in 1842, was suppressed, and Amari was ordered to repair to Naples. Instead, however, of doing so, he took refuge in France, where he wrote "A History of the Mussulmans in Sicily." In 1848 he returned to Palermo, having been appointed professor of public law, and shortly afterwards was elected vice-president of the committee of war. He was sent on a diplomatic mission by the provisional government to England and France. He published in 1849 a pamphlet entitled "La Sicile et les Bourbons," relating to the rights of the Neapolitan Sovereign and the Sicilians. Since the Sicilian insurrection, M. Amari has resided in Paris, and has contributed many papers on the language and history of the Arabs to the *Revue Archéologique*, *Le Journal Asiatique*, &c. He has also published an English translation of the "Solwan," of Ibn Djafer.

ANDERSEN, HANS CHRISTIAN, a popular Danish novelist, was born April 2, 1805, at Odense, in which town his father was a shoemaker. His parents were too poor to give him any other education than that to be obtained at a charity school in the place, and from this school he was taken at nine years of age, when he could but just read. About this time the widow of a clergyman took him into her house to read aloud to herself and a relative, and thus he first became acquainted with literature. Three years later he was sent to a neighbouring manufactory to earn a trifle in aid of his widowed mother. He employed his leisure in reading plays, and conceived a strong inclination for a player's life. He failed to get an appointment at the Copenhagen Theatre, and afterwards to find employment as a joiner, and having had the misfortune to lose his fine voice, was reduced to great straits, and almost to want. He wrote several tragedies, but failed to make any impression. At length his efforts attracted the notice of Counsellor

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Collin, a man of powerful interest, who, perceiving that the youth possessed genius, went to the king, and obtained an order for his admission, free of charge, to one of the government gymnasia. From this school Andersen went to college, and soon became favourably known by his poetical works. Under the inspiration of a journey in Italy, he wrote his "Improvisatore." The romance called "O. T." which followed, was a picture of the secluded life of the North. In "Only a Fiddler," he described his own early struggles. In 1844 Andersen visited the court of Denmark by special invitation, and in the following year received an annuity, which enabled him to follow freely the impulses of his genius. Since that date he has travelled much, and visited England. He has published "Tales from Jutland" (1859); "The Sandhills of Jutland" (1860); "Tales for Children" (1861); "The Wild Swans —a Fairy Tale" (1863); and "The Tée Maiden," translated from the German by Mrs. Bushby (1863). His writings have been translated into German, and thence into English, Dutch, and even Russian: the Leipsic edition (1847) is in thirty-five volumes.

ANDERSON, ARTHUR, a man of business, and an active promoter of various objects of public benefit, born in Shetland in 1792, commenced his career as a midshipman and clerk in the Royal Navy, but, failing to obtain promotion from the want of interest, quitted the service, and in 1815 applied himself to commercial pursuits. Among the earlier public objects with which Mr. Anderson was connected was the superintendence of the naval portion of the expedition to Portugal under Don Pedro, which resulted in the destruction of the power of Don Miguel, and the establishment of constitutional government in that country. During the Corn-law agitation he was an active member of the League, and aided the cause of free-trade with pen, contributions, and personal influence. Mr. Anderson for many years devoted his attention to the improvement of the fisheries, postal communications, and other matters in the Shetland and Orkney Islands. In consideration of these exertions he was, on the dissolution of Parliament in 1847, returned, in opposition to the long-established influence of the Dundas family. In Parliament he generally supported the Liberal party, voting for the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and the removal of all restrictions and burdens on the shipping interest. Mr. Anderson is distinguished for the aid he has rendered in the establishment of those extensive lines of steam navigation by which the postal and passenger intercourse with India, China, Australia, &c., is maintained. He was a principal founder, and continues (1867) to be the Chief Managing Director and Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Anderson is Chairman of the General Association of Steam-ship Owners for the protection of the interests and improvement of British steam navigation. He was for some time Chairman, and is still a Director of the Crystal Palace Company; and seeks to diffuse education among the labouring classes, having erected, at his own expense, a building for the use of the Working Men's Institute at Norwood, Surrey, where he resides, and another at Lerwick, the latter for the purpose of securing the advantages of education for the children of the poorer classes in his native islands of Shetland. In addition to these establishments, Mr. Anderson has founded at Southampton extensive schools for the children of the seamen, engineers, and officers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

ANDERSON, CAPTAIN SIR JAMES, was born at Dumfries, in 1824, and entered the merchant service in 1840, going voyages to the East Indies, and to the west coast of South America, afterwards commanding a ship trading in the Eastern Seas, China, and the Persian Gulf, Bombay and Natal. He joined the Cunard service in 1851, and commanded fourteen different steamers belonging to that fleet, in the Mediterranean and Atlantic

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trades. Sir James Anderson's nautical skill, and well-known experience, induced the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to offer him the command of the *Great Eastern*, employed in the Atlantic Telegraph expeditions of 1865 and 1866. This service Captain Anderson performed in the most satisfactory manner, and received the honour of knighthood in 1866. The freedom of his native town, Dumfries, was presented to him, Dec. 14, 1866, on which occasion he was entertained at a public dinner.

ANDERSON, The Rev. James Stuart Murray, M.A., Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral, of Scottish extraction, is the brother of the late Rev. Robert Anderson, of Brighton. He was born about 1798, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820. Having taken orders, he resided many years at Brighton, and held the incumbency of a district church, at the same time taking pupils. In 1836 he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, and held the preachership of Lincoln's Inn from 1844 to 1858. In 1851 he was appointed by the late Duke of Beaufort to the valuable rectory of Tormarton, near Chippenham. The Rev. J. Anderson, now Chaplain at Bonn, is the author of "The History of the Church of England in the Colonies and Foreign Dependencies of the British Empire," "A Memoir of the Chisholm," and a variety of sermons, and he edited, with notes and a preface, a previously unpublished letter by Bishop Berkeley on "The Roman Controversy."

ANDERSON, Robert, a Brigadier-General in the U. S. army, was the commandant of Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbour, at the outbreak of the war on the secession of the Confederate States. He was born in Kentucky in 1806, graduated at West Point in 1825, and joined the artillery shortly afterwards. During the Black Hawk War he was Inspector of the Illinois Volunteers, and as such served with Captain, afterwards President, Lincoln. Gen. Anderson was Assistant-Instructor and Inspector of the West Point Military Academy 1835–7, was Aide-de-Camp to General Scott during the Indian War in Florida, and in the Mexican War until the fall of the principal city, particularly distinguishing himself at the battle of El Molino del Rey, for his services on which occasion he received the rank of Major. When Fort Sumter was built, Major Anderson was made commander of it, and of all the works round Charleston. In anticipation of hostilities consequent on the spreading of the secession movement, Major Anderson concentrated his forces within Fort Sumter. This stronghold was beleaguered by the Confederate forces under Beauregard, April 12, 1861, and after sustaining a bombardment for two days, capitulated. He was immediately promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and on account of ill-health retired from active service.

ANDERSON, William, LL.D., a popular preacher of Glasgow, was born in 1799, at Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, where his father was minister of the United Presbyterian Church. He graduated at the University of Glasgow, became minister of John-street United Presbyterian Church in that city in 1822, which he still holds. He has gained a high reputation as the advocate of liberal opinions, and particularly as a controversialist, both on the platform and in the pulpit. His treatises on "The Mass," on "Penance," on "The Genius of Popery," and on "Regeneration," are popular. He has also published some miscellaneous discourses.

ANDRAL, Gabriel, physician and author, born at Paris Nov. 6, 1797, studied at the college of Louis le Grand, took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1821, and established his scientific reputation by the publication of his "Clinique Médicale" (Paris, 1824). About this time he became the son-in-law of the celebrated Royer Collard, whose influence and popularity were then at their height. In 1828 he was appointed Professor of Hygiène in the faculty, and one of the physicians

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of the hospital of La Pitié. In 1830 he was transferred to the chair of Internal Pathology, in 1839 succeeded the celebrated Broussais in that of General Pathology, and in 1842 was made a member of the Academy of Sciences. Although an extensive practice, crowded lectures, and a great variety of employments, made heavy demands upon Andral's time and activity, yet he projected and published a series of very comprehensible pathological works, which have been translated into other languages. The most important are "Précis d'Anatomie Pathologique," "Cours de Pathologie Interne" 1836-7, and "Essai d'Hématologie Pathologique," 1843.

ANDRASY, JULES and MANO, brothers, of an ancient Hungarian family, were born between 1810–18, distinguished themselves in a military capacity during the Hungarian war of independence. One of the family has always held the hereditary office of High Cup-bearer to the King of Hungary. Another Count Andrasy possessed this dignity in 1863, when he succeeded Count Apponyi as Judex Curiæ of Hungary.

ANDREW, THE HON. JOHN A., Governor of the State of Massachusetts, the son of a merchant, was born at Windham, Cumberland County, Maine, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1837, and having studied law, was called to the Bar, and became a member of the Suffolk Circuit. In 1840 Mr. Andrew entered the profession in Boston, and soon obtained a lucrative practice. Up to 1848 he supported the Whig party, but subsequently embraced the Republican cause. In 1858 he was returned to the State legislature as representative for Boston. Mr. Andrew was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1860, and during the late civil war took an active part in furthering the cause of negro emancipation. He was re-elected Governor of the same State in November, 1862.

ANGUS, JOSEPH, D.D., born Jan. 16, 1816, at Bolam, Northumberland, was educated at King's College, Stepney College, and Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1836. He was appointed Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society in 1840, and President of Stepney College in 1849, which college was removed to Regent's Park in 1857. Dr. Angus, who has been for several years English Examiner in the University of London, and the Indian Civil Service, is the author of the "Handbook of the Bible," "Handbook of the English Tongue and of English Literature," "Christian Life," &c. He has also edited Butler's Analogy and Sermons.

ANSDELL, RICHARD, A.R.A., a painter of animals, born in the neighbourhood of Liverpool about 1815, was educated in the Blue-Coat School of that town. He has exhibited at the Royal Academy since 1848, and was chosen A.R.A. about 1861. Among his more recent productions is "The Hunted Slave," exhibited in 1863, and given in aid of the fund for the relief of the Lancashire distressed operatives.

ANSTED, DAVID THOMAS, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.C.P.S., &c., son of William Ansted, born in London in 1814, was educated at a private school in London, and afterwards at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees. In 1840 he was appointed Professor of Geology in King's College, London; Lecturer on Geology at the East-India Military Seminary at Addiscombe in 1845; and Professor of Geology at the College of Civil Engineers, Putney, in the same year. In 1844 he became Vice-Secretary of the Geological Society, and in that capacity edited the early volumes of that Society's Quarterly Journal. Since 1848 he has been chiefly occupied in the application of geology to engineering, mining, and other practical departments of science, and practising as a consulting mining engineer. He frequently lectures at the Royal Institution. He is the author of "Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical" (1844); "Geologists' Text-Book" (1845);

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"The Ancient World" (1847); "Goldseeker's Manual" (1849); "Elementary Course of Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography" (1850); "Scenery, Science, and Art" (1854); "Geological Science" (1855); "Geological Gossip" (1860); "Short Trip to Hungary and Transylvania" (1862); "The Channel Islands" (1862); "Great Stone Book of Nature" (1863); "Correlation of the Natural History Sciences" (1863); "The Ionian Islands" (1863), and numerous memoirs in the *Quarterly Geological Journal*, *British Association Reports*, *Annals of Natural History*, *Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, and the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. He also contributed the article on "Physical Geography" to the *Manual of Geographical Science*.

ANSTER, JOHN, LL.D., M.R.I.A., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Dublin, and author of a translation of Goethe's "Faust," was born in the county of Cork about 1798, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degree of LL.D. in 1826. In 1817 he published a prize poem on the death of the Princess Charlotte, and in 1819 "Poems with Translations, from the German." Several of the pieces in the latter volume appeared originally in *Blackwood's Magazine*. The encouragement afforded to his earlier efforts, and the success which attended them, induced Dr. Anster to publish in 1835 his translation of "Faust" (specimens of the work having previously appeared in *Blackwood*), and its value was at once recognized by the late S. T. Coleridge and the *Edinburgh Review*. Dr. Anster's translation has been twice reprinted in Germany. A second part of Faust was announced for publication in 1864. Dr. Anster was called to the Irish bar in 1824, and for many years went the Munster circuit. In 1850 he was elected Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Dublin. His "Introductory Lecture on the Study of the Civil Law" appeared in 1849. Dr. Anster has contributed largely to *Blackwood's Magazine*, the *Dublin University Magazine*, and other leading periodicals.

ANSTEY, THOMAS CHISHOLM, Barrister-at-Law, second son of Thomas Anstey, of Tasmania, born in London in 1816, and educated at University College, London, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1839. He became an early contributor to the *Dublin Review*, the *Law Magazine*, &c., and took an active part in all political measures affecting the interests of the Roman Catholic body, of which he is a member. In 1841 he published "British Catholics and the New Parliament," followed by "A Guide to the Laws affecting Roman Catholics," "A letter to Lord Cottenham on Petitions of Right," a "Guide to the History of the Laws and Constitution of England, in Six Lectures," &c. In 1847-52 he represented the Irish borough of Youghal on "liberal" principles, and held the Attorney-Generalship at Hong-Kong from 1854 to 1858, when he resigned, owing to differences with the governor and law officers of the colony, and returned to England.

ANTHON, CHARLES, LL.D., born at New York in 1797, is the fourth of six sons, and, having received a good education, in 1811 entered Columbia College, where he graduated in 1815. On leaving college he entered the law-office of his brother, Mr. John Anthon; and in 1819 was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. While a student of Law, Mr Anthon applied himself to the study of classical authors, and especially of the Greek; in 1820 became Assistant-Professor of Languages in Columbia College, which office he held until 1835, when, upon the resignation of Professor Moore, he was elected to fill the vacant chair. In 1830, Professor Anthon had been appointed Rector of the College Grammar School; and in 1831 he had received the degree of LL.D. Soon after his appointment to the adjunct professorship, he compiled a new edition of Lempriere's "Classical Dictionary," which was

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immediately republished in England. Professor Anthon devoted himself assiduously to the preparation of a series of works, designed to improve the character of classical scholarship in his native country. The larger edition of Horace, with various readings and a copious commentary, appeared in 1830. From this larger work Professor Anthon prepared, in 1833, a smaller edition, for the use of schools and colleges. In 1835 he projected a classical series of the most important Greek and Latin authors. In addition to these, Professor Anthon has published larger works on ancient geography, Greek and Roman antiquities, mythology, literature, &c., consisting of fifty volumes.

ANTIGUA (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM WALROND JACKSON, born about 1810, was educated at Codrington College, Barbados, of which he was a licentiate in theology. He was formerly Chaplain to the Forces in Barbados, and was consecrated Bishop of Antigua in 1860. His episcopal jurisdiction includes the islands of Antigua, Nevis, St. Christopher, Montserrat, the Virgins' Islands, and Dominica; and the gross income of the see is £2,000, paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

ANTONELLI, CARDINAL GIACOMO, a member of an Italian family of the middle class, was born at Sonnino, April 2, 1806. Having been educated in Rome for the church, he entered into orders, and having held several posts under the late Pope Gregory XVI., he was, June 11, 1847, raised to the dignity of a cardinal deacon by Pope Pius IX., under the title of St. Agatha. Cardinal Antonelli is Secretary of State to the Pope, President of the Council of Ministers, Prefect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces, and of the Sacred Congregation of Loretto, and of the Consulta. He is virtually the Prime Minister of the Pope, controls all formal and official transactions, and influences all matters relating to the diplomatic intercourse of the Papal court with the rest of Europe.

APPERT, BENJAMIN-NICOLAS-MARIE, a writer and philanthropist, born in Paris in 1797, introduced the system of mutual instruction into various schools, and founded and conducted gratuitously a school for the prisoners at Montaigu in 1820. He published a "Manuel des Écoles Régimentaires" in 1822. Having been suspected of aiding in the escape of two political prisoners, he was himself confined in the prison of La Force. In 1825 he commenced a journey through France, inspecting schools and hospitals, and the results of his labours are embodied in his "Journal des Prisons." M. Appert has published "Traité d'Éducation Élémentaire pour les Prisonniers" (1822), "Bagnes, Prisons et Criminels" (1836), which has been translated into several languages, a series of "Voyages," or accounts of his visits to the prisons, hospitals, and schools of Belgium, Russia, Hamburg, Austria, and Bavaria, &c. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, May 8, 1835.

APPONYI, COUNT ANTOINE RODOLPH, an Austrian diplomatist, born September 7, 1782, traces his descent from a very ancient Hungarian family, settled in the county of Neutra, or Nitra, a territory which was granted to them in 1392. Count Rodolph, who at an early age travelled in Italy, where he married, was first sent by Austria as plenipotentiary to a small German Court; then as minister to Florence; and at last, in spite of his youth, and thanks to the influence of the minister Metternich, he was appointed ambassador at Rome. Count d'Apponyi filled this post until May, 1824, when he was sent in the same capacity to this country. In 1829 he was transferred to Paris, where he continued for more than twenty years. He was appointed ambassador to Great Britain Dec. 8, 1860. Count Apponyi represented Austria at the Conference on the Danish question in 1864.

ARAGO, ETIENNE, journalist, brother of the late celebrated astro-

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nomer, was born at Perpignan, Feb. 9, 1802, studied at the College of Sorrez, and held, during the Restoration, an appointment in the Polytechnic School, which he resigned to enter upon a literary career. He has written many vaudevilles and melodramas; and established two opposition journals, *La Lorgnette* and *Le Figaro*; the latter in conjunction with M. Maurice Alhoy. In 1829 he became director of the Théâtre de Vaudeville, the doors of which he closed July 27, 1830, the day after the publication of the ordonnances of Charles X.; thus being one of the first to give the signal for the Revolution of July. Afterwards with a number of his friends he took part in the insurrectionary movements of June and April, 1834; but it was his good fortune to be either unnoticed or forgotten, and he was not included among the accused who expiated their imprudence in St. Pelagie. After the Revolution of 1848 he opposed the policy of Louis Napoleon, and signed the act of accusation against the president and his ministers on the occasion of the siege of Rome. Having quitted France, he was in his absence condemned, in default, to transportation, by the High Court of Versailles, in 1849, and resided in England, Holland, Geneva, and Turin; at which latter place he has occupied himself with literary studies and editing his *Souvenirs*. While at the head of the Post-office, M. Arago introduced the cheap postal stamp system into France, and while in exile in Belgium he organized a charitable society for poor emigrants. In 1859 he returned to France.

ARDITI, Luigi, a musical composer, born July 16, 1825, at Crescentius, Piedmont, was educated as a violinist at the Conservatoire at Milan. After filling the post of musical conductor in various places in Italy and in America, where he remained ten years, he came to London in 1857, and was appointed musical director at Her Majesty's Theatre. Whilst in Constantinople he received from the Sultan the Order of Medjidié in acknowledgment of his talent as a composer. In addition to numerous songs composed by M. Arditi, may be mentioned the opera "La Spia," written in New York in 1856; "Il Bacio," written in London, and various pieces for the violin.

ARGELANDER, Frederick William August, the astronomer, born at Memel, in Prussia, March 21, 1799, was educated at the University of Königsberg, and studied astronomy under Bessel, by whom he was afterwards employed as assistant in the observatory under his charge. In 1823 he undertook the supervision of the observatory at Abo, in Finland, where he remained until its destruction by fire in 1828, when he superintended the building of the new one at Helsingfors. In 1837 he received the appointment of Professor of Astronomy in the University of Bonn. He published, about 1830, the results of his observations at Abo; viz., "A Catalogue of 560 Stars, with Observations upon their Motions," a work which obtained a prize from the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. At Bonn he continued the great work of Bessel, and determined principally the position of the stars found in the zone of 45° to 80° declination. The results of his labours were published in 1846, in his "Observations in the Observatory of Bonn," a work which contains the positions of 22,000 stars.

ARGYLL (Duke of), George Douglas Campbell, only surviving son of the seventh duke, was born in 1823, and before he had succeeded his father in April, 1847, had become known as an author, politician, and public speaker. As Marquis of Lorn, he took an active part in the controversy in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland relating to patronage, and was looked upon by Dr. Chalmers as an important and valuable adherent. As early as 1842 he published a pamphlet which exhibited considerable literary ability, under the title of "A Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son." His *brochure*, "On the Duty and Necessity of Immediate

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Legislative Interposition in behalf of the Church of Scotland, as determined by Considerations of Constitutional Law," was an historical view of that Church, particularly in reference to its constitutional power in ecclesiastical matters. In the course of the same year he published "A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., on the Present Position of Church Affairs in Scotland, and the causes which have led to it." In this pamphlet he vindicated the right of the Church to legislate for itself; but condemned the Free-Church movement then in agitation among certain members of the General Assembly; maintaining the position taken up in his "Letter to the Peers," and expressing his dissent from the extreme view embodied in the statement of Dr. Chalmers, that "lay patronage and the integrity of the spiritual independence of the Church has been proved to be, like oil and water, immiscible." In 1848 the duke published an essay, critical and historical, on the ecclesiastical History of Scotland since the Reformation, entitled "Presbytery Examined." It was a careful expansion of his earlier writings, and was favourably received. His Grace has been a frequent speaker in the House of Peers on such subjects as Jewish Emancipation, the Scottish Marriage Bill, the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, the Sugar Duties, Foreign Affairs, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Scottish Law of Entail, the Repeal of the Paper Duties, &c. During the administration of Lord John Russell he gave the Government a general support, at the same time identifying his political views with those of the Liberal Conservatives. His Grace actively interested himself in all questions affecting Scottish interests brought before the Legislature, especially in the affairs of the Church of Scotland. In 1851 he was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's. In 1852 he accepted office in the cabinet of the earl of Aberdeen, as Lord Privy Seal. On the breaking up of that ministry, in February, 1855, in consequence of the secession of Lord John Russell, and the appointment of Mr. Roebuck's Committee of Inquiry into the state of the British army before Sebastopol, his Grace retained the same office under the Premiership of Lord Palmerston. In the latter part of 1855 he resigned the Privy Seal, and became Postmaster-General. In Lord Palmerston's cabinet of 1859 the duke resumed the office of Lord Privy Seal, which he exchanged for that of Postmaster-General on Lord Elgin being sent, in 1860, on his second special mission to China. He was re-appointed Lord Privy Seal in 1860, was elected Rector of the University of Glasgow in Nov., 1854, presided over the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Glasgow in Sep. 1855, and was elected President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1861. His Grace is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's, a Trustee of the British Museum, and Hereditary Sheriff and Lord-Lieutenant of Argyllshire. In 1866 His Grace published "The Reign of Law."

ARGYLL AND THE ISLES (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Alexander Ewing, D.D., ordained in 1838, was consecrated bishop of this see in 1847. Dr. Ewing contributed an account of the Early Celtic Church, and of the Mission of St. Columba, to a work entitled "The Cathedral, or Abbey Church of Iona," published in 1866.

ARISTARCHI, Nicolas, Grand Logothete of the Greek Patriarchate of Constantinople, born in that city in 1800, entered public life at the age of eighteen as *muhardar*, or keeper of the seals to Prince Alexander Soutzo, of Wallachia. In 1821 he was involved in the disgrace of his family, and accompanied into exile his father Stavraki, the last fanariot who held the office of grand interpreter to the Porte, and who was massacred a few weeks after his retirement by order of the favourite,

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Khalet Effendi. When the storm had passed over, Aristarchi was permitted to return to Constantinople, where he speedily rose in office and dignity in the court of the Sultan Mahmoud. Having been appointed Grand Logothete (speaker or president) of the Greek Patriarchate, in 1854 he was named *Kapou-kiaja* (plenipotentiary) of Wallachia when the hospodar Alexander Ghika came to power. For more than thirty years Aristarchi has taken part in the internal and external affairs of Turkey. He assisted in the famous Unkiar-Skelessi treaty (1832); and during the agitation respecting the Holy Places, in 1851, he was one of the mixed commission instituted to regulate the respective pretensions of the two Churches. He has the title of a functionary of the first class, and is decorated with many foreign orders.

ARLES-DUFOUR, JEAN BARTHELEMY, born at Lyons about 1805, is the son of a councillor in that city, and having allied himself by marriage with the family of Dufour, he took their name with his own. Arles-Dufour was one of the jury at the Great Exhibition in London in 1851, and in Paris in 1855. In 1853 he was nominated Secretary-General to an Imperial Commission working in Paris, and has since opened in that city a large house for the sale of silks and other articles of commerce. He was for fifteen years a member of the Municipal Council and of the Chamber of Commerce at Lyons; he is an officer of the Legion of Honour, and has contributed to several publications treating of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

ARMAGH (ARCHBISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. MARCUS GERVAIS BERESFORD, D.D., son of the late Bishop of Kilmore, who was a nephew of the first marquis of Waterford, was born in 1801, and educated at Richmond school, Yorkshire, under Dr. Tate, whence he passed to Trinity College, Cambridge. Having graduated and taken orders, he was appointed Rector of Kildallen in 1825, afterwards held the vicariates of Drung and Lara, and was also Vicar-General of Kilmore and Archdeacon of Ardagh. In 1854 he was consecrated to the united sees of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, and in 1863 was translated to Armagh. His Grace is primate of all Ireland, Lord Almoner of Ireland, and Prelate of the Order of St. Patrick. The see of Armagh is of the annual value of £14,500, and the patronage consists of fifty-six livings.

ARMIDALE. (*See* GRAFTON and ARMIDALE.)

ARMSTRONG, SIR WILLIAM GEORGE, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., son of the late Mr. William Armstrong, a merchant, at one time mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was born in 1810. He entered the legal profession, for which he studied with his brother-in-law, the late Baron Watson, then a special pleader in the Temple; but a strong bent for scientific pursuits diverted him from the law. Early in life he commenced investigations on the subject of electricity, which resulted in the invention of the hydro-electric machine, the most powerful means of developing frictional electricity yet devised. For this he was elected, whilst a very young man, a Fellow of the Royal Society. He then invented the hydraulic crane, and, between 1845 and 1850, the "accumulator," by which an artificial head is substituted for the natural head gained only by altitude; and extended the application of hydraulic power to hoists of every kind, machines for opening and closing dock gates and swing bridges, capstans, turn-tables, waggon-lifts, and a variety of other purposes. For the manufacture of this machinery he founded the Elswick Factory, where, in December, 1854, he constructed the gun that bears his name. In 1858 the Rifle Cannon Committee recommended the adoption of the Armstrong gun for special service in the field, and Mr. Armstrong, in presenting his patents to the Government, was knighted, and made a C.B., and ap-

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pointed to superintend its manufacture. Sir W. Armstrong extended the system to guns of all sizes, from the 6-pounder to the 600-pounder, and within three years introduced three thousand guns into the service. The Committee on Ordnance of the House of Commons, in their report, July, 1863, state that they "have had no practical evidence before them that even at this moment any other system of constructing rifled ordnance exists which can be compared to that of Sir W. Armstrong." In February, 1863, Sir William resigned his appointment, and rejoined the Elswick manufacturing company. In the same year he acted as President of the British Association.

ÁRNASON, JÓN, the son of a Lutheran clergyman, was born at Hof, on the northern coast of Iceland, August 17, 1819. Having lost his father in early boyhood, he was indebted to his mother for elementary instruction. After completing his education at the college of Bessestad, then the only school in the island, he became private tutor in the family of the late Seveinbjörn Egilsson, the rector of the college. Árnason devoted much time to the study of the history and literature of Iceland, and made himself thorough master of the classical tongues. In 1849 he was appointed Keeper of the library at Reykjavik, and, in 1856, Secretary to the Bishop of Iceland. He has published several biographical works, including the life of his friend, Dr. Egilsson. In conjunction with M. Grimson he edited a small collection of Icelandic Fairy Tales and Adventures entitled "Islenzk Æfintyri." English translations of a number of these quaint stories will be found in the Appendix to Symington's "Pen and Pencil Sketches of Faroe and Iceland" (1862). The work on which his fame chiefly rests, is derived from the folk-lore of Iceland, and entitled "Icelandic Popular Tales and Adventures" (Leipsic, 1862–4). An English version, by G. E. J. Powell and E. Magnússon, of some of these tales appeared in 1864, under the title of "Icelandic Legends," &c.

ARNAUD, FANNY, authoress, better known in this country by her married name of "Madame Charles Reybaud," was born at Aix, France, Dec. 13, 1802, and married M. Charles Reybaud, an author of some note. She accompanied her husband to Paris, and on his becoming manager of the *Constitutionnel*, contributed to the *feuilleton* of that journal, and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, several tales, since published separately. Her chief works are "Le Moine de Chaalis;" "La Dernière Bohémienne;" "Le Cabaret de Gaubert," and a variety of other tales, more or less characterized by talent and originality. This authoress has produced several works of fiction, including "Madame de Rieux," "Marie d'Enambuc," "Les Deux Marguerites," "Gabrielle et Lucie," "Mézélie," "Le Dernier Oblat," "Château de St. Germain," "Les Aventures d'un Renégat," "Doña Mariana," "Faustine," "Léna," "Lucie," "Misé Brun," "Pierre," "Romans de Cœur," "Sans Dot," "Espagnoles et Françaises," "Valdepeyras," "George et Fabiana," "L'Oncle César," and other shorter tales and sketches in the Paris *feuilletons*. Her more important work, entitled "Les Anciens Couvents de Paris," has been translated into English.

ARNIM, KARL OTTO LUDWIG VON, author, born at Berlin in 1779, studied at Halle and Gottingen, and after travelling through many parts of Europe, was employed on the Embassies of Stockholm and London. His principal works are "Flüchtige Bemerkungen eines flüchtigen Reisenden" (Berlin, 1837-50), "Napoleon's Conduct towards Russia" (in English, 1814), "German National Melodies," some poems, a play, &c.

ARNOLD, EDWIN, second son of Robert Coles Arnold, a magistrate for Sussex, born June 10, 1831, was educated at the King's School, Rochester, and King's College, Lon-

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don, and was elected to a scholarship at University College, Oxford. In 1852 he obtained the Newdigate prize for his English poem on the "Feast of Belshazzar," and was selected in 1853 to address the earl of Derby on his installation as Chancellor of the University. He graduated in honours in 1854. Upon quitting college, he was elected Second Master in the English division of King Edward the Sixth's School, Birmingham, and subsequently appointed Principal of the Government Sanskrit College at Poona, in the Bombay Presidency, which office he held during the mutiny, and resigned in 1860. He has contributed largely to critical and literary journals, and is the author of "Griselda, a Drama," and "Poems, Narrative and Lyrical;" and some prose works, of which the principal are "Education in India," "The Euterpe of Herodotus"—a translation with notes, "The Hitopades'a," with vocabulary in Sanskrit, English, and Murathi. The last two were published in India. Mr. Arnold has also published a metrical translation of the classical Sanskrit work "Hitopades'a" under the title of "The Book of Good Counsels," and a "History of the Administration of India under the late Marquis of Dalhousie" (1862-4), and is a leading writer in one of the chief daily journals.

ARNOLD, MATTHEW, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Arnold, D.D., Head Master of Rugby, born December 24, 1822, at Laleham, near Staines, where Dr. Arnold then resided with his pupils, was educated at Winchester, Rugby, and Balliol College, Oxford. He was elected Scholar in 1840, won the Newdigate prize for English verse (subject, "Cromwell") in 1843, graduated in honours in 1844, and was elected a Fellow of Oriel College in 1845. In 1847 the late Lord Lansdowne nominated him his private secretary, and he acted in that capacity until his marriage in 1851 with the daughter of the late Mr. Justice Wightman, when he received an appointment as one of the Lay Inspectors of Schools, under the Committee of Council on Education, a post which he still holds. In 1848 the "Strayed Reveller, and other Poems," signed "A," appeared, followed in 1853 by "Empedocles on Etna, and other Poems," subsequently acknowledged. In 1854 he published a volume of poems in his own name, consisting of new pieces and selections from the two previous volumes. This was followed by a second series, when the first two volumes were withdrawn from circulation. Mr. Arnold, who was elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford in 1857, published in 1858, "Merope," a tragedy after the antique, with a preface in which the principles of Greek tragedy are discussed, and in 1861, three Lectures "On Translating Homer," which he had delivered before the University of Oxford, and in which he advocated the adoption of the English hexameter as the best equivalent to the Homeric rhythm. In the same year he published the records of the educational systems of France, Germany, and Holland, which he had previously submitted to the Government in the shape of a Report, having been sent, in 1859-60, as Foreign Assistant-Commissioner to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of popular education, to obtain further information respecting the various plans of education adopted in those countries. Mr. Arnold, who has contributed, both in prose and in verse, to periodical literature, collected and published in 1865 some of his prose contributions under the title of "Essays in Criticism." Mr. Arnold again visited the Continent in 1865 to procure for the Royal Commission on Middle Class Education information respecting foreign schools for the middle and upper classes.

ARNOTT, JAMES MONCRIEFF, F.R.S., son of the late Robert Arnott, Esq., of Chapel, in the county of Fife, was born in 1794, received his education at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and there entered on the

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study of his profession, which he subsequently pursued in London, Paris, and Vienna. In 1817 he settled in London, was many years surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and was Professor of Surgery in King's College, London. In 1840 he was appointed one of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and some years afterwards a member of the Court of Examiners of that body, of which he has been twice President. In 1860 he was elected representative of the College in the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

ARNOTT, NEIL, M.D., F.R.S., &c., of a Scottish family resident near Montrose, born about 1789, received his early education at the Grammar School at Aberdeen, and afterwards entered the University, to study for the medical profession. Having graduated M.A., he came to England, and was appointed a surgeon in the East-India Company's naval service. About 1812 he commenced practice in London, and was soon after appointed physician to the French and Spanish embassies. In 1827 he published, under the title of "Elements of Physics," the substance of a series of lectures which he had delivered on Natural Philosophy and its bearings on his profession. This work was published at first in parts, and the concluding chapters on Electricity and Astronomy belong only to the edition of 1864. It has reached a seventh edition, and has been translated into several European languages. Dr. Arnott is Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and a member of the senate of the London University; and his name is well known in connection with the "Arnott stove" (which obtained the Rumford medal from the Royal Society in 1854), and other useful inventions, such as the waterbed, &c., which bear his name. In 1861 he published "A Survey of Human Progress."

ARNOULD, SIR JOSEPH, the eldest son of the late Joseph Arnould, M.D., of Whitecross, near Wallingford, born in 1815, was educated at the Charter House, and at Wadham College, Oxford, where he gained the Newdigate prize for English verse in 1834, and graduated as a first-class in classics in 1836. He afterwards became Fellow of his college, was called to the Bar in the Middle Temple in 1841, and went the Home circuit. For many years he was connected with the periodical press, and more especially with the *Daily News*. Sir Joseph, who has published a "Treatise on Marine Insurance," which is considered a standard authority on the subject of which it treats, was appointed to a judgeship at Bombay in 1859, when he received the honour of knighthood.

ARRIVABENE, GIOVANNI, economist, born at Mantua in 1801, was cast into prison in 1821, at Venice, for not having denounced Silvio Pellico, and remained incarcerated seven months. Fresh persecutions induced him to take refuge in France, whence he proceeded to England. In his absence judgment went by default, and in 1824 he was condemned to death. Having settled in Belgium in 1827, he was naturalized in 1840. His labours as an economist have been chiefly directed towards the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, a subject upon which he has written a number of articles and treatises. Among his numerous contributions to journals are papers "Sur les Sociétés de Bienfaisance," "Des Moyens les plus propres à améliorer le Sort des Ouvriers," "Situation économique de la Belgique," &c.

ARROWSMITH, JOHN, F.R.G.S., an eminent geographer, son of the late Mr. Arrowsmith, whose name is well known in every school and college in the kingdom, by his atlases of ancient and modern geography, was born early in the present century, and following actively in his father's steps, he produced the "London Atlas of Universal Geography" (folio, 1832-7). Amongst the numerous works of modern travels which he has illustrated with maps, &c., we may particularly mention Leichhardt's "Journal of an Overland Expedition in Australia," and Dr.

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Livingstone's "Narrative of Missionary Travels in Africa." Mr. Arrowsmith is a Fellow of the Geographical and other learned societies.

ASAPH. (*See* ST. ASAPH, Bishop of.)

ASBOTH, GEN. ALEXANDER, born in Hungary, is a brother of General Asboth, well known in connection with the Revolutionary party in that country. In 1851 he accompanied Louis Kossuth to America, and in 1861 was appointed by Gen. Fremont, chief of his staff, with the nominal rank of Brigadier-General. When Fremont was recalled from the department of the West, General Asboth was also removed. In March, 1862, he commanded the 2nd division (Sigel's wing) in Curtis's army at Pea Ridge, in which battle he was wounded. After holding some other military appointments he commanded at Marianna, Florida, where, Sept. 27, 1864, he was severely wounded, and was shortly afterwards on that account relieved of his command. He left the service Aug. 24, 1865.

ASCHBACH, JOSEF, historian, born at Höchst (Nassau), April 29, 1801, received his classical education in the Lyceum of Heidelberg, and, with the intention of entering holy orders, studied theology and philosophy in the university of the same city. Under the advice of Schlosser, he became a teacher, and devoted himself entirely to historical pursuits. After having held in Frankfort (1823) a chair of history, he was called to the University of Bonn, in 1842, to fulfil the same functions. Aschbach has devoted his attention principally to the annals of Spain in the times of the barbarians and of the Moors, and his works are considered the best which have been written on those epochs. Amongst these may be mentioned, "The History of the West Goths" (Frankfort, 1827); "History of the Ommayades in Spain" (Frankfort, 1830); and the "History of Spain and Portugal under the Rule of the Almoravides and the Almohaes" (Frankfort, 1833–37). He is also the author of a "History of the Emperor Sigismund" (Hamburg, 1838–44) and of the "History of the Herulæ and Gepidæ" (Hamburg, 1835), a contribution to a history of the Germanic migrations.

ASSOLLANT, JEAN-BAPTISTE, ALFRED, a well-known author, born at Aubusson Creuse in 1827, entered the Normal School in 1847, and quitted it in 1850. After acting as Professor for some years, he left the University and visited the United States. On his return to France he contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, an article upon "Walker and the Americans;" and published two novels, "Acacia" and "Les Buterfly." In 1858 he published what he termed une fantaisie Américaine, under the title of "Scènes de la Vie des États Unis." In 1859 he published "Deux Amis en 1792," and "Brancas;" in 1860, "La Mort de Roland" and "Histoire fantastique du célèbre Pierrot;" in 1861, "Les Aventures de Karl Brunner, docteur en théologie," and "Marcomrir, Histoire d'un Étudiant;" in 1862, "Jean Rosier," "Rose d'Amour," &c. Many of his romances appeared in *La Presse*, *Le Journal pour Tous*, and other periodicals. In consequence of the tone of some of his articles in the *Courrier du Dimanche*, that journal was suspended for two months in Aug., 1864, and received a warning in March, 1865. M. Assollant has collected his principal articles under the titles "D'Heure en Heure;" "Vérité! Vérité!" and "Pensées diverses, Impressions intimes, Opinions, et Paradoxes de Cadet Bordiche." He also published two interesting pamphlets, "A Ceux qui pensent Encore" in 1861, and "Cannoniers, à vos Pièces!" in 1862.

ASTON, or MEIER, LOUISE, authoress, was born about 1820, near Halberstadt. At an early age she was married to a rich English merchant, but the union did not prove a happy one, and separation took place in a few years. In 1846 this authoress settled at Berlin, and during the Schleswig-Holstein war, attended the

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wounded in the hospitals with much devotion. In 1851 she married Dr. Meier, of Bremen. Her principal works are "Meine Emancipation, Verweisung, und Rechtfertigung" (1846), several romances under the title of "Aus dem Leben einer Frau" (1847), "Lydio" (1848), "Révolution et Contre-révolution" (1849), some poems, &c.

ATHERSTONE, Edwin, poet and novelist, born at Nottingham, April 17, 1788, was a friend of Southey, Professor Wilson, John Martin, &c., and is the author of several works. His first poem, "The Last Days of Herculaneum," appeared in 1821, followed by "A Midsummer Day's Dream" in 1820. The first six books of "The Fall of Nineveh" appeared in 1828, and seven additional books of the same poem in 1830. "The Sea Kings of England," an historical romance of the time of Alfred, appeared in 1830. "The Fall of Nineveh," completed in thirty books, appeared in 1847, and "The Handwriting on the Wall," a tale, in 1858. His latest work is "Israel in Egypt," a poem, in twenty-seven books, published in 1861. Mr. Atherstone is in receipt of a literary pension from the Crown of £100 a year.

ATHLUMNEY, Lord. (*See* Meredith, Lord.)

AUBER, Daniel-François-Esprit, musical composer, the son of a Paris printseller, was born at Caen, in Normandy, January 29, 1782. At a very early age he acquired a great facility in drawing and music, and played with considerable execution on the piano and violin. Having no taste for business, his father consented to his becoming a composer for the stage; and in 1813 he produced his first opera, "Le Séjour Militaire," which proved a failure. In 1819, his second work, "Le Testament et les Billets-doux," made its appearance, with but little better success. "La Bergère Châtelaine," and "Emma," in 1821, were more favourably received. "Leicester," in 1822, "La Niège," in 1823, "Le Concert à la Cour," and "Léocadie," in 1824, "Le Maçon," and "Fiorella," in 1826, fully established his reputation. It was, however, "La Muette de Portici," known under the name of "Masaniello," that accomplished his renown. In this opera he first ventured to depart from the school in which he may be said to have been educated, and to strike out a new line for himself. "La Fiancée," in 1829, and "Fra Diavolo," in 1830, made his position secure, and since that time he has produced many popular operas, such as "Le Domino Noir," "Zanetta," "Les Diamants de la Couronne," &c. M. Auber, like a true artist, has no sooner finished a work than he dismisses it entirely from his mind, and turns his attention to future plans. It is said, indeed, that he makes a point of never hearing his operas a second time. Auber, who is decidedly one of the few great musical geniuses of the age, was made a member of the Institute in the section of the Fine Arts in April, 1829, and was created a Commander of the Legion of Honour, April 29, 1847, and Grand Officer, August 8, 1861. M. Auber composed a musical piece for the opening of the great International Exhibition of 1862.

AUCKLAND, Lord. (*See* Bath and Wells, Bishop of.)

AUER, Alois, Director of the National Printing-office at Vienna, was born May 11th, 1813, at Wels, in Austria, and entered a printing establishment in that town, going through all the grades of his profession. Having passed his examination at the University of Vienna, he became, in 1837, professor of Italian at Linz, and about this time published theoretical and practical grammars of the French and Italian languages. In 1839 he travelled through Germany, Switzerland, France, and England. In 1841 he was appointed Director of the Imperial Printing Establishment at Vienna. Under his care this has been greatly improved and enriched in its collections of types. Amongst the varied publications of this office which have appeared under his super-

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intendence, are the Lord's Prayer in 608 languages (1844), in Roman types; and the same in 200 languages, with their national alphabets, in 1847, &c. M. Auer, who has also paid much attention to photography and galvanoplasty, has made known a discovery which he terms "spontaneous impression," in a work entitled "Die Entdeckung des Naturselbstdruckes," &c. (1864). He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of Vienna in 1847, and is decorated with several orders.

AUERBACH, BERTHOLD, writer and poet, was born of Jewish parents, at Nordstetten, in the Black Forest of Würtemberg, February 28, 1812. He commenced his studies in Jewish theology at Hechingen and Carlsruhe, and completed his course at the Gymnasium at Stuttgardt, in 1832. From this period until 1835 he studied at Tübingen, Munich, and Heidelberg, but soon abandoned Jewish theology, and devoted himself to philosophy, history, and literature. His first work, "The Jewish Nation and its Recent Literature," was published at Stuttgardt in 1836. His "Poet and Merchant" appeared in 1837, and "Spinoza" in 1839, and his attachment to the doctrines of that philosopher induced him to publish a biography of him in 1841, accompanied by a translation of his complete works. The reputation of Auerbach rose still higher when he began to treat of matters of more general interest; and his "Educated Citizens: a Book for the Thinking Middle Classes," published in 1842, and the "Village Tales from the Black Forest," in the following year, obtained great popularity, the latter having been translated into English, Dutch, and Swedish. One of his most finished poems was inserted in the novel, "The Professor's Wife," which first appeared in the *Urania*, in 1848, was afterwards included in a new edition of the "Village Tales," and subsequently dramatized by Madame Birch-Pfeiffer. In 1845-6 Auerbach prepared and published an almanack, under the title of "The Godfather," after the manner of Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanack," which was read by both gentle and simple. Since 1845 he has resided principally at Weimar, Leipsic, Breslau, and Dresden, and has zealously advocated the cause of education.

AUGIER, GUILLAUME-VICTOR EMILE, dramatic poet, born at Valence (Dôme), Sept. 17, 1824, and destined for the Bar, soon, however, devoted his attention to literature. His first piece, "La Ciguë," a two-act drama, in verse, refused in 1844 by the Directors of the Théâtre Français, on account of the youth of the author—he was only twenty-four—was received at the Odéon. The Directors of the Théâtre Français, made aware of their mistake (1845), admitted "La Ciguë" into its repertory, and it is still played with success. In 1849 appeared "Gabrielle," which gained the Monthyon prize from the Academy. In 1858 he published a collection of "Poésies," containing some pretty idylls. Among his later works, "Les Effrontés" in 1861, "Le Fils de Giboyer" in 1862, and "Maître Guérin," a comedy in five acts, performed from Dec. 1864 to May 1865, have achieved the greatest success. M. Augier has been called the "poet of good sense," in contradistinction to some of his contemporaries. M. Augier was elected to succeed M. Salvandy in the French Academy, Jan. 28, 1858, received the Legion of Honour in 1850, and was made Grand Officer, June 19, 1858.

AUGUSTENBURG, CHRISTIAN-AUGUST, DUKE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN-SONDERBURG-AUGUSTENBURG, born in Copenhagen, July 19, 1798, is the chief of the younger branch of the royal line of the house of Holstein. Brought up under the direction of the late Duke Frederick-Christian, whom he succeeded in 1814, and afterwards under that of his mother, Louise-Auguste, he completed his education by travelling in 1818, 1819, and 1820, in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France,

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and England. In 1830 he married Louise-Sophie, Countess of Danneskiöld Samsoe. In the proceedings of the provincial diets to which Frederick VI. committed the direction of the German states, after the French revolution of July, the Duke of Augustenburg took a prominent part, distinguishing himself as much by his zeal in the cause of liberty and progress as by his great oratorical ability. The duke, as a large landed proprietor, spent considerable sums in the improvement of the agriculture of his country. His stud at Augustenburg was one of the finest in Europe. After the downfall of the stadtholderschaft of Schleswig-Holstein, the duke's estates were confiscated, and he was declared a traitor, for heading the insurrectionary movement against the King of Denmark. He appealed to the German Diet for protection against the consequences of this decree, but without success. Returning to Silesia, he bought there, in 1853, the estate of Primkenau. He ceded, in 1851, for a money payment, his property and rights in Holstein to the Danish crown, but he and his son have recently sought to repudiate the transaction, and he has himself published a strong protest on behalf of his rights. The anonymous articles which he contributed to the public journals on the Schleswig-Holstein question have been republished in a collective form.

AUGUSTENBURG, FREDERICK-CHRISTIAN-AUGUST, DUKE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN-SONDERBURG and AUGUSTENBURG, son of the above, was born July 6, 1829. Major of the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Prussian Guards, and married, September 11, 1856, Adelaide-Victoria, daughter of Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Upon the death of the late king of Denmark, in 1863, he proceeded to assert his right to the dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein, of which his father had been deprived by the peace of 1851, and was received everywhere with acclamation by the population of the Duchies. The Austrian and Prussian Governments in their arrangements (1865) for the division of the spoil, did not recognize his claims.

AUSTRIA (EMPEROR OF), FRANCIS-JOSEPH-CHARLES, born August 18, 1830, and ascended the throne of Austria, December 2, 1848, on the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., is the eldest son of the Archduke Francis-Charles (who stood next to the late emperor in the legal order of succession) and of the Princess Sophia. On mounting the throne he found the empire shaken by internal dissensions; and his first step was to promise a free and constitutional government to the country. The course of events compelled him to close the National Assembly and to assume absolute power. At the same time he abrogated the Constitution of Hungary, the people being in rebellion against him, and were only brought to subjection by the armed intervention of Russia, while he owed his hold on Italy to the skill of his veteran general Radetsky. Having at length obtained internal peace and freedom for governmental and legislative action, he promulgated the edict of Schönbrunn, September 26, 1851, in which he declared the Government "responsible to no other political authority but the throne." Assisted by Prince Schwarzenberg, and after his death by Count Buol and Baron Bach, he centralized the government of his heterogeneous nationalities at Vienna, and, aided by Herr von Bruck, inaugurated a series of fiscal and commercial reforms favourable to the interests of the middle classes. In 1853–4, the Emperor endeavoured, though in vain, to induce the Czar Nicholas to abandon his ambitious designs against Turkey, and further excited that autocrat's displeasure by refusing to assist Russia against the Western Powers, whose rulers also felt aggrieved because he resolved to remain neutral, and not to throw the weight of his name into their scale. The policy of Austria on this occasion will, however, be more fairly estimated by posterity. Her unwillingness to make common cause with the

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Western Powers has been severely punished, for had she joined the alliance against Russia in 1854, in all probability Louis Napoleon would not have crossed the Alps and dictated the peace of Villafranca. It is, therefore, more than probable that her reluctance to act against Russia in that war was the cause of her losing Lombardy three years later. The Emperor Francis-Joseph is tall and handsome. At Solferino he gave proof of bravery amounting almost to rashness. In April, 1854, he married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie, daughter of the Duke Maximilian-Joseph, and cousin, on her mother's side, to the king of Bavaria. In 1857, the emperor and empress paid a visit to their Italian and Hungarian dominions, and granted an amnesty to political offenders. The Reichsrath was enlarged by imperial patent March 5, 1860, and the Emperor sanctioned the principle of the responsibility of ministers May 1, 1862. The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Prussia, and Denmark assembled at Vienna to consider the terms of a peace, July 26, 1864, which was concluded Oct. 30. Early in 1865 the Emperor liberated Joseph Langiewicz, the Polish insurgent. The Ministerial Council was reconstituted July 27. The Convention of Gastein, signed Aug. 14, 1865, which transferrel the government of Schleswig to Prussia, and that of Holstein to Austria, was a few days after confirmed by the Emperor and the king of Prussia at Salzburg. The Emperor issued an important manifesto to his people Sept. 20, in which he expressed very conciliatory intentions towards the people of Hungary and Croatia. The Emperor again visited Hungary, in order to open the Diet, in Dec. 1863. The ratifications of a treaty of commeree between Austria and England were exchanged in Jan. 1866. The Emperor and Empress visited Pesth-Ofen Jan. 29, where they remained until March 5. The armaments against Prussia commenced, and councils of war were established in the circles of Prague, Pisek, Tabor, and Pilsen in March, 1866. An imperial order was issued May 6, placing the whole army on a war footing, and concentrating the army of the north on the frontiers of Bohemia and Silesia. The Emperor published a manifesto relative to the impending contest, June 17, the Prussian minister having received his passports June 12. The Emperor showed much devotion in the struggle which ensued, and the fortunes of war having been adverse, at once made peace and applied his energies to the difficult task of reconstructing the empire.

AUZOUX, THEODORE LOUIS, anatomist, born at St. Aubin d'Ecroville (Eure), about 1797, and took the degree of doctor, at Paris, in 1822, is best known in his own country and in Europe by the pains he has bestowed in seeking to popularize the study of anatomy by the means of casts taken from the organs of the dead subject. For this purpose he employs a paste which, when dried, is as hard as wood, impervious to moisture, rendering every vein and fibre to which it has been applied as distinctly as it is possible to conceive. The great advantages of his models are that they are composed of separate elements representing distinct organs, or distinct portions of the same organ, and are capable of being mounted or dismounted at pleasure, so as to show the relation of the different parts, and of different organs amongst themselves. His system he calls "clastic anatomy" (from κλάω, to break). For the preparation of these anatomical moulds in his native town, M. Auzoux has a large factory, which is highly spoken of, not only for the wholesome moral and economical discipline which marks it, but also for the artistic education which it gives to a number of the people in the district, in anatomy, modelling, and painting. Among his many distinguished publications we may cite "Un Mémoire sur la Vipère," "Considérations Générales sur l'Anatomie," and

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"Un Mémoire sur le Choléra-Morbus, son Siége, sa Nature, son Traitement," &c. &c. M. Auzoux received, at each of the French Expositions of 1834, of 1839, and of 1849, a gold medal, and the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1833.

AVERILL, Major-Gen. William W., was born at New York, in 1834; graduated at West Point Academy in 1855; and was appointed Second Lieut., United States Mounted Rifles, in the same year. From 1857-61 he was engaged in border fighting with the Indians, and was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the 60th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in 1862 commanded his regiment during M'Clellan's Peninsular campaign, being appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers Sep. 26. In the months of April and May, 1863, he made some raids around the Confederate army, served with Gen. Hunter in his advance on Lynchburg, Virginia, was appointed Major-Gen. August 7, 1864, and served with Sheridan in his campaigns in the valley of Virginia in Sep., 1864.

AWDRY, Sir John Wither, Knt., eldest son of the late John Awdry, of Notton House, Wilts, born in 1795, and educated at Winchester and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated, in 1816, as a first-class in classics, having been elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College. He was called to the Bar in 1822, and in 1830 was appointed a Puisne Judge and Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court at Bombay, from which he was promoted, in 1839, to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of that Presidency. Having resigned in 1841, he soon afterwards returned to England. He was appointed one of the Commissioners for the Reform of the University of Oxford in 1854.

AZEGLIO (Marquis d'), Victor-Emanuel-Taparelli, son of a nobleman who died in 1862, and nephew of the late marquis d'Azeglio, was born about 1815. His early tastes led him to study art; but he embraced the diplomatic profession, and, after filling various subordinate positions, he was appointed, Nov. 13, 1850, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Turin to the court of St. James's, and afterwards ambassador of the king of Italy to her Britannic Majesty. The marquis d'Azeglio continues (1867) to hold this latter office.

B.

BABBAGE, Charles, mathematician and philosophical mechanist, born December 26, 1792, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated. In the course of his studies he found the logarithmic tables then in use—the ready-reckoner, so to speak, by which the larger operations of astronomical calculation are worked out—extremely defective, and even unfaithful. The national value of tables of this description had long been recognized by every government, and large sums had been expended in preparing such as could have, after all, but approximate accuracy; because from the calculations of the astronomer are derived the data by which every seaman navigates the ocean, and every headland and island is marked in his chart. Mr. Babbage set himself to consider whether it were not possible to substitute for the perturbable processes of the intellect the unerring movements of mechanism in the preparation of logarithmic tables. For this purpose he visited the various centres of machine labour, on the Continent as well as in England; inspected and compared wheels, levers, valves, &c., and studied their various functions; and on his return, in 1821, undertook to direct the construction of a "Difference Engine" for the Government. Experience gained during this tour of inspection induced Mr. Babbage to prepare his work on the "Economy of Manufactures," a subject then new to literary treatment, and in which he

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opened up a field of illustration which has since been explored by numerous writers. By 1833 a portion of the machine was put together, and it was found to perform its work with all the precision that had been predicted of it. Mr. Babbage immediately prepared his "Tables of Logarithms of the natural numbers," from 1 to 108,000, a work which was well received in all parts of Europe, into most of the languages of which it was speedily translated. In 1828 Mr. Babbage was elected to fill the chair of the Mathematical professorship at Cambridge, once occupied by Sir Isaac Newton, and he continued to discharge the duties of that office for eleven years. During this period he devoted all his leisure to the perfection of his machine, although he received no remuneration whatever for his services. In 1833, for some reason at present unexplained, the construction of the calculating machine was suspended, and has not been resumed. Mr. Babbage, who is a member of the chief learned societies of London and Edinburgh, and has contributed largely to their Transactions, is the author, *inter alia*, of "Translation of the Differential and Integral Calculus of La Croix," and "The Laws of Mechanical Notation" (privately printed). He also published, in 1837, "The Ninth Bridgewater Treatise;" a fragment designed at once to refute an opinion supposed to be implied in the first volume of that series, that ardent devotion to mathematical studies is unfavourable to faith, and also to give specimens of the defensive aid which the evidences of Christianity may receive from the science of numbers. Mr. Babbage seems disposed to take a desponding view of the state of science in England. This, openly expressed in "The Decline of Science," is still further disclosed in "The Great Exhibition," published in 1851, at the end of which will be found a list of his published works, nearly eighty in number. The reader will find further information respecting Mr. Babbage in the eleventh chapter of Weld's "History of the Royal Society." In November, 1832, Mr. Babbage contested, though without success, the representation of Finsbury, in the advanced Liberal interest. In 1864 he published "Passages from the Life of a Philosopher."

BABINGTON, Charles Cardale, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., son of the late Rev. Joseph Babington, M.A. and L.M., and grandson of Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, was born in 1808, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, and proceeded M.A. in 1833. Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, he is well known as a naturalist, and has published "Flora Bathoniensis," "The Flora of the Channel Islands," a "Manual of British Botany," which has passed through five editions, and "Flora of Cambridgeshire." In addition to these works, Mr. Babington contributed "Ancient Cambridgeshire" to the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, &c.

BABINGTON, The Rev. Churchill, B.D., F.L.S., M.R.S.L., son of the late Rev. Matthew Drake Babington, rural dean of Ackley, Leicestershire, was born in 1821, and took a first class in classical honours in 1843, at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he is a Senior Fellow. He held the chapelry of Horningsea, Cambridgeshire, from 1848 to 1861, was elected Disney Professor of Archæology in 1865, and was presented by his college to the rectory of Cockfield in Suffolk, in 1866. He obtained the Hulsean Prize Essay in 1846, on "The Influence of Christianity in Promoting the Abolition of Slavery in Europe," and controverted, in a separate publication, in 1858, some of Macaulay's statements in reference to the clergy of the seventeenth century, and in 1866 published his introductory Lecture on Archæology, delivered before the University of Cambridge. He has edited, from MSS. recently discovered, "The Oration of Hyperides, against Demosthenes," "The Orations of Hyperides

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for Lycophron and Euxenippus," "The Funeral Oration of Hyperides," and "Bishop Peacock's Repressor," and "Higden's Polychronicon" (with two ancient English versions), in the series of English historical works which have been brought out under the authority of her Majesty's Government. He reprinted, in fac-simile, with an introduction, the "Beneficio di Cristo." Mr. Babington is the author of the classical portion of the catalogue of MSS. belonging to the University Library at Cambridge, contributed largely on subjects connected with natural history to Sir W. Hooker's "Journal of Botany," "The Botanist's Guide to England and Wales," &c., wrote the Ornithology and Botany for Potter's "History of Charnwood Forest," and the Lichens for Hooker's "Flora of New Zealand." Contributions from his pen will be found in the "Cambridge Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology," in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature," in the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and in the "Numismatic Chronicle." He was a public Examiner at Cambridge in Theology in 1857-8, and in Natural Science in 1863-4, corresponding fellow of the Historico-Theological Society of Leipsic, and of the Archæological Society of Rome, and has been for some years a member of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature, and of the Numismatic Society.

BACH, Baron Alexander, statesman, born at Loosdorf (Lower Austria) Jan. 4, 1813, became a member of the Vienna bar upon the death of his father, who was a well-known lawyer. In 1848 he was admitted into the Council of the States of Lower Austria, which chose him as delegate to the Central Committee of the Provincial States of the Austrian empire. He took part in the first Liberal cabinet as Minister of Justice, and assisted in the re-organization of the judicial system. He claimed for the Crown the right of *veto*, and opposed the suppression of feudal labour. In consequence of the insurrection of Oct. 6, 1848, he retired first to Salzburg and afterwards to Olmutz, in order to be near the emperor. Having become unpopular, he was sent as Plenipotentiary to Rome Aug. 21, 1859.

BACHMAN, John, D.D., LL.D., naturalist, was born in 1790, in Duchess county, State of New York. In early life Dr. Bachman was associated with Audubon, whom he assisted in the preparation of his great work on Ornithology; and was the principal author of "Quadrupeds of North America," illustrated by Audubon and his sons. Dr. Bachman has been pastor of the German Lutheran Church in Charleston, South Carolina, for nearly fifty years, and has published some works on the denomination with which he has been so long connected; though he is better known as a writer by his "Examination of Professor Agassiz's Sketch of the Natural Provinces of the Animal World and their relation to the different Types of Men," published in 1855; by his "Characteristics of Genera and Species, as applicable to the Doctrine and Unity of the Human Race," in 1854; and his "Catalogue of Phænogamous Plants and Ferns growing in the Vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina."

BACK, Sir George, F.R.S., D.C.L., a distinguished Arctic navigator, born at Stockport in 1796, and having entered the Royal Navy on board the *Arethusa* in 1808, was made prisoner and sent to France in 1809, where he remained five years. On regaining his liberty he joined the fleet at Flushing, and was afterwards employed on the Halifax station. He passed his examination in 1817, joined H.M.S. *Bulwark*, and in 1818 volunteered for, and was appointed to, the *Trent*, hired brig, Lieut.-Commander John Franklin. Having accompanied Captain David Buchan on a voyage of discovery to the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen, latitude 80° 36′ N., he was, early in 1819, selected to attend Lieut.-Commander Franklin in his overland expedition from Hudson's Bay to

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the Coppermine River, and along the coast eastward. In this bold and hazardous undertaking, in the prosecution of which the adventurers performed their journey, a distance of 1,104 miles, from Fort Enterprise to Fort Chippewyan and back (chiefly in canoes and on foot, their supplies being exhausted) in the depth of winter, with a temperature of 57° below zero, Mr. Back displayed that perseverance and indifference to fatigue and danger which have marked his career as an Arctic traveller, and Franklin attributed the safety of the expedition to his personal exertions. Having, in 1821, been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and having served in H.M.S. *Superb* in the West Indies, he in 1825 accompanied Captain Franklin on another expedition to the Arctic regions, for the purpose of co-operating with Captains Beechy and Parry in their attempts to discover, from opposite quarters, a North-west Passage. The particulars of this remarkable mission are fully detailed in Captain Franklin's "Narrative of a Second Expedition to the Shores of the Polar Sea in 1825-7." Lieut. Back extended his researches to latitude 70° 24′ N., longitude 149° 37′ W., and was again instrumental in saving the party. He was promoted, in 1825, to the rank of Commander; and when Captain Franklin, on the return of the expedition, set out in advance with five of his party, from Great Bear Lake, Back was left at Fort Franklin in charge of the remaining officers and men, the boats, collections of natural history, rough notes, and astronomical and meteorological observations; with instructions to proceed, on the breaking up of the ice, to York Factory, and thence to England, which he reached in 1827. From that time Captain Back remained unemployed until 1833, when, having volunteered, he was appointed to conduct an expedition fitted out for the purpose of instituting a search for Sir John Ross, who had left England in 1829, on a voyage to the Polar Seas. Captain Back published an account of this expedition, entitled a "Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish or Back River, and along the Shores of the Arctic Ocean, in 1833-5." On his return to England, in 1835, Capt. Back obtained post rank, by "order in council," and in 1836 was appointed to the *Terror*, in which he sailed soon afterwards for Papa-Westray, one of the Orkney Islands, in command of a new Arctic expedition, fitted out with every appliance that seemed likely to insure success. Captain Back published an account of this voyage, "Narrative of the Expedition in H.M.S. *Terror*, undertaken with a view to Geographical Discovery on the Arctic Shores, in 1836-7." From that period, with the exception of a temporary appointment under the Treasury, to examine and report upon the condition of Holyhead harbour, Captain Back has remained upon half-pay. In 1837 the Geographical Society conferred upon him both its medals. He received the honour of knighthood in 1839, and the gold medal of the Geographical Society of Paris, together with a service of plate from the subscribers to the Arctic Land Expedition. Sir G. Back attained flag rank in 1857.

BADEN (GRAND DUKE OF), FREDERIC GUILLAUME-LOUIS, born Sep. 9, 1826, succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Leopold, as Regent, April 24, 1852, to the exclusion of his elder brother Louis, who was mentally incapable of governing. Since 1853 he has been continually engaged in struggles with the ecclesiastical power, and at the end of 1855 banished the Jesuits from the duchy. In Sep., 1856, he had a narrow escape from assassination. He assumed the title of Grand Duke Sep. 5, 1856, and married a daughter of William I., of Prussia, Sep. 20.

BAEHR, JOHANN CHRISTIAN FELIX, a German philologist, the son of a prelate, born in Darmstadt, June 13, 1798, studied at Heidelberg, and held, from 1819 to 1826, various scholastic appointments in the university of that

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city. In 1826 he was appointed Titular Professor of Classical Literature, and has never quitted Heidelberg, where he has been successively Chief Librarian (1833), Superior Inspector of the Lyceum (1839), and lastly, Director of the Philological Seminary (1845). The library has, under his direction, been greatly extended. His printed works include an edition of Herodotus, published at Leipsic in 1832-4, a work of great labour and erudition; a "History of Roman Literature" (Carlsruhe, 1828, 3rd edition); "The Christian Poets and Historians of Rome" (Carlsruhe, 1837); and "History of Roman Literature during the Carolingian period" (Carlsruhe, 1840). He has edited a number of Greek treatises, with dissertations and critical notes, and has contributed critical and archæological articles, several of which have been reprinted, to Ersch and Gruber's "Universal Encyclopædia." With Schlosser and Munke, he edited the "Annals of Heidelberg," from 1834 to 1847; since which time he has been sole editor.

BAEZ, Buenaventura, ex-president of Hayti, born at Azua, Hayti, in 1820, is a mulatto. His father took an active part in the insurrection of 1808. The son gained great influence in the island not only on account of his talents, but also of his riches. After the expulsion of Jemines from the presidency, and the refusal of Santana to assume that office, it was conferred upon Baez, his most intimate friend and co-operator in the work of securing the independence of the republic. At the next election for the presidential term, General Santana was chosen, and the friendship which had before existed between him and Baez was changed into hostility. Santana was, owing to difficulties with the United States, deposed May 27, 1856, leaving the Vice-President, Reglatta Mota, acting-president. General Baez was again suggested for the presidency, and was sworn in Oct. 6, 1856. After much dissension Baez surrendered the government to General Santana June 11, 1858. A convention was drawn up through the mediation of France, England, and Spain, by which Baez agreed to leave the country. Dissensions, however, broke out, and Gen. Baez, after remaining in exile until 1865, returned to St. Domingo, and was elected, for the third time, President. Though received with much enthusiasm, he was again expelled in March, 1866, by Gen. Cabral.

BAILEY, The Rev. Henry, B.D., Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, and Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, son of the Rev. H. J. Bailey, vicar of North Leverton, Notts, and author of "The Liturgy compared with the Bible," born about 1814, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, having obtained the Crosse and the Tyrwhitt University Scholarships. He became Fellow of his college, and was appointed Warden of St. Augustine's Missionary College in 1850, in succession to Bishop Coleridge. Mr. Bailey is the author of "The Missionary's Daily Text-Book," "Rituale Anglo-Catholicum," &c. Bishop Blomfield, in 1851, appointed him secretary to the Society for advancing the Christian Faith in the West Indies and in the Mauritius.

BAILEY, Philip James, son of Thomas Bailey, author of the "Annals of Notts," who died in 1856, was born at Nottingham April 22, 1816. Having been educated at various schools in his native town, he in 1831 matriculated at the University of Glasgow, where he studied two sessions under Professors Buchanan, Sir D. K. Sandford, Thomson, and Milne. In 1833 he began to study the law, was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn in 1835, and was called to the Bar in 1840. Having little inclination for legal pursuits, Mr. Bailey about this time commenced an extensive course of reading in the libraries of the British Museum and of Lincoln's Inn, and resolved to attempt original composition in verse. "Festus," pub-

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lished in 1839, was well received in this country and in America, having reached its seventh edition in 1864. "The Angel World," a poem which was afterwards incorporated with "Festus," appeared in 1850; another poem, "The Mystic," in 1855, and another, "The Age," in 1858.

BAILY, EDWARD HODGES, honorary retired R.A., the son of a ship-carver, a man possessing great artistic power, born at Bristol, in March, 1788. At the age of fourteen he was taken from school, and placed in a merchant's counting-house, which he left after serving two years, and began the world as a wax-modeller on his own account. Having proved successful in his likenesses, he met with much encouragement. The idea of exchanging from modelling in wax to clay was first awakened by a visit to Bristol Cathedral, where he saw Bacon's monument to the memory of Mrs. Draper (the "Eliza" of Sterne). About the same time a surgeon, of the name of Leigh, lent the young artist Flaxman's designs for Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey," and, what was still better, gave him a commission for two groups to be modelled from these designs. The result was so satisfactory to Mr. Leigh that he wrote to Flaxman to urge him to take the youth into his studio as an assistant. The latter, forming a high estimate of his capacity, at once acceded to the request, and treated him more as his son than a mere assistant. His progress was exceedingly rapid, and he gained the silver medal at the Society of Arts and Sciences, and the silver and gold medals, with a purse of fifty guineas, at the Royal Academy; the subjects, on the latter occasion, being "Hercules restoring Alcestis to Admetus." At the age of twenty-five Mr. Baily produced his "Eve at the Fountain," a statue of world-wide reputation for unrivalled grace and beauty (now in the Institution in his native city). Quitting Flaxman's studio at the end of his seventh year of service, Mr. Baily accepted the post of chief modeller to the firm of Rundell & Bridge, who obtained designs and models from the first sculptors and painters of the time. "Hercules casting Lycas into the Sea," "Apollo discharging his Arrows," and "Maternal Love," executed for the late Mr. J. Neeld, M.P. for Chippenham, were his next productions. Mr. Baily was afterwards employed, with other sculptors, in executing the figures on the Marble Arch and the "Triumph of Britannia," together with the statues on the summit of the edifice. He sculptured the *bassi-relievi* that surround the throne-room at Buckingham Palace. His other works of that period were statues to the memory of Lord Egremont; Mr. Telford, the engineer; Sir Astley Cooper; Sir Richard Bourke, governor of New South Wales; Dean Dawson; Doctor Butler; Earl Grey, at Newcastle; the Duke of Sussex, for Freemasons' Hall; a monument to Lord Holland, in Westminster Abbey; and a design for the Nelson monument, which, for want of funds, has never been executed. The colossal statue of Nelson which surmounts the Corinthian column in Trafalgar Square is also from his hand. Mr. Baily was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1817, and a Royal Academician in 1821. He resigned his seat in the ruling body of the Academy in 1862. His best works are "Eve listening to the Voice," a companion to his "Eve at the Fountain;" "The Graces," and the "Fatigued Huntsman" (both purchased by the late Mr. Joseph Neeld); the "Sleeping Nymph," purchased by the late Lord Monteagle; and a colossal statue of Sir Robert Peel at Manchester.

BAIN, ALEXANDER, born at Aberdeen in 1818, entered Marischal College in 1836, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1840. From 1841 to 1844 he taught, as deputy, the class of Moral Philosophy in Marischal College; from 1844 to 1845, the Natural Philosophy class. In 1845 he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian University, Glasgow; in 1847 he was appointed

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by the Metropolitan Sanitary Commissioners their assistant secretary, and in 1848 became assistant secretary to the General Board of Health, which post he resigned in 1850. From 1857 to 1862 he was Examiner in Logic and Moral Philosophy in the University of London. In 1858, 1859, 1860, 1863, and 1864, he acted as Examiner in Moral Science at the India Civil Service Examinations; and in 1860 was appointed, by the Crown, Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. In 1864 he was re-elected Examiner in the University of London. His first literary production was an article in 1840, in the *Westminster Review*, to which he contributed at various times. In 1847-8 he wrote text-books on Astronomy, Electricity, and Meteorology, in Messrs. Chambers's school series, several of Chambers's "Papers for the People," and the articles on Language, Logic, the Human Mind, and Rhetoric in the "Information for the People." In 1852 he published an edition of the "Moral Philosophy of Paley," with dissertations and notes. "The Senses and the Intellect" appeared in 1855, and "The Emotions and the Will," completing a systematic exposition of the human mind, in 1859. "The Study of Character, including an Estimate of Phrenology," was published in 1861, an English Grammar in 1863, and "Manual of English Composition and Rhetoric" in 1866. Mr. Bain contributed the articles on Logic and Mental Philosophy to Chambers's Encyclopædia.

BAINES, EDWARD, second son of the late Edward Baines (who rose from being a printer's boy to be the representative of the borough of Leeds in Parliament for seven years, 1834-41), and brother of the late Right Hon. M. T. Baines, M.P., some time Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was born in 1800, and was educated at the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, Manchester. He succeeded his father as editor and proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, one of the most influential Liberal organs in the North of England; and is the author of "A Visit to the Vaudois of Piedmont," "The Life of the late Edward Baines," "The History of the Cotton Manufacture," "The Woollen Manufacture of England," and other works bearing on the industrial progress and commerce of the nation. Mr. Baines, who is President of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, was elected M.P. for Leeds in his brother's place in 1859. In 1861 his attempt to introduce into Parliament a bill to reduce the franchise in boroughs to £6 was defeated on a division by 245 to 193 votes. In 1864 and 1865 the measure was again rejected by the House of Commons. Mr. Baines is an organ of the dissenting interest in the House of Commons, and as such is a strong opponent of church rates, and a supporter of the voluntary system.

BAIRD, ROBERT, D.D., born in 1798, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, is best known both in Europe and in the United States for his labours in the extension of the Protestant religion. His "History of the Temperance Societies," published in 1836, has been translated into German, French, Dutch, Swedish, Flemish, and Finnish. "A View of Religion in America," Glasgow, 1842, has also been translated into four languages. Among his other works are "A View of the Valley of the Mississippi," Philadelphia, 1832; "Protestantism in Italy," Boston, 1845; "The Christian Retrospect and Register," New York, 1851; "History of the Waldenses and Albigenses," &c.; besides extensive contributions to periodicals, and many lectures on the results of his travels in Europe, delivered in the larger cities of the United States.

BAIRD, SPENCER F., born in 1823 at Reading, Pennsylvania, U.S., is Professor of Natural Science at Dickinson College, and Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Baird is also editor and translator of the "Iconographic Encyclopædia," New York, 1851; is author of various papers on zoology, and of reports on

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natural history, collections made by Captains Stansbury and Marcy, and Lieut. Gilliss, the United States and Mexican boundary survey, and the Pacific Railroad survey.

BAKER, Sir Samuel White, K. C. B, eldest son of the late Samuel Baker, Esq., of Thorngrove, Worcestershire, was born June 8, 1821. At an early age he showed a strong predilection for travel, and has spent a greater portion of his life in Asia and Africa. With his brother, Col. Baker, in 1848, he undertook the organization of an extensive agricultural settlement at Newera, Ellia, a station about 100 miles from Ceylon, of which country he gives an interesting account in his "Eight Years' Wanderings," published in 1855. In 1861 he made preparations for an expedition to Africa, in the hope of meeting Captains Speke and Grant at the sources of the Nile. Having explored the tributaries of the Atbara, a task which occupied some months, he proceeded to Khartoum in order to organize his expedition to the Great White Nile. In Dec., 1862, he started from Khartoum with a numerous train of assistants, and shortly after entered upon a waste of swamp and reeds, losing, in consequence of fever, his only European attendant. At Gondoroko the party was joined by Speke and Grant, when the former told Sir S. Baker that he was assured by the natives that a large lake existed to the west, which was believed to be a second source of the Nile. Capt. Speke had traced the river leading thereto, as far as 2° 20′ N., when it diverged to the west, and he relinquished, very unwillingly, his task, which was at once undertaken by Sir S. Baker, who was accompanied by his wife. The organization of the expedition was a matter of great difficulty, as he could only induce about seventeen natives to go east, and none would go south. Finding that it was the intention of those he had engaged to desert him, Sir S. Baker and wife, nothing daunted, prosecuted their journey and overtook the traders, arriving in the Latooka country 110 miles east of Gondoroko, March 17, 1863. After a sojourn in this part they made their way to Kamrasis country, lying between the Sobat and White Nile rivers. Descending the valley Asua, they, on the eighteenth day after leaving Kamrasis country, March 14, 1864, and tracking the river upwards, sighted the desired lake, lying very low in a depression of the country. Descending the cliff for 1,500 feet, Sir S. Baker and his wife reached the shore of the lake, which he named the Albert N'Yanza, and drank of its waters. The western shore is distant sixty miles, and is lined by mountains 7,000 feet in height. This lake, and the Victoria N'Yanza, constitute the two great reservoirs of the Nile. Sir S. Baker published "The Rifle and Hound in Ceylon" in 1853, and "The Albert N'Yanza" in 1866. He is a F.E.S. and F.R.G.S., and received the honour of knighthood Nov. 10, 1866.

BAKER, Thomas Barwick Lloyd, of Hardwicke Court, Gloucestershire, well known for his exertions in the reformatory movement, the only son of Thomas J. Lloyd Baker, of Hardwicke Court, was born in 1807. His mother was a niece of Granville Sharpe, distinguished for his efforts in the cause of negro emancipation. Mr. Baker, who was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of his native county, where he has established a reformatory institution at his own expense and under his own management, in which the labours of the inmates are utilized for purposes of agricultural improvement. His pen has also been employed in advocating some important changes in the apportionment of sentences to youthful and experienced criminals.

BALFE, Michael William, musical composer, a native of Dublin, was born in 1808. When very young he displayed great talent for music, and received instruction at Wexford, from the bandmaster of a regiment stationed

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there, afterwards having lessons from the well-known composer C. E. Horn, and also from his father. His progress during a short course of study as a violin player was rapid. In 1824 he appeared in the opera of "Freyschütz," at the Norwich Theatre, and proceeded to Italy, where he first came before the public as a composer. Going to Paris in 1827, he met with great success under the name of "Balfi," as a bass singer, in company of Malibran and Sontag. Having again visited Italy, where he produced a series of operas for Milan, Paris, and London, he became in 1845 director of the Italian Opera in London. His earliest operas are "The Siege of Rochelle," the "Maid of Artois" (in which Malibran obtained such celebrity), "Catherine Grey," "Joan of Arc," "Diadeste," "Falstaff," "Kiolanthe," "Le Puits d'Amour," "Quatre Fils d'Aymon," all of which met with various degrees of success. In 1839 Mr. Balfe became the lessee of the English Opera House, but the speculation proved a failure. The "Bohemian Girl" and the "Daughter of St. Mark" were brought out at Drury Lane. The latter was performed one hundred consecutive nights, and a piece of plate was presented to the composer in commemoration of its hundredth performance. Mr. Balfe's other productions are "Enchantress," "L'Etoile de Seville," the "Bondman," the "Maid of Honour," "The Sicilian Bride," "The Rose of Castile," "Satanella," "Bianca," "The Puritan's Daughter," "The Armourer of Nantes," and "Blanche de Nevers." Besides assisting at most of the leading concerts, he was appointed conductor of music to Her Majesty's Theatre, and again visited America. His second daughter, Victoria Balfe, born in 1837, after a most successful *début*, in the London season of 1857, sang with great success in that and the two following years in England, in Italy, and at St. Petersburg. This lady was married to Sir John Crampton March 31, 1860. A divorce was obtained in 1863, and soon after she was married to the Duke de Frias, grandee of Spain.

BALFOUR, JOHN HUTTON, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., Professor of Medicine and Botany in the University of Edinburgh, related to Dr. James Halton, author of the Haltonian theory of the earth, born Sep. 15, 1808. He took the degree of M.A. in the University of Edinburgh, and M.D. in 1831, and was Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow from 1841 to 1845. He is the author of the "Manual of Botany," "Phyto-Theology, or Botany and Religion," "The Class-book of Botany," "Outlines of Botany," "The Plants of Scripture," "The Botanist's Companion," &c.; contributed the article on Botany to the 8th edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the Botanical Society. Dr. Balfour is a member of many learned societies on the Continent, is Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and Dean of the Medical Faculty of the university in that city.

BALLANTINE, JAMES, born in Edinburgh, June 11, 1808, and educated in his native city, was appointed by the Royal Commissioners on the Fine Arts to execute the stained glass windows for the House of Lords. Mr. Ballantine is the author of "The Gaberlunzies' Wallet," published in 1843, "The Miller of Deanhaugh" in 1844, "A Treatise on Stained Glass, showing its applicability to every style of Architecture," in 1845, an Essay on Ornamental Art as applicable to Trade and Manufactures in 1847, a volume of Poems in 1856, one hundred Songs, with Music, in 1865, and "The Life of David Roberts, R.A.," in 1866.

BALLANTINE, WILLIAM, serjeant-at-law, born in 1814, called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1834, goes the Home circuit, and received a patent of precedence in 1863.

BALSTON, THE REV. EDWARD, D.D., Head Master of Eton College, fifth son of William Balston, of Springfield, near Maidstone, Kent, born in

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1817, and educated at Eton as a King's scholar, passed thence to King's College, Cambridge, was Dane's University Scholar, and Browne's Medallist in 1839. He returned to Eton as an assistant-master soon after taking his B.A. degree, was elected Fellow and appointed to the Head Mastership in 1862, on the elevation of Dr. Goodford to the Provostship.

BALTARD, VICTOR, architect, member of the Institute, born in Paris in 1805, son of Pierre-Louis Baltard, the well-known architect and engraver, who died in 1846. Having studied under his father, and carried off the first great prize for architecture in 1833, he went to Italy, and was appointed on his return to France architect to the Government and to the city of Paris. To him was intrusted the restoration of the churches of Saint Germain des Prés, Saint Séverin, and Saint Eustache, and the completion of the Hotel du Timbre, commenced by Lelong. M. Baltard has enriched with numerous illustrations, after the originals, a remarkable work, printed under the auspices of the duc de Luynes, "Les Recherches sur les Monuments de l'histoire des Normands et de la maison de Souabe dans l'Italie méridionale," the text of which is by M. Huillard-Bréholles. He has edited the historical text and drawn all the illustrations for a splendid monograph of the "Villa Medicis" (1847-48). One his latest works is the design for the cradle or cot of the Prince Imperial, ordered by the city of Paris. To the Universal Exposition of 1855 he sent the "Theatre of Pompeii," a study made in 1837, and to the Salon de Peinture of 1859, a design for the restoration of Saint Eustache. He obtained in 1855 a third-class medal, was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Dec. 20, 1854, and elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts (architectural section), Feb. 7, 1863.

BANCROFT, GEORGE, born Oct. 3, 1800, at Worcester, Massachusetts, where his father, the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, the author of "A Life of Washington," was a leading Unitarian minister, graduated at Harvard College, with honours, in 1817. Mr. Bancroft visited Europe in 1818, and studied at Göttingen and Berlin, under Heeren and Schlosser. After an absence of four years, during which he travelled in England, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, he returned to the United States, and became tutor of Greek in Harvard College. His destination in life was the pulpit; but a love of intellectual independence and the desire to engraft upon the academic system in New England the German method of instruction, led him to labour in a different field of instruction, which he pursued for some time in the interior of New England, but afterwards abandoned for duties of a more public and permanent character. In intervals of leisure, Mr. Bancroft furnished many contributions to American literature, derived especially from stores of German intellect, then but little known in the United States. He early adopted decided political opinions, attaching himself to the Democratic party. In 1823 he published a small collection of poems, and soon afterwards a translation of one of Heeren's "Historical Treatises." In 1826, in a public oration which he afterwards printed, he announced as his creed "universal suffrage and uncompromising democracy;" and in the ranks of the Liberal party he rose to political preferment and distinction. In 1834 Mr. Bancroft published the first volume of his "History of the United States," a work to which he had long devoted his thoughts and attention, and by which his name is best known. The first three volumes of the work, comprising the colonial history of the country, bring out in a forcible manner the ideas and principles of American history. In 1838 Mr. Bancroft received from President Van Buren the appointment of Collector of the port of Boston, a post of more responsibility than profit, which he held until 1841. He was the De-

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mocratic candidate for the office of governor of the state of Massachusetts in 1844, and, though in a minority, obtained a large number of votes. In the spring of 1845 Mr. Bancroft was summoned by President Polk to preside over the administration of the Navy department, and to his efforts may be attributed the foundation of the Nautical School at Annapolis, and the improvements in the Astronomical Observatory at Washington. In 1846 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and represented the United States, until succeeded by Mr. Abbott Lawrence in 1849, in which year the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. On his return he fixed his residence in New York, and resumed his historical labours. The fourth volume of his History, which appeared early in the year 1852, includes the opening scenes of the drama of American independence; the fifth, comprising the history of the causes of dispute between Great Britain and her colonies, 1763–1766, appeared in 1853; the sixth, bringing the History down to the very verge of the revolution, 1766–1774, in 1854; and the seventh, being the first volume of the actual revolution, in 1858; the eighth was published in 1860, and brings this momentous struggle up to July, 1776. Mr. Bancroft is also one of the leading writers in the *North American Review*. His History has been translated into several Continental languages.

BANGOR (Bishop of), James Colquhoun Campbell, D.D., son of the late John Campbell, Esq., of Stonefield, by a daughter of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Luss, was born in 1813. Having graduated in honours at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was appointed successively rector of the populous town of Merthyr Tydvil, and Archdeacon of Llandaff, and was nominated by Lord Derby to the see of Bangor, on the death of Dr. Bethell, in April, 1859. The see is of the annual value of £4,200, and the patronage consists of seventy-six livings.

BANKS, Nathaniel Prentis, statesman, who became a major-general in the United States' army, born in Boston, Massachusetts, Jan. 20, 1816, was educated in a common school, and worked in a cotton-factory under his father, who was its overseer. Though he qualified himself for the trade of a machinist, a strong literary bias led him to lecture at political and social meetings. President Polk appointed him to a post in the Boston Custom-house, and in 1849 he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, of which, in 1851, he became speaker on the "Coalition" interest, which united the Democrats and the "Free-soilers" against the old Whigs. In 1853 he was president of the Convention appointed to revise the constitution of the state. Being returned to Congress about this time, he voted against the Democratic party on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and in 1854 was returned in the "Know-Nothing" interest. In December, 1854, he became a candidate for the speakership, and was elected after a keen contest extending over two months. At the close of that Congress he received a vote of thanks for the manner in which he had discharged his duties. In 1857 he was made Governor of Massachusetts. On the election of Mr. Lincoln, and the breaking out of the schism between the Northern and Southern States, Mr. Banks sided with the Union. In the early part of the war he was stationed at Baltimore; but later he received a separate command, with the rank of major-general, in the Shenandoah Valley, from which he was expelled with severe loss by the Confederate General "Stonewall" Jackson. As a subordinate to General Pope, Major-Gen. Banks fought and won the battle of Cedar Mountain (August 9, 1862). He succeeded Gen. Butler at New Orleans in Dec., and subsequently, by a skilful advance from that city, at one time seriously threatened Port Hudson. Major-General Banks conducted several important operations and captured Port Hudson, July 8, 1863. He was afterwards employed in

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Texas, and again in New Orleans, where he settled, and was admitted to the bar. Returning North, he was in 1865 elected representative from Massachusetts to the 39th Congress, and in Nov., 1866, was re-elected to the 40th Congress.

BARAGUAY-D'HILLIERS, Louis, Marshal of France, born September 6, 1795, son of one of Napoleon's generals, began his career in 1806 by entering, nominally, the 1st regiment of dragoons, but actually proceeding to the *Prytanée Militaire*. In 1812 he left the Prytanée, joined the 1st regiment of Chasseurs, accompanied his corps in the expedition against Russia, and was present at the battle of Moskowa. In the struggles of 1814–15, Baraguay-d'Hilliers fought valiantly for the emperor, and at Champaubert, Brienne, Montmirail, and Quatre-Bras, was always at the post of danger. In 1833 he was appointed Governor of the Military School of St. Cyr, and with great energy suppressed a republican conspiracy there. In 1841 he proceeded to Africa, and assisted Marshal Bugeaud in carrying out his plans for subjugating the Arabs of Algeria. His principal service in this country consisted in leading the expedition against the south of Médéah. In 1844 he was promoted to the rank of General of Division, having been made a Major-General in 1836. During the revolution of 1848 he was commander of the sixth division of the army, and had his head-quarters at Besançon. He recognized the Republic, and was confirmed in his command. In 1849 the Prince President sent him to Rome on a mission to the Pope, appointing him at the same time commander of the French army in the States of the Church. After passing a year in Italy, he returned to France, was elected to the Legislative Assembly as representative of the Doubs, and received the chief command of the troops in the third military division, Jan. 9, 1851. He resigned this post before the accomplishment of the *coup d'état*, and only took office when Louis Napoleon's new system of government was fairly established. He was then made a member and Vice-President of the Senate. In November, 1853, he was appointed to succeed M. Lacour as ambassador of France at Constantinople. This post he held until April, 1854, when he was recalled at his own request. The emperor compensated the old soldier by giving him the command of the French corps sent to the Baltic to co-operate with the fleets of the allies. The troops landed on one of the Aland isles, Aug. 8, 1854, and by the 16th the defences of Bomarsund had fallen, and its garrison and commander were prisoners to the allies. For this service Baraguay d'Hilliers was rewarded with a marshal's bâton, and at a later period, after having commanded a military division in the south of France, was nominated a Senator. He was made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Dec. 11, 1850, and he rendered important service in the Italian campaign of 1859.

BARBADOES (Bishop of), Thomas Parry, D.D., fourth son of a Denbighshire clergyman, born in 1795, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours, and whence he was elected to a Fellowship at Balliol College. He held the small incumbency of St. Leonard's, Colchester, for a few years previous to 1824, when he was appointed Archdeacon of Antigua, West Indies, whence he was transferred, as Archdeacon, to Barbadoes in 1840. In 1842 he was consecrated 2nd Bishop of Barbadoes, on the resignation of Dr. W. H. Coleridge. The emoluments of the see amount to £2,500 per annum. The patronage consists of fifty livings. Dr. Parry is the author of some able and learned Expositions of the Epistles of St. Paul to the Romans, Hebrews, &c., "Christian Stewardship," "Christ and his Adversaries," &c. Mrs. Parry, a daughter of the late Rev. H. Hutton, and grand-daughter of the late Sir William Pepperell, the eminent American loyalist, is the authoress of "The Young Christian's Sunday Evening," and other popular religious works.

BARBET, Auguste, economist, born

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about 1800, engaged in commercial pursuits, became Receiver-general of Finances. Admitted as a member, in 1830, of the "Société libre d'Emulation," of Rouen, he read before that society (March 7, 1831) a paper entitled "Essai sur la Régénération morale des Prisonniers," which was published in 1838. M. Barbet, whose political opinions are strongly democratical, is the author of the following works:—"Réforme politique, organisation d'une nouvelle force unitaire et gouvernementale," published in 1840; "Système social et Responsabilité de l'Homme," in 1845; "Mystères de l'homme et de sa Responsabilité, ou de la Nécessité du prêt par l'État," in 1846; and "Du peuple de Moïse à Louis-Philippe," in 1847. After the revolution of 1848, M. Barbet took part in founding M. de Lamennais' journal, the "Peuple Constituant," to which he contributed. In 1850, under the title of "Questions financières," he addressed a letter to the Minister of Finance, M. Fould.

BARDSLEY, Sir James Lomax, Knt., M.D., born at Nottingham in 1801, graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1823, has practised for many years as a physician at Manchester, where he enjoys a very high reputation, and is Consulting Physician to the Manchester Infirmary. Sir James, who is the author of able articles in the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," and of "Hospital Facts and Observations," is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the county palatine of Lancaster.

BARING, Dr. (*See* Durham, Bishop of.)

BARING, Thomas, next brother to the late Sir Francis Baring (who was raised to the peerage as Lord Northbrooke, Jan. 4, and died Sep. 6, 1866), born in 1800, was educated at Winchester School. He early engaged in those mercantile pursuits in which several members of his family have won a name, and in 1835 was elected for Great Yarmouth, which he continued to represent till 1837. In 1843, upon the death of Sir Matthew Wood, he contested the city of London with Mr. Pattison. At the close of the poll, Mr. Baring was in a minority of 156. On the elevation of Sir Frederick Pollock to the Bench, in April, 1844, Mr. Baring was elected for the borough of Huntingdon, which he still represents in the Conservative interest. It is generally understood that in 1852, and again in 1858, Lord Derby offered him the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. Mr. Baring acted as one of the Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862, and is a deputy-lieutenant of London.

BARKER, Dr. (*See* Sydney, Bishop of.)

BARKLY, Sir Henry, K.C.B., is of Scottish extraction, being the only son of the late Æneas Barkly, Esq., of Ross-shire, an eminent West-India merchant in London, where he was born in 1815. Having received a sound commercial education at Bruce-Castle School, Tottenham, he applied himself to business, in which he obtained that practical experience which has placed him in the foremost rank of our colonial administrators. In 1845 he was elected M.P. for Leominster, which constituency he represented till 1849 as a "firm supporter of Sir R. Peel's commercial policy." In 1849 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the settlements of British Guiana (where he owned estates), and during his governorship laid before Parliament some valuable information respecting the colony; advocating the introduction of Coolies and Chinese as labourers. Sir Henry also endeavoured to develop the resources of the colony by the introduction of railways, and by reconciling the factions which had retarded its advancement. As Governor of Jamaica, from 1853 to 1856, he was equally successful. Sir William Molesworth, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in 1856 appointed him to the important and wealthy governorship of Victoria, for which his business habits and his large commercial experience peculiarly fitted him; and in

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1863 he was appointed Governor of the Mauritius. Sir Henry Barkly was created a K.C.B. (Civil division) in 1853, on returning home from British Guiana.

BARNABO, CARDINAL ALEXANDER, a member of a noble Italian house, was born at Foligno, March 2, 1801. Having held some inferior offices in the Papal States, he was, in June, 1856, raised to the dignity of a cardinal priest under the title of St. Susanna; and is officially described in the "Roman Catholic Directory" as "Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda." In this capacity he superintends the foreign missionary relations of the Papacy.

BARNARD, HENRY, born at Hartford, Connecticut, United States, in 1811; graduated at Yale College in 1830, proceeding LL.D. from Yale in 1852, from Union College in 1852, and from Harvard College in 1853, is chiefly known for his laborious efforts and many publications in behalf of the system of public schools. His "School Architecture," "Normal Schools in the United States," "Normal Schools in the United States and in Europe," "Reports on Common Schools in Connecticut, 1838-54," and "Education and Employment for Children in Factories," are among the best known of his works. His reports and contributions on these subjects are most voluminous.

BARNES, THE REV. ALBERT, Nonconformist divine, born at Rome, State of New York, in 1798, entered Fairfield Academy, Connecticut, in 1817, and graduated at Hamilton College in 1820. He was originally destined for the law, but conscientious motives induced him to enter the ministry. He studied theology at the Princeton Seminary, was licensed to preach in April, 1823, at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, was a preacher at various places in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, and in 1830 was installed as minister of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. Mr. Barnes is known in England by his Commentaries on the New Testament, and on the books of Job, Isaiah, and Daniel. Both in the United States and in Great Britain he has repeatedly refused the degree of D.D., on conscientious grounds.

BARNES, THE REV. WILLIAM, B.D., of Winterbourne Came, Dorchester, poet and philologist, born about 1810, at Rush-hay, Bagber, a hamlet of Sturminster Newton, in the vale of Blackmore, Dorset, kept for some years a school at Dorchester; was appointed to the curacy of Whitcombe, Dorset, in 1847; and was instituted to the rectory of Winterbourne Came in 1862. He is the author of "Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect;" "A Grammar and Glossary of the Dorset Dialect;" "A Philological Grammar, grounded upon English, and formed from a comparison of more than Sixty Languages: being an Introduction to the Science of Grammars of all Languages, especially English, Latin, and Greek;" "Tiw; or, a View of the Roots and Stems of the English as a Teutonic Tongue;" "An Anglo-Saxon Delectus, including Extracts from Anglo-Saxon History and the Saxon Chronicle;" "Notes on Ancient Britain and the Britons: being the Result of his Collections for a Course of Lectures on this subject;" "Views of Labour and Gold;" "The Elements of Linear Perspective and the Projection of Shadows," with woodcut diagrams by himself; "A School-book of Geography and Ethnology;" "Exercises in Practical Science," &c.

BAROCHE, PIERRE JULES, advocate and politician, born in Paris, Nov. 18, 1802; after leaving college, studied law, and was admitted advocate in 1823. Although an eloquent speaker, it was ten years before he was known to the public as a pleader, after which his services were retained in a variety of important cases, which he pleaded in the civil courts and before the Court of Peers. In 1847 he entered the Chamber of Deputies, supporting M. Odillon Barrot, and in violent opposition to M. Guizot. He took an active part in promoting the reform ban-

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quet of February 22, 1848, and signed the act of accusation, presented at this time, against MM. Guizot and Duchâtel. After the 24th February, he became a candidate for the Constituent Assembly, and was elected for Charente-Inférieure, his profession of faith being political liberty, gratuitous education, the equitable remuneration of labour, protection for agriculture, &c. M. Baroche, who was a prominent member of the republican party, was made a Procureur-Général of the Republic in the Court of Appeal of Paris, and in 1850 became Minister of the Interior. Always favourable to the policy of the President of the Republic, after the *coup d'état* he accepted the vice-presidency of the Consultative Commission, and was officially appointed to proclaim the votes taken by universal suffrage, which made the President Emperor of France. M. Baroche was made President of the Council of State, with the rank of minister, and became Minister of Foreign Affairs for a short time in Jan., 1860; Minister of Justice, Jan. 23, 1863; and was made Senator Oct. 20, 1864. He was Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour Feb. 3, 1855.

BARROT, CAMILLE-HYACINTHE ODILLON, born at Villefort, France, July 19, 1791, became a barrister, and practised in the Court of Cassation from 1814 to 1831. Though very young when he first entered the Chamber of Deputies, in the reign of Louis XVIII., he had acquired a high reputation as an eloquent pleader. He had everything in his favour — countenance, figure, voice, gesture, and great tact united with energy, and soon exercised such an amount of influence in the Chamber, that he was regarded as the Demosthenes of the Liberal Opposition. M. Odillon Barrot was a most active member of the party which brought about the revolution of July, 1830; and when at one time matters wore so gloomy an aspect that the number of the deputies who countenanced and encouraged the insurrection was reduced to eight, Barrot remained firm, and was one of the three commissioners appointed by the provisional government to intimate that the crown jewels would be restored to the royal family, on condition of their immediate departure for Cherbourg. The proposal was accepted, and M. Odillon Barrot accompanied the king to his embarkation. On his return he was nominated Prefect of the Seine. Under Louis Philippe, M. Odillon Barrot was amongst the first to raise his voice in the Chamber of Deputies against a reactionary policy. During a visit to Great Britain in 1839, he frequently expressed his desire that a permanent alliance should subsist between England and France. He was the leader of the agitation in favour of reform, and attended several of the provincial banquets which led to the revolution of 1848, and the downfall of Louis Philippe. It is evident he did not foresee the results to which the agitation, partly aroused by himself, was destined to lead, for he halted midway, accepted the task of forming a cabinet in company with M. Thiers, and supported the right of the count de Paris to the throne, and that of the duchess d'Orléans to the regency. Under the Presidency of Louis Napoleon he was for some time a minister, and conducted the government of France with success until 1851, when he retired from active political life.

BARROT, FERDINAND, a brother of M. Odillon Barrot, and an advocate by profession, born in 1805, became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1845. He first attracted attention by his skill in dealing with the affairs of Algeria; and on the fall of Louis Philippe, in 1848, was elected to represent that colony in the Constituent Assembly. Having acted as counsel for Louis Napoleon in the legal proceedings that arose from the attempts upon Strasburg and Boulogne, that prince, on his election to the Presidency, made him his secretary, and he acted as one of his ministers from October, 1849, to March, 1850. He was then appointed Ambassador at Turin, a post he held till the famous *coup d'état*, which inaugurated the

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second empire. Under the new *régime*, he was successively appointed a Councillor of State, and a Senator, but he has not taken a very prominent part in either capacity. M. Ferdinand Barrot was made Commander of the Legion of Honour, Dec. 8, 1852, and Grand Referendary of the French Senate in Jan., 1867.

BARRY, The Rev. Alfred, D.D., second son of the late eminent architect, Sir Charles Barry, born in 1826, was educated at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as Fourth Wrangler and seventh in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1848, obtaining a Fellowship in the same year. Dr. Barry, who was ordained in 1850, held for eight years the Head Mastership of the Grammar School at Leeds, which he raised to a very high position by his energy and ability; and in 1862 he was appointed to the Principalship of Cheltenham College. Dr. Barry is the author of an "Introduction to the Old Testament," "Notes on the Gospels," "Life of Sir C. Barry, R.A.," &c. His youngest brother, Mr. Edward Barry, A.R.A., born in 1831, succeeded his father as standing architect to the Houses of Parliament. Amongst other public buildings, he erected the New Grammar School at Leeds.

BARRY, Sir Redmond, son of the late H. G. Barry, of Barryclough, co. Cork, born in 1813, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish Bar in 1838. In 1850 he was appointed Solicitor-General for the colony of Victoria, and was promoted in 1851 to a judgeship in the Supreme Court. He was knighted by patent in 1860. Sir Redmond Barry has taken the deepest interest in the cause of education in Australia. Though a Roman Catholic, he was appointed Chancellor of the New University at Melbourne, and has published a volume of "Essays" and "Inaugural Addresses," delivered in that capacity.

BARTHELEMY-SAINT-HILAIRE, Jules, member of the Institute, born in Paris, Aug. 19, 1805, was at first attached to the Ministry of Finance, but this did not prevent him from writing in the *Globe*, and he signed the protestation of the journalists, July 28, 1830. After the revolution he founded the *Bon Sens*, and, as a Liberal, took an active part in politics; but towards the close of 1833 he showed signs of a desire to renounce political life, and to apply himself to literature. In 1834 he was made tutor of French literature in the Polytechnic School, and undertook about the same time a complete translation of the works of Aristotle, which served as a pendant to the translation of Plato, published by Cousin. For this service he was in 1838 appointed to the chair of Greek and Latin philosophy in the College of France, and was admitted into the Academy of the Moral and Political Sciences. The revolution of February again drew him into the political arena, and he entered the Constituent Assembly, and became one of the chiefs of the republican *tiers-parti*. He favoured the candidature of Louis Napoleon, and supported the administration of M. Odillon Barrot. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1852, and the downfall of the parliamentary system, he refused to take the oath, and resigned his chair in the College of France, but was re-appointed in 1862. His principal works are:—"Politique d'Aristote" (Paris, 1837; 2nd ed. 1848): "De la Logique d'Aristote," a memoir which received the prize of the Institute (1838); "La Logique d'Aristote," translated into French for the first time (1839–44); "Psychologie d'Aristote, Traité de l'Ame" (1846); and "Opuscules," translated for the first time (1847); "De l'Ecole d'Alexandrie," report to the Institute, preceded by an "Essai sur la Méthode des Alexandrins et de la Mysticisme" (1845); "De Vedas" (1854); "Du Bouddhisme" (1855); "Le Boudha et sa Religion" (1866), &c. &c.

BARTHOLOMEW, Valentine, a celebrated flower-painter, born Jan. 18, 1799, and married in 1827 Evelina Charlotte, only sister of Charles Hul-

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tandel, well known in connection with the introduction of lithography into England. This lady died in Jan., 1839, and Mr. Bartholomew in 1840 married Anne Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Arnall Fayermann, and widow of Mr. Walter Turnbull, the composer of "Deck not with Gems," and other popular songs. This lady, a member of the Society of Female Artists, who was the authoress of a volume of poems, called "The Songs of Azrael," of a play, which was brought out about 1829, under the title of "The Ring, or the Farmer's Daughter," and of a farce, "It's only my Aunt," died in August, 1862. Mr. Bartholomew has been for upwards of thirty years a member of the Society of Water-Colour Painters.

BARTLETT, JOHN RUSSELL, a writer on ethnology, born Oct. 23, 1805, at Providence, Rhode Island, was educated at New York, and at different schools in Canada. After filling various mercantile situations in his native state, he removed to New York in 1837, and became a partner in a mercantile firm. This firm succumbed in the commercial crisis; and after making other attempts, Mr. Bartlett entered the book trade, in partnership with Mr. Welford, with whom he carried on a successful business for ten years. Mr. Bartlett devoted his leisure hours to the study of history and ethnology. In conjunction with Mr. Gallatin he founded the American Ethnol. Soc., and was for many years Secretary of the New York Historical Society. Retiring from business in 1849, he was appointed Commissioner for the survey of the boundary-line between the United States and Mexico, in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty to that effect. With a corps of engineers and a party consisting altogether of about 300 persons, he traversed the vast regions of prairie and desert which lie between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, as well as a large portion of Texas and New Mexico, a distance in all of some 5,000 miles. The results of this survey, which occupied five years, and embraced observations in astronomy, ethnology, and natural history, were published by the U. States Government in 1857–58. Mr. Bartlett, on his return home, was elected Secretary of State of Rhode Island. Among his literary works are "The Progress of Ethnology: an Account of Recent Archæological, Philological, and Geographical Researches, tending to elucidate the Physical History of Man" (1847); "Reminiscences of Albert Gallatin" (1849); "Dictionary of Americanisms: a Glossary of Words usually regarded as peculiar to the United States" (1848); "Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonera, and Chihupihua, connected with the United States and Mexican Boundary in the years 1850, 53-54."

BARTLETT, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., born in 1789, and educated at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1813, and M.A. in 1816, is the author of a "Memoir of the Life and Writings of Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham," and of various sermons, letters, controversial tracts, &c. The Rev. T. Bartlett held the living of Kingstone, near Canterbury, from 1816 to 1852, when he became rector of Chevening, near Sevenoaks, removed to Luton, Beds, as the vicar of the parish, in 1854, and was presented in 1857 to the rectory of Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire. He was appointed one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral in 1832. In 1814 he married Catherine Sarah Cowper, the great great niece of the distinguished prelate, whose memoirs he afterwards published; and after that lady's decease, Lucinda Grace, daughter of the Rev. Henry Hoare, vicar of Framfield and rural dean.

BARYE, ANTOINE-LOUIS, sculptor, born at Paris, Sep. 24, 1795, before he was fourteen years of age entered the "atelier" of M. Fourier, an engraver on steel. In 1812 he was drawn in the conscription, and served a year in the topographical brigade of the engineers, and afterwards in the sappers of the same corps. After the peace

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of 1814 he returned to his profession as a chaser, studying at the same time drawing and modelling, in both of which he greatly improved in the ateliers of M. Bosio and Baron Gros. His first exhibition at the competition of the Ecole des Beaux Arts was in 1819, when he gained honourable mention for an engraving, the subject of which was "Milon of Crotona devoured by a lion," and in 1817 and 1820 obtained second prizes for sculpture. M. Barye commenced exhibiting his sculptures at the Salon des Beaux Arts in 1827, and continued to do so regularly until 1836. The jury in the latter year having refused several of his works, he ceased exhibiting until 1850. From 1848 to 1851 he occupied the post of keeper and director of the plaster casts at the Louvre, and in 1850 was appointed to superintend the course of drawing relating to natural history at Versailles, and in 1854 to a similar post in the Museum of Natural History. He has exhibited a large number of sculptures, bronzes, &c., many of which are worthy of the highest commendation. At the Paris Exhibition of 1855, he obtained a grand medal of honour — the only one awarded in Class xvii. of artistic bronzes. In 1861 he was appointed a member of the jury which decided as to the claims for admission of works of art into the London Exhibition of 1861. M. Barye, created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, May 1, 1833, was promoted to be an officer of the same in Nov., 1855.

BASTIDE, JULES, born at Paris, Nov. 22, 1800, was one of the earliest members of the French Carbonari. After the revolution of July, 1830, Bastide, who had fought gallantly, and who is said to have been the first to plant the tricolor on the roof of the Tuileries, opposed the party of the duke of Orleans. In 1832, Bastide was chief of a squadron of artillery, and fought against royalty. At the close of the insurrection of June 5, the artillery of the National Guard was disbanded, and Bastide, having been condemned to death, fled to England, whence he returned at the end of eighteen months. Some time afterwards he started the *National*, in which he dealt more especially with questions of foreign policy. After having directed it almost single-handed for some time, he obtained the assistance of M. Armand Marrast. In 1846 he left that paper, and in 1847 he established, in conjunction with M. Buchez, the *Revue Nationale*, intended to support republican doctrines. The revolution of 1848 carried him to power. Under M. Lamartine, he filled the post of Secretary-General to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, receiving the portfolio itself after the opening of the National Assembly. He held it until General Cavaignac retired from office. After the election of Dec. 10, he protested against the French intervention in the affairs of Rome. M. Bastide, in 1847, published a work entitled "De l'Éducation publique en France," contributed to the second edition of "L'Histoire Parlementaire de la Révolution Française," by M. Buchez (1845–47), and wrote the first volume of "Histoire de l'Assemblée Législative," 1847. This work was to have formed twenty-five volumes, but was not continued. M. Bastide, in October, 1858, published "La République Française et l'Italie en 1848," and in 1859, "Guerres de Religion en France," for the "Bibliothèque Utile." He was formerly one of the editors of the *Revue de Paris*.

BATEMAN, KATE JOSEPHINE, daughter of Mr. Henry Bateman, born at Baltimore, U.S., in 1842, was a precocious child, and first appeared in public as one of the "Bateman Children," who performed in London in 1851. After completing that engagement, she spent much time in private study, preparing for the stage, and she reappeared in 1859, playing, in succession, in the leading American theatres, the parts of Evangeline, founded on Longfellow's poem; of Geraldine, in a play written for her by her mother; of Julia, in Sheridan Knowles's "Hunchback;" of Pauline, in the "Lady of Lyons;" and of Juliet and Lady Macbeth. Miss Bateman

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arrived in England in the autumn of 1863, and appeared in the character of the Jewish maiden Leah, in an adaptation of the German play "Deborah," at the Adelphi Theatre, Oct. 1. This very successful engagement closed with the 210th performance of the character, June 11, 1864, and after a provincial tour, Miss Bateman reappeared at the Adelphi, playing Julia in the "Hunchback," and other characters. She took a farewell of the English public at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the character of Juliet, in "Romeo and Juliet," Dec. 22, 1865, and was married to Mr. George Crowe, brother of Mr. Eyre Crowe, the historian, at New York, in Oct., 1866.

BATES, EDWARD, one of the most able lawyers of the United States, was born in 1793, at Goochland, in Virginia. His father having a large family and a small income, Edward Bates was, at an early age, compelled to work for his own living. In 1814 he proceeded to St. Louis, where he studied law under the advocate Mr. Rufus Caston. In 1817 he began to practise at the Bar, and in 1861 he was nominated Attorney-General in President Lincoln's cabinet.

BATH AND WELLS (BISHOP OF), ROBERT JOHN EDEN, D.D., 3rd Lord Auckland in the Peerage of England and Ireland, the youngest son of the 1st Lord Auckland (many years a minister of state under George III.), was born in 1799, and succeeded to the title in 1849, on the death of his elder brother, who had been advanced to the earldom whilst Governor-General of India. He was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated in due course, and was successively rector of Eyam, Derbyshire, of Hertingfordbury, Herts, and of Battersea, Surrey, and one of the chaplains to Her Majesty. In 1847 he was consecrated bishop of Sodor and Man, and translated to the see of Bath and Wells in 1854, on the death of Dr. Bagot. The see is worth £5,000 a year, and the patronage consists of 43 livings. Lord Auckland is Visitor of Wadham College, Oxford. In 1860 he published the "Life and Correspondence of the first Lord Auckland."

BAUER, BRUNO, biblical critic, was born at Eisenberg, in the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, Sep. 6, 1809. Educated in the schools and University of Berlin, he, in 1834, obtained a professorship of theology. His earliest writings are his review of the "Life of Jesus," by Strauss (1835); his "Journal of Speculative Theology" (1836); and his "Critical Exposition of the Religion of the Old Testament" (1838). In what may be termed the second period came the two works, "Dr. Hengstenberg" (1839); and "The Evangelical Established Church of Prussia and its Doctrine" (1840). Advancing gradually to a bolder and more rationalistic position in his "Review of the Gospel History of John" (1840), and "Review of the Gospel Narrative" (1840), he argues that evangelical history is a free product of human self-consciousness, and the Gospels are a free literary production. Upon the publication of these views, he was forbidden to deliver theological lectures in Bonn, where he had been a tutor since 1839. His next work was "The Jewish Question," in which he attacked the vagueness of the pretensions of liberalism, and rejected Jewish emancipation. His principal work in this period is "A General Critical Review" (1843–44), in which he analyzes the German radicalism of 1842, and its consequent socialistic theories. In connection with Jungnitz, and his brother Edgar, he published "Historical Memoirs of Events since the French Revolution and the Reign of Napoleon" (1846). During the political disturbances of 1848 he availed himself of the opportunity for ventilating his peculiar views in a work on "The Civil Revolution in Germany," and "The Fall of the Frankfort Parliament" (1849). He published "A Review of the Gospels, and History of their Origin" (1850), to which "Apostolical History" is a supplement. In his "Review of the

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Epistles attributed to St. Paul," he attempts to show that the four leading epistles, which have never before been questioned, were not written by the apostle Paul, but are the production of the second century. He is the author of "Western Dictatorship," "The Actual Position of Russia," "Germany and Russia," "Russia and England," and numerous pamphlets on miscellaneous subjects.

BAUTAIN (ABBÉ), LOUIS-EUGÈNE-MARIE, philosopher and theologian, born Feb. 17, 1796, entered the École Normale, Paris, in 1813, and in 1816 was appointed professor of philosophy in the College of Strasburg. In 1838 he became Dean of the Faculty of Letters of Strasburg, which office he held until 1849, in the meanwhile taking an active part in the management of the College of Juilly. He was afterwards appointed Vicar-General of the diocese of Paris, and Proctor for the same. In 1853 he became Professor of Moral Theology of the Faculty of Theology, Paris. M. Bautain received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, May 5, 1840. His principal works are "Philosophie-psychologie expérimentale" (1839), "Philosophie Morale" (1842), "La Morale de l'Évangile comparée à la morale des Philosophes" (1835), "La Religion et la Liberté considérées dans leurs rapports" (1848), "La Morale de l'Évangile comparée aux divers systèmes de Morale" (1855), "Conseils spirituels" (1858), "La Chrétienne de nos jours" (1859); "La Conscience, ou la règle des actions humaines" (1860), "Le Chrétien de nos jours," "Lettres spirituelles" (1861), and "Étude sur l'art de parler en public" (1863).

BAVARIA (EX-KING OF), LOUIS CHARLES AUGUSTUS, born August 25, 1786, is the son of Maximilian Joseph, king of Bavaria, by his first wife, Wilhelmina Augusta, daughter of George, prince of Hesse-Darmstadt. He was educated at the universities of Landshut and Göttingen, took part in the campaigns against Austria in 1809, and succeeded his father Oct. 13, 1825. Giving himself up to his taste for the fine arts, he imposed the strictest economy, on the financial administration of the country in order to procure means for the acquisition of works of art, and for the erection of the Glyphtotheca, a magnificent museum of sculpture. His administration, which was at first liberal, fell under the influence of the clergy, and for a time Ultramontanism reigned supreme. This gave way to the sway of a mistress, the well-known Lola Montes, who was, in 1846, created countess of Landsfelt, and died in 1860. She, in her turn, had to succumb to the intrigues of the minister Abel, who was himself driven from office in Feb., 1848. The king abdicated March 20 in favour of his son, Maximilian Joseph II., who died early in 1864. The ex-king, Louis of Bavaria, has published four volumes of "Poems" (Gedichte: Munich, 1839), and a prose work, entitled "The Companions of the Walhalla" (Munich, 1843).

BAVARIA (KING OF), LOUIS OTHO FEDERICK WILLIAM, born at Nymphenburg, Aug. 25, 1845, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Maximilian Joseph II., in the early part of 1864. He is grandson of the ex-king Louis, and is unmarried.

BAXTER, SIR DAVID, born in 1793, is the head of the spinning and manufacturing house of Baxter Brothers and Co. In conjunction with two unmarried sisters, he presented the people of Dundee with a park, at a cost of £50,000. Sir David is Deputy-Lieutenant of Fife.

BAZAINE, FRANÇOIS ACHILLE, a French general, was born in 1811. Having finished his studies in the École Polytechnique, he entered the army in 1831, served in Africa in 1832, was promoted to the grade of lieut. in 1836, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour on the field of battle. In 1837 he was engaged in the campaigns in Spain against the Carlists, and returned to Algeria with the rank of captain in 1839. He took part in the expeditions of Milianah, Kaby-

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lia, and Morocco, was chosen in 1853, at the outbreak of the war in the East, to command a brigade of infantry, and during the siege of Sebastopol was honourably mentioned in the despatches of Marshals Canrobert and Pelissier. He subsequently was made a general of division, and commanded the French portion of the expedition which reduced Kinburn. In 1856 he was appointed inspector of several divisions of infantry. In 1862 he accepted a command in the French expedition to Mexico, where he greatly distinguished himself, succeeding Marshal Forey in the supreme command in 1863. Made commander of the Legion of Honour Aug. 16, 1856, and Grand Cross, July 2, 1863, he was made a Marshal of France Sep. 5, 1864.

BAZALGETTE, Joseph William, civil engineer, of French extraction, born in 1819, was educated at private schools, and, having been articled as a pupil to Sir John MacNeil, commenced business on his own account in 1842. He first became known to the public in 1848, when, having shown considerable ability in executing some drainage works in the North of Ireland, and having practised as a civil engineer in London, he succeeded Mr. Frank Forster as Engineer to the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers. At that time he took a prominent part in the controversy between the General Board of Health and the engineering profession as to the best system of drainage and water supply of towns. On the passing of the Metropolitan Management Act, having previously designed and constructed three hundred miles of sewer in London, he was appointed by public competition Engineer-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and in that capacity has planned, and is (1867) rapidly carrying towards completion, the extensive Main Drainage Works of London. As Consulting Engineer he has issued reports on plans for the improved drainage of Dublin, Belfast, Brussels, Oxford, Cambridge, St. Leonards, Folkestone, Norwich, Cheltenham, Weston-super-Mare, and other places. He first introduced subways for carrying the gas and water pipes and telegraph wires under the new metropolitan thoroughfares which he has constructed, to prevent the breaking up of the pavements and the obstruction of the traffic. He designed and is (1867) constructing the Thames embankment, on the north side of the river from Westminster to Blackfriars Bridge, a new street thence to the Mansion House, and an embankment on the south side of the Thames from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall. He has recently laid down a new code of regulations for the construction of bridges and the alterations of streets, which are incorporated into all metropolitan railway bills and it is his special province to protect the public interests with respect to all engineering works constructed within the metropolitan area.

BAZLEY, Thomas, born at Gilon, near Bolton, in 1797, was educated at the Bolton Grammar School. At an early age he was apprenticed to learn cotton-spinning at the factory of Ainsworth & Co. (once the establishment of Sir Robert Peel & Co.). In 1818 he started in business at Bolton, and in 1826 removed to Manchester. He became the head and sole proprietor of the largest fine cotton and lace thread spinning concern in the trade, employing more than one thousand hands, and established, in connection with his factories, schools and lecture and reading-rooms. Mr. Bazley was one of the earliest members of the Manchester Anti-Corn-Law Association, and of the Council of the League; and in 1837, with Messrs. Richard Cobden and John Brooks, he opened the Free-trade campaign at Liverpool, on which occasion he made his first public speech. In 1845 he was elected president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which post he held till 1859. Mr. Bazley was one of the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of

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1851, he served upon the Royal Commission for promoting the amalgamation of the Laws of the United Kingdom, and in 1855 was a Commissioner of the Paris Imperial Exhibition. In 1858 he was elected M.P. for Manchester, without a contest. His business and parliamentary duties pressing severely upon his time and attention, in 1862 he retired from the former and disposed of his extensive mills and concerns, determining to devote his time to public life. In 1859 and in 1865 he was re-elected for Manchester at the head of the poll.

BEAL, The Rev. William, LL.D., descended from the ancient family of Beale of Trehannick, and, maternally, from that of Jenyns, or Jennings, of Churchill, Somerset, born in 1815, was educated at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was elected a member of the foundation, and graduated B.A. in due course. He was presented by the Crown, in 1847, to the vicarage of Brooke, Norfolk, which he still (1867) holds, and has taken an active part in promoting the education of the working classes, having been some time vice-president of the People's College at Norwich, and corresponding member of the Working Men's Educational Union. Having devoted much attention to the improvement of the condition of the agricultural labourer, he originated at Brooke, in 1854, the Parochial Harvest Home; an institution which is gradually gaining ground, and has superseded, in many counties, the degrading scenes with which the close of harvest was too often attended. Dr. Beal is the author of an "Analysis of Origines Liturgicæ," "The Nineveh Monuments and the Old Testament," "A Letter to the Earl of Albemarle on Harvest Homes," "A First-book of Chronology," &c. Dr. Beal was formerly editor of the *West of England Magazine*, and is a F.S.A. and a Fellow of the Genealogical and Historical Society of Great Britain. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Aberdeen.

BEALE, Lionel S., M.B. Lond., 1851, F.R.S., &c., Physician to King's College Hospital, Professor of Physiology and General and Morbid Anatomy in King's College, London, born in 1828, was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1859, is an Hon. Fellow of King's College, a Fellow of the Medical Society of Sweden, the Royal Medical and Chirurgical, the Microscopical, and the Pathological Societies, the Society of Arts, &c., and the author of several works on medicine, physiology, medical chemistry, and "The Microscope, in its application to Practical Medicine," "How to Work with the Microscope," "The Structure of the Tissues of the Body," "The Anatomy of the Liver," The Physiological Anatomy," and "The Anatomy of Man." In conjunction with the late Dr. Todd and Mr. Bowman, he has contributed several memoirs to the Royal Society on the structure of the liver, on the distribution of nerves to muscle, on the anatomy of nerve fibres and nerve centres, &c., which are published in the "Philosophical Transactions." He is the editor of the "Archives of Medicine," and has also contributed to the *Lancet*, the *Medical Times and Gazette*, the *Medical and Chirurgical Review*, &c.

BEATSON, Lieut.-General William Ferguson, entered the Bengal army in 1820. Whilst on furlough, and captain of the 54th Bengal Infantry, he served with the British Auxiliary Legion in Spain, in which corps he was made Lieut.-Colonel Nov. 14, 1835, and was appointed to the command of the 10th regiment, July 13, 1836. He returned to India in 1837, and received the thanks of Government for the capture of Jignee, in Bundelkund, in 1840, and of Chirgong in 1841. Having distinguished himself in recovering for the Gwalior government various forts and strongholds in Kuchwahagar; and by his services in the Bundelkund Legion for Scinde, in 1844, he was honourably mentioned in Sir Charles Napier's despatch, in March, 1845, relative to the campaign in the Boogtee Hills,

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and received the approbation of the Government of India, in July, 1848, for taking Jagheer and Fort of Rymowa. In February, 1851, he took the fort of Dharoor; and in March, 1851, upon his resignation of the command of the Nizam's cavalry, a general order was issued by the Resident expressing his high opinion of the valuable services rendered by Gen. Beatson. He was ordered to proceed to Turkey, May 1, 1854, on particular service, and received, for his campaign in the Danube, the gold medal from the Sultan. Whilst employed in Turkey he received the local rank of Major-General. He organized a body of 4,000 Bashi-Bazooks, and in 1855 was with the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava and Inkermann, for which he received the British and Turkish silver medals, and the rank of Lieut.-General in the Turkish army. He returned to India on the breaking out of the mutiny in 1857, and raised and organized two regiments of cavalry in six months. For services rendered with this brigade, he received the thanks of Sir Hugh Rose. He is decorated with the Cross of the first class of the National and Military Order of San Fernando conferred upon him by the Queen Regent of Spain.

BEAUFORT (DUKE OF), HENRY CHARLES FITZROY SOMERSET, P.C., Marquis and Earl of Worcester, Earl of Glamorgan, Viscount Grosmont, &c., was born Feb. 1, 1824, and married July 3, 1845, Georgiana Charlotte, eldest daughter of Earl Howe, by whom he has issue. His Grace, who is a Conservative in politics and succeeded his father as eighth duke Nov. 17, 1853, is Lieut.-Colonel in the army, was Master of the Horse under Earl Derby's second administration, 1858–9, and was re-appointed to that office under Earl Derby's third administration in July, 1866.

BEAUMONT, GUSTAVE AUGUSTE DE LA BONNINIÈRE DE, a French politician and writer, and member of the Institute, born at Beaumont-la-Chartre, Feb. 16, 1802, entered the magistracy in 1824, and was successively substitute of the Procureur du Roi at Arcis-sur-Aube, Versailles, and Paris. In 1831 he was sent with M. A. de Tocqueville to study the penitentiary system of the United States. On his return in the following year his functions were revoked. He was elected deputy of Sarthe in 1839, and continued to represent that department until 1852, his votes being generally given to the "left centre." In 1848 he was elected Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly, and August 1 of the same year, was appointed ambassador to London, which post he resigned on the election of Prince Napoleon. Subsequently he was ambassador to Vienna. He was one of the deputies who met at the mairie of the Tenth arrondissement of Paris, Dec. 2, 1851, and was arrested, but shortly afterwards liberated. In 1811 he was elected a member of the "Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques," and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour June 2, 1837. M. Gustave de Beaumont first became known as a writer by his publishing, in conjunction with M. de Tocqueville, "Traité du Système Pénitentiare aux États-Unis et de son application à la France" (1833). Amongst his other works may be named "Marie, ou l'esclavage aux États-Unis" (1835)—a work somewhat similar to "Uncle Tom; "L'Irlande sociale, politique, et religieuse" (1839).

BEAUREGARD, GENERAL PETER GUSTAVE TOUSSAINT, in the service of the Confederate States of America, was born in 1821. His family, of French extraction, at one time settled in Canada, whence his father migrated to New Orleans. In 1834 Beauregard entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1838, receiving a commission in the United States Artillery, from which he was transferred to the Engineers. Having distinguished himself during the Mexican campaign, in which he was twice wounded, he was highly spoken of in General Scott's despatches for his gallantry during this contest. In 1853 he was appointed, as Captain of Engineers, to the duty of

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surveying the coast fortifications, and later became Superintendent of the Academy at West Point. In 1861, having resigned his commission in the United States army, and joined that of the Confederate States, he commenced the civil war by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12. He also commanded the Southern army at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, in which the Federals experienced so disastrous a reverse. For this service he was made General. He was second in command at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and in 1863 successfully defended Charleston against the combined naval and military forces of the Federals, during a siege which, for heroism and tenacity of purpose, must occupy a prominent place in history. After the capture of Richmond he surrendered to Sherman in April, 1865.

BEAVEN, The Rev. James, D.D., born about 1800, was educated at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1824. Having held a parochial charge in the diocese of Lincoln, the curacy of Leigh, Staffordshire, and the vicarage of Welford, Northamptonshire, in 1842 he was appointed Professor of Divinity in the University of Toronto. He is the author of "An Account of the Life and Writings of St. Irenæus" (1841), a small work on "Catechizing," and a treatise on "Intercourse between the Church of England and the Eastern Churches" (1842).

BECHER, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. John O'Neill and of his wife, *née* Featherstone (both members of the theatrical profession), is a lady of Irish extraction, who for some years enjoyed the highest reputation on the English stage as a tragic actress. She was born about 1791, and made her *début* in London in October, 1814. The characters in which she achieved the greatest success were those of Juliet, Mrs. Haller, Belvidera, Jane Shore, and Mrs. Beverley. In December, 1819, she became the wife of W. Wrixon-Becher, Esq., M.P., of Ballygiblin Castle, co. Cork, created a baronet in 1831, and since deceased, by whom she is the mother of the present baronet and of other children.

BECKER, Charles Ferdinand, organist and musical composer, born at Leipsic, June 17, 1804, studied music in his native city, and became at the age of fourteen years organist of the church of St. Nicolas. His first work was published in 1828, and was quickly followed by others; amongst which may be named a "Choral-book," a collection of psalm and hymn tunes (1844); "Choral Melodies" (1841); "On the Choral Collections of various Christian Churches" (1841); "The Choral Compositions of the XVIth and XVIIth Centuries" (1847); and "The Composers of the XIXth Century" (1849). His library of music is one of the most extensive in Germany.

BECKLES, Dr. (*See* Sierra Leone, Bishop of.)

BECQUEREL, Antoine César, physican and member of the Institute, born at Châtillon-sur-Loing (Loiret), March 7, 1788; quitted the Polytechnic School in 1808 as officer of engineers, and served in Spain under General Suchet. On his return in 1813 he was made Inspector of the Polytechnic School. In 1814 he again served in the French army, and in 1815 quitted the military service, after having resigned his commission as *chef de bataillon* of the engineers. His first publications related to geology and mineralogy, but electricity soon absorbed his attention. In 1829 he was elected into the Academy of Sciences, became Professor of Physics in the Museum of Natural History, and was made officer of the Legion of Honour, May 1, 1831. M. Becquerel has been a voluminous writer on chemistry and electricity, and his industry in the collection of facts is very remarkable. His principal works are, "Traité de l'Électricité et du Magnétisme" (Paris, 1834–40); "Traité d'Électro-Chimie;" "Traité de Physique appliquée à la Chimie et aux Sciences Naturelles;" and, in conjunction with his son Alexandre-Edmond Becquerel (born in Paris, March

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24, 1820), "Éléments de Physique terrestre et de Météorologie" (1847); "Traité de l'Électricité et du Magnétisme" (1855), &c. He invented a new psychometer in 1866.

BEDFORD, PAUL, comedian, born at Bath in 1798, made his first appearance in London at Drury Lane Theatre, Nov. 2, 1824, as Hawthorn in the opera of "Love in a Village," having been for some years a favourite on the Bath and Dublin stages. For many seasons Mr. Bedford confined himself to operas, and during the performance of an English version of Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," at the Princess's Theatre, he obtained considerable distinction by his performance of Lablache's great part. Of late years, however, Mr. Bedford has appeared only in the melodramas and broad farces for which the Adelphi Theatre has long been famous. In conjunction with the late Mr. Wright, and more recently with Mr. Toole, he has contributed greatly to the success of almost every piece produced on the Adelphi stage, having been a member of the company at that theatre for nearly a quarter of a century. In 1864 Mr. Bedford published a volume of autobiographical and theatrical anecdote, entitled "Recollections and Wanderings."

BEECHER, CATHERINE ESTHER, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Lyman Beecher, born at East Hampton, Lower Illinois, in 1800, was educated at Lichfield, U.S. After leaving school she sustained a great loss by the death of Professor Fisher, of Yale College, to whom she was betrothed. In order to overcome the effects of the shock, she devoted herself to a life of activity, and opened a female seminary at Hartford, Connecticut, where she remained ten years, during which period she published a "Manual of Arithmetic," and a series of elementary books of instruction in Theology and Mental and Moral Philosophy. In 1832 she removed with her father to Cincinnati, and for two years acted as principal of an institution devoted to female instruction in that city. Having been compelled by failing health to resign this, she devised a plan for female Christian education, to be promoted through a national board, with normal schools and competent teachers. The completion of this scheme has been the object of her life, and for its promotion she has written, amongst other works, "Domestic Service;" "Duty of American Women to their Country;" "Housekeeper's Receipt-Book," New York, 1845; "The True Remedy for the Wrongs of Women," Boston, 1851; "Treatise on Domestic Economy;" "Truth stranger than Fiction;" "Letters to the People on Health and Happiness;" "Physiology and Calisthenics," 1856; and "Common Sense applied to Religion," 1857.

BEECHER, THE REV. CHARLES, son of the late Dr. Lyman Beecher, and pastor of a church at Newark, New Jersey, has published "The Incarnation; or, Pictures of the Virgin and her Son," with an introduction by his sister, Mrs. Beecher-Stowe, New York, 1849; "Review of the Spiritual Manifestations," New York, 1853; and Pen-Pictures of the Bible," New York, 1855. He accompanied Mrs. Beecher-Stowe on her visit to England, and is said to have contributed to "Sunny Memories."

BEECHER, THE REV. EDWARD, D.D., eldest son of the late Dr. Lyman Beecher, born in 1804, was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1822. He studied divinity at Andover and New Haven, and was appointed to a tutorship in Yale College in 1825. He filled the office of Pastor at Park-street Chapel, Boston, from 1826 to 1831; that of President of Illinois College, Jacksonville, from 1838 to 1844; and that of Pastor at Salem-street Church, Boston, from 1846 to 1856. He was in 1864 pastor of a church at Galesburg, Illinois. He is the author of "Baptism: its Imports and Modes;" "The Conflict of Ages;" and "Papal Conspiracy exposed."

BEECHER, THE REV. HENRY WARD, born 1813, at Lichfield, Con-

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necticut, United States, son of the late Dr. Lyman Beecher, and brother of Mrs. Beecher-Stowe, graduated at Amherst College in 1834, and studied theology under his father at the Lane Seminary. He first settled as a Presbyterian minister at Laurenceburg, Indiana, in 1837, removed in 1839 to Indianopolis, and became pastor of the Plymouth Church at Brooklyn, New York, an organization calling themselves "Orthodox Congregational Believers," in 1847. In 1850 he published "Lectures to Young Men," and "Industry and Idleness;" in 1855, "The Star Papers," a series of articles contributed to the *New York Independent*, and in 1858 a second series of the same. "Life Thoughts," 25,000 copies of which were sold soon after publication, appeared in 1858. As a preacher, he is said to have "the largest uniform congregation in the United States," and is very popular as a public lecturer. In the early part of 1864 he paid a visit to this country, and delivered speeches in Liverpool, Manchester, and London, with the professed object of impressing upon the English public the righteousness of the Northern cause.

BÉHIC, ARMAND, statesman, born at Bayonne in 1808, appointed at an early age to the Administration of Finances, was attached to the treasury of the army in the expedition to Algiers, and became inspector of Finances, in which position he made several journeys to the colonies, especially the Antilles. He quitted this department to join the Ministry of Marine, and became Secretary-General. He entered the Chamber as deputy for Avesnes in 1846, and was charged with the examination of the law relating to the railway from Paris to Lyons. In 1849 he was named a representative of the people, and entered shortly after the Council of State, in which he remained until 1851, when he undertook the superintendence of the foundries of Vierzon. In 1853 he became Inspector-General of the maritime service of the Messageries Impériales, and afterwards director. He took an active part in the matter of transports for the Crimean expedition, and gave great impulse to the Indo-China service, and to all the details of the administration. He has been successively a member of the council of administration for public buildings, president of the commission for the organization of colonial banks, member of the Council-General of Bouches-du-Rhône for the canton of Ciotat. He was created a Commander of the Legion of Honour Oct. 3, 1860, and succeeded M. Rouher as Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, June 23, 1863.

BEKE, CHARLES TILSTONE, PH.D., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., &c., of an ancient family, long settled in Bekesburne, East Kent, born in London, Oct. 10, 1800, received a commercial education, and afterwards studied law in Lincoln's Inn; but eventually resumed mercantile pursuits in Saxony, in London, and in the Mauritius, where he resided several years. Having devoted much attention to ancient history, geography, philology, and ethnography, he published the results in "Origines Biblicæ; or, Researches in Primeval History," vol. i., London, 1834, styled in the *Quarterly Review* "the first attempt to reconstruct history on the principles of the young science of geology." His historical and geographical studies of the East led him to consider the great importance of Abyssinia for commercial and other intercourse with Central Africa; but his proposals to undertake an exploring journey were declined by the Government. Supported by private individuals, he proceeded to Shoa, in Southern Abyssinia, which country he reached in the beginning of 1851, several months before the party under Major Harris. Shortly after the arrival of the latter, Dr. Beke quitted Shoa, and went alone into the interior, where he explored Godjam and the countries lying to the west and south, previously almost entirely unknown in Europe. The results of these researches appeared partly in several journals, and in "A Statement of

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Facts," &c. (1st edit., Lond., 1845; 2nd edit., 1846). Having returned to Europe, he excited the attention of geographers by his publications: "An Essay on the Nile and its Tributaries" (London, 1847); "On the Sources of the Nile in the Mountains of the Moon" (1848); "On the Sources of the Nile" (1849); and by his "Mémoire Justificatif en Réhabilitation des Pères Paez et Lobo," Paris, 1848. He became involved in a controversy with M. d'Abbadie; and in a "Letter to M. Daussy" (1849), and "An Inquiry into A. d'Abbadie's Journey to Kaffa" (1850), he declared this journey for the alleged discovery of the sources of the Nile (1843–44) to be a mere fiction. In addition to many essays on ethnography and geography, Mr. Beke has published a treatise "On the Geographical Distribution of Languages in Abyssinia" (Edinburgh, 1849); and whilst in Mauritius he wrote "The Sources of the Nile, with the History of Nilotic Discovery" (London, 1860), in which work he has incorporated the results of his previous labours on that particular subject. In 1835, after the appearance of "Origines Biblicæ," the author received from the University of Tübingen the diploma of Doctor of Philosophy, and on his return from his Abyssinian travels the Geographical Societies of London and Paris gave him their gold medals. From 1836 to 1838, being then resident at Leipsic, Dr. Beke was Acting British Consul in Saxony, and from 1849 to 1853, in London, acted as Secretary of the National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital. Dr. Beke left England Nov. 4, 1865, on a fruitless mission to obtain the release of the Abyssinian captives, and published a second edition of "The British Captives in Abyssinia" in 1867.

BEKKER, Emanuel, philologist, born at Berlin in 1785, finished his studies at Halle, under the celebrated Wolff, who regarded him as one of his most distinguished pupils. He obtained, in 1807, a chair of Greek literature at Berlin, which he quitted three years afterwards for Paris, to examine the manuscripts in the imperial library. On his return to Germany, in 1812, he began to publish his "Anecdota Græca" (Berlin, 1814-21, 23 vols.), and his large edition of Plato (1814-21, 10 vols.). Nominated a member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, at the desire of that body he undertook a second journey to Paris to examine the papers of M. Fourmont, and thus to prepare a "Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum." Proceeding to Italy with a colleague in 1817, he visited all the principal libraries of Rome, Florence, Venice, &c. The two savants deciphered at Verona a palimpsest of the "Institutes" of Gaius, discovered by Niebuhr. In England, Holland, and Northern Germany, Bekker always met with the most welcome reception, and every facility was granted to him to examine the treasures of their libraries. On his return he resumed the chair in the University of Berlin, which had been conferred upon him in 1807. He has published excellent editions of "The Attic Orators," Oxford, 1823; "Thucydides," Oxford, 1821, Berlin, 1832; "The Library of Photius," Berlin, 1824; "Aristophanes," London, 1825; "The Scholia to the Iliad," London, 1826–27; "Sextus Empiricus," Berlin, 1842; also of several Greek poets. He has laboured in the "Corpus Scriptorum Historiæ Byzantinæ," published at Bonn in 24 vols. A few years ago he was occupied with Provençal and Venetian philology, and has published in the learned reviews of Berlin essays on the most remarkable productions in these two idioms by the best writers of the middle ages.

BELCHER, Sir Edward, C.B., F.R.S., and F.G.S., rear-admiral, son of Andrew Belcher, Esq., and grandson of Jonathan Belcher, Esq., chief justice and afterwards governor of Halifax, was born in 1799, entered the navy in 1812, and was soon afterwards appointed midshipman. After the usual routine of service, in the course of which he was present at the

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battle of Algiers, he was appointed in 1824 to act as Assistant-Surveyor to Capt. Beechey in the *Blossom*, then about to sail on a voyage of discovery to Behring's Straits. In 1829 Mr. Belcher was promoted to the rank of Commander, whilst serving under Rear-Admiral Owen. In 1830 he was in command of the *Ætna*, surveying vessel, on the coast of Africa; also on the river Douro, 1832–3, for special and delicate service, acting a neutral part between the forces of Don Pedro and Don Miguel. He shortly afterwards commanded the *Terror* and *Erebus* for Arctic service. From November, 1836, to August, 1842, Commander Belcher was employed in the *Sulphur*, surveying vessel, and of this voyage round the world he has given an interesting account in his well-known Narrative. In 1841 he performed a series of brilliant services in China, having sounded and explored the various inlets of the Canton river, and made a reconnaissance which contributed greatly to the successes of Sir Hugh (now Lord) Gough and Sir Humphrey Le Fleming Senhouse. On that occasion he destroyed twenty-eight Chinese war vessels. In recognition of these services he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and in 1843 the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. Sir E. Belcher, who was afterwards employed in the *Samarang*, on surveying service in the East Indies, was severely wounded in an action with the pirates of Gilolo. He commanded the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin from 1852 to 1854, and, in pursuance of his instructions, withdrew the crews of the ice-bound vessels, bringing them to England in October, 1854. He attained flag rank in 1861.

BELCREDI, Count Richard, Austrian statesman, of an ancient noble family, was born Feb. 12, 1823. In March, 1861, he was appointed to an important political position in Silesia, and in 1862 was promoted to the post of governmental chief in that province. In May, 1863, he was Vice-President of the Bohemian Government, and an imperial decree of May 27, 1864, appointed him Viceroy of Bohemia, conferring upon him the dignity of a Privy Councillor. In all these capacities Count Belcredi showed himself to be possessed of considerable administrative talent and great powers of work, and it is generally admitted that during his administration in Bohemia he was upon the best possible terms with both Germans and Czechs. Count Belcredi, appointed Minister of State for Austria, and President of the Council of Ministers at Vienna, July 27, 1865, resigned in Feb., 1867.

BELGIANS (King of the), Leopold-Louis-Philippe-Marie-Victor, son of the late King Leopold I., upon whose death, which occurred Dec. 10, 1865, he succeeded to the throne as Leopold II., was born at Brussels April 9, 1835, and married August 22, 1853, the Archduchess Maria of Austria, by whom he has three children. In 1855, in company with the duchess de Brabant, he made a lengthened tour through Europe, Egypt, and Asia Minor. As duke of Brabant he took a prominent part in several important discussions in the Senate, especially in that relating to the establishment of a maritime service between Antwerp and the Levant. The king entertained the English volunteers on their visit to Brussels in Oct., 1866.

BELGIOJOSO (Princess of), Cristina Trivulzio, the daughter of Jerome Isidore, marquis of Trivulzio, born in Milan, June 28, 1808, was married in 1824 to the Prince Emiglio di Barbian e Belgiojoso. Passionately fond of Italy and of liberty, she could not make up her mind to live at Milan under the despotism of Austria, and took up her residence in Paris, where she became a leader of fashion, and a distinguished cultivator of literature and art. Keenly alive to the wrongs of her country, and sympathizing heartily in the efforts of her countrymen to free themselves from the yoke of their oppressors, she in 1847 raised and equipped at her own

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expense a cavalry force of 200 men. For this her property was confiscated, and she was banished, whereupon she retired to a farm in Asia Minor. Eventually, after residing on some ground granted her by the sultan, the decree of banishment was revoked. The princess has of late been a contributor to journals both in Paris and New York. More than once her fortune has been sacrificed to her devotion. Under M. Arago she studied mathematics, and she is said to be conversant with the Chinese language. It is understood that she intends to publish a volume of memoirs.

BELL, Major-General Sir George, K.C.B., appointed by the duke of York to the 34th regiment, in March, 1811; served with the duke of Wellington, until the termination of the war in the Peninsula in 1814. He was first engaged in the action of Arroyo-de-Molinos, in Spain, capturing the 34th regiment of French infantry, with Prince d'Arembergh, General Lebrun, 40 other officers, and 1,500 men. Major-General Bell served at the second and final siege of Badajoz; capture of Fort Napoleon, and bridge at Almaraz on the Tagus; the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Pass of Maya, and Roncesvales; the retreat from Burgos and Madrid; the actions of July 30 and 31 against D'Erlong's corps, near Pampeluna; the battles of Nivelle, Nieve, Bayonne, St. Pierre, Orthes, Tarbes, and Toulouse, and various skirmishes. He was afterwards employed at Ceylon and in the East Indies, and served in Ava during the first Burmese war. In 1837–8 he served in Canada, and was actively employed during the rebellion there, particularly in the capture of St. Charles and St. Eustace. He commanded the fort and garrison of Coutean-du-Lac, an important position in the river St. Lawrence, and received the thanks of the commander of the forces, the late Lord Seaton, and his Brevet-Majority for his services. He served in Gibraltar, Nova Scotia, the West Indies, Mediterranean, Turkey, and in the Crimean campaign of 1854–5, commanding the Royal regiment in the battles of the Alma and Inkermann. At the siege of Sebastopol he was wounded, and honourably mentioned in the despatches of Lord Raglan. Major-Gen. Bell, who served in the Royal regiment for 30 years, having previously seen much service in the 34th and 45th regiments, has received the War Medal, with seven clasps, for Badajoz, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nieve, Orthes, and Toulouse (slightly wounded); the Indian medal for Ava; the Crimean medal with three clasps, for Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol; and the Turkish medal. He is a C.B., a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and has been decorated with the Imperial Order of the Medjidie. He received the Colonelcy of the 104th regiment (Bengal Fusiliers), Oct. 23, 1863, and was transferred in 1867 to the 32nd regiment of the line. His "Rough Notes by an Old Soldier, during Fifty Years' Service," containing an account of his military career, appeared in 1867.

BELL, General Sir John, G.C.B., entered the army as ensign August 1, 1805, served in Sicily in 1806 and 1807, and in the latter year obtained his lieutenancy. From July, 1808, to February, 1809, and again from May, 1809, to July, 1814, he served in the Peninsula and in France, and was present at the battle of Vimiera, the action at the bridge of Almeida, the battle of Busaco, all the actions during the retreat of the French from Portugal, the sieges and stormings of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the action at the heights of Castrillos, the battle of Salamanca, the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. In 1814 he became Lieut.-Colonel, and served until June, 1815, with the army employed against Louisiana. His other commissions date as follow:—Colonel, May 6, 1831; Major-General, Nov. 23, 1841; Lieut.-General, Nov. 11, 1851; General, June 15, 1860; and Colonel of the 4th (the King's Own Royal) regiment of foot, Dec. 26, 1853. He has received the Gold Cross for the battles

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of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse; the Silver War Medal with six clasps for other battles and sieges, and was knighted in 1860.

BELL, JOHN, sculptor, born in Norfolk in 1812, exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1832, a religious group, followed by a "Girl at a Brook," "Psyche borne by Zephyrs," "Psyche feeding a Swan," and "John the Baptist." In 1837 he exhibited the model of his "Eagle-slayer," a composition which was exhibited in Westminster Hall in 1844, and again at the Crystal Palace in 1851. Reduced casts in bronze were subsequently executed for the Art Union. In 1841 he exhibited his well-known and beautiful figure of "Dorothea." The first statue which Mr. Bell was commissioned to execute for the New Houses of Parliament was that of "Lord Falkland." Among Mr. Bell's other works may be mentioned "The Babes in the Wood," an "Andromeda" (a bronze), which formed leading attractions in the sculpture of the Great Exhibition of 1851; "The Wounded Clorinda" (1841), "The Child's own Attitude" (1845), purchased by the Queen; and "Sir Robert Walpole," in St. Stephen's Hall. At Westminster Hall, in 1844, the sculptor appeared as a draughtsman with a cartoon, entitled "The Angel of the Pillar," one of a series of "Compositions from the Liturgy," which have since been published. He executed the Wellington monument in Guildhall, with colossal figures of Peace and War; and the marble statue of Armed Science at Woolwich. His latest public work is the "Guards' Memorial" in Waterloo Place, Pall Mall. Mr. Bell, who is the author of a "Free-Hand Drawing-Book for the Use of Artisans, &c.," has devoted some attention to decorative art, having modelled many objects for the drawing-room table, which combine the practical with the ornamental, including some utilities for the Colebrook-dale Company.

BELL, ROBERT, F.R.S.L., son of a gentleman who held a high position in the Irish magistracy, born at Cork, in 1800, studied at Dublin, where he early became a contributor to the *Dublin Inquisitor*, a magazine which he was mainly instrumental in founding, and produced two theatrical pieces, "The Double Disguise," and "Comic Lectures." He originated the Dublin Historical Society, to supply the place of the old Historical Society, which had been suppressed in Trinity College. Having repaired to London, to devote himself to literary pursuits, he for many years edited the *Atlas* newspaper, and was defendant in an action for a political libel brought by Lord Lyndhurst, then lord chancellor, upon which occasion Mr. Bell defended himself in person, and obtained a verdict. Mr. Bell, who wrote a "Life of George Canning," contributed to "Lardner's Cyclopædia" the concluding volumes of Sir James Mackintosh's "History of England," and of Southey's "Lives of the British Admirals;" "Lives of the English Poets," and a "History of Russia." He has published "Wayside Pictures through France, Belgium, and Germany," "Outlines of China," "Hearts and Altars," "The Ladder of Gold," and "Memorials of the Civil War," founded on the inedited "Correspondence of the Fairfax Family." In conjunction with Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton and Dr. Lardner, he assisted in establishing the *Monthly Chronicle Magazine*, of which he was afterwards editor, and edited a publication called the *Story-teller*. In addition to other dramatic writings, he produced three five-act comedies: — "Marriage" (1842); "Mothers and Daughters" (1845); and "Temper" (1847). Mr. Robert Bell edited an "Annotated Edition of the British Poets," and an elaborate anthology of English poetry, entitled "Golden Leaves." It is understood that he is editor of the *Home News*, and one of the acting managers of the Royal Literary Fund, to which he devotes much of his time and attention.

BELL, THOMAS, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.,

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born Oct. 11, 1792, at Poole, Dorset, where his father was a medical practitioner, entered at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals in 1814, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1815, and an Honorary Fellow of that body in 1844. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1815, of the Royal Society in 1828, of the Geological Society in 1817, was President of the Ray Society from its institution till 1859, acted as Secretary of the Royal Society from 1848 till 1853, and was President of the Linnean Society from 1853 till 1861. He has held the chair of Zoology at King's College, London, since 1832, lectured at Guy's Hospital from 1816 to 1860, and is a member of the Cæsarian Academy "Naturæ Curiosorum" under the title of "Linnæus." He is a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, the Natural History Society of Boston, United States, the Société d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris, and other scientific societies. He was elected a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1858, with Mr. Babbage, Sir John Bowring, Professor Faraday, Sir John Herschel, Lord Macaulay, Lord Overstone, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Mr. Watts, of the British Museum,—the only Englishmen who have ever been chosen into that academy. Mr. Bell is well known as the author of a work on "The Anatomy and Diseases of the Teeth," "A Monograph of the Fossil Malacostracous Crustacea of Great Britain," "Natural History of British Mammalia," "Natural History of British Reptiles," "Natural History of British Crustacea," and of numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Linnean and Geological Societies, and other publications. He is (1867) engaged on a new edition of Gilbert White's "Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne," at which place he resides.

BELLEW, The Rev. John Chippendale Montesquieu, S.C.L., the only child of the late Capt. Robert Higgin, of Lancaster; his mother being a member of the family of Lord Bellew, in Ireland, was born in 1823, and assumed his mother's maiden name. He was educated at the Grammar School, Lancaster, and entered at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, in 1842, where he became a frequent speaker at the "Union" debating society, and in 1848 he was ordained as curate of St. Andrew's, Worcester. In 1850 he became curate of Prescot, went out to the East Indies as a chaplain in 1851, and was attached to St. John's cathedral, Calcutta, till 1855, when he returned to England, and undertook a temporary engagement at St. Philip's, Regent Street. Having held some temporary clerical appointments, he became, in 1862, incumbent of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury. Mr. Bellew, who is known as a preacher and lecturer, and has contributed to several periodicals, published "Christ in Life, and Life in Christ," being a volume of sermons, in 1860; "Shakespeare's Home in New Place" in 1863, and "Blount Tempest," a novel, in 1864.

BELLOC, Madame Anne Swanton Louise, wife of the director of the French Imperial School of Design, born at La Rochelle, Oct. 1, 1796, is the daughter of an Irish officer in the French service, named O'Keefe, who gave her an excellent English education. She has made the writings of Miss Edgeworth, the "Vicar of Wakefield," &c., popular in France, and has translated Moore's "Life of Byron" into French. Madame Belloc is best known for her labours in the cause of female education in France. Assisted by Mdlle. Montgolfier (*q.v.*), she organized a select circulating library, designed to supplant in some measure those reading-rooms which introduced the most dangerous works to the public. The two ladies combined in editing a monthly journal for the use of families, and in the preparation of books, some of which received the honours of the Académie, intended for the young.

BELLOWS, The Rev. Henry

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WHITNEY, D.D., born at Boston, U.S., June 10, 1814, graduated at Harvard College in 1832, entered the University School of Cambridge, U.S., in 1834, and was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Society of New York in 1838. From 1846 to 1850 he was connected with the *Christian Inquirer*, for which he wrote numerous articles. His oration known as the "Phi Beta Kappa" oration is highly esteemed in the United States. In 1854 he received the degree of D.D. In 1857 he wrote his "Defence of the Drama," which brought upon him a host of assailants from the Puritanical school, and delivered a series of lectures before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, on "The Treatment of Social Diseases." Dr. Bellows, who has contributed articles to the *Christian Examiner* and the different reviews, was made President of the Sanitary Commission of the U.S. in 1862.

BELPER (LORD), EDWARD STRUTT, the only son of Mr. William Strutt, a manufacturer, of Derby, by Barbara, daughter of Thomas Evans, Esq., of the same place, born in 1801, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1823. In 1830 he was invited by his fellow-townsmen to represent the borough in the Liberal interest. In September, 1846, he accepted the post, which he resigned in March, 1848, of Chief Commissioner of Railways, being made a Privy Councillor. He was elected for Derby at every general election from 1830 until 1847, though in the last-mentioned year he was unseated on petition, and remained out of Parliament until July, 1851, when he was elected for Arundel in the place of the earl of Arundel and Surrey, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. At the general election of 1852 he was, with Mr. John Walter, returned M.P. for Nottingham. On the resignation of Lord Derby's ministry, in Dec., 1852, Lord Aberdeen selected Mr. Strutt as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which post he continued to hold till June, 1854, when he retired, in order to facilitate certain changes in the cabinet. He was raised to the Peerage in 1856, and was made Lord-Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire in 1864.

BENDEMANN, EDWARD, a celebrated painter of the Dusseldorf school, was born in Berlin, Dec. 3, 1811. After receiving a good literary education, he became a student at the Dusseldorf Academy under the well-known Schadow, who soon discovered that he had chosen his true vocation. When only one-and-twenty, he exhibited at Berlin a large painting, "The Grief of the Jews," suggested by Psalm cxxxvii. It was popularized by means of lithographs, and is in the Cologne Museum. In 1833 he executed a picture, afterwards engraved by Felsing—"Two young Girls at the Fountain," which was purchased by the Society of Arts of Westphalia. In 1837 he exhibited at Paris a large canvas, "Jeremiah amid the Ruins of Jerusalem," with which he gained the gold medal. This picture, of which Weiss published a good lithograph, is in the private gallery of the king of Prussia. "Harvest" followed, which was engraved by Eichens. The success of this piece led Bendemann to produce others of the same class, such as "The Shepherd and Shepherdess," from one of Uhland's idylls, and "The Daughter of the Servian Prince," from a Servian ballad. After having been appointed professor in the Academy of Arts of Dresden, he received the commission to decorate the royal palace, and undertook the grand frescoes upon which, above all, his reputation is founded. The progress of this undertaking was interrupted by a disease of the eyes, which the artist contracted in Italy. Bendemann executed a fresco of "Poetry and the Arts;" a design for a monument to Sebastian Bach, which was afterwards erected at Sandstein; a portrait of the emperor Lothaire II. for the city of Frankfort, many other portraits of celebrated Germans, and among them that of Schadow's daughter, whom he married in 1838. In 1860 he succeeded his

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father-in-law as Director of the Academy at Dusseldorf.

BENEDEK, LOUIS, a distinguished general in the Austrian service, was born in 1804, at Odenburg, in Hungary. After undergoing the usual course of training at the Military Academy of Neustadt, he entered the Austrian army as a Cornet in 1822, and attained the rank of Colonel in 1843. Two years later he exhibited his great military talents during the insurrection in Galicia, which he succeeded in completely quelling in the west, thereby enabling Gen. Cullin to carry Podgorze by assault. Ordered in 1847 at the head of the regiment Giulay to join the army in Italy, he took part in the memorable campaign of 1848 under Radetzky, distinguishing himself in the retreat from Milan, at Osone, and especially at the battle of Curtatone, for which he received the order of Maria Theresa. In 1849 he contributed to the reduction of Mortara and to the victory of Novara. After this he was transferred to Hungary, and was wounded at Raab and Szegeden. Ten years later, in the war of Italian independence, Gen. Benedek was one of the few Austrian generals who exhibited any very great military capacity, and distinguished himself at Solferino, his division being the last to leave the field. He was Governor of Hungary for a few months in 1860; and, in the critical state of affairs in Italy, was soon after appointed to the chief command of the Austrian army in that country. Summoned by the emperor to command the Austrian army in the war with Prussia, Gen. Benedek sustained a defeat at Sadowa, July 3, 1866, and was soon after superseded by the Archduke Albert.

BENEDETTI, VINCENT, of Italian extraction, born in Corsica about 1815, was educated for the consular and diplomatic service. After having been appointed Consul at Palermo in 1848, he became First Secretary to the Embassy at Constantinople, until May, 1859, when he was appointed to replace M. Bourée as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister at Teheran. M. Benedetti, who declined to accept the office, was some months afterwards named Director of Political Affairs to the Foreign Minister; a position associated with the successful career of MM. de Rayneval and d'Hauterive, and with the names of Desages, Armand, Lefebre, and Thouvenel. It fell to the lot of M. Benedetti to act as secretary and editor of the protocols in the Congress of Paris in 1856, and he was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in June, 1845, Officer in 1853, Commander in 1856, and Grand Officer in June, 1860. Having been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of France at Turin in 1861, on the recognition of the Italian kingdom by the French Government, he resigned when M. Thouvenel retired from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and was appointed Ambassador at Berlin, Nov. 27, 1864.

BENEDICT, JULES, musician and composer, born at Stuttgart, Nov. 27, 1804, at an early age showed so much musical talent that, having commenced his studies under Hummel at Weimar, he was introduced to the notice of Weber, who, though he had always refused to take pupils, was induced to alter his resolution in Benedict's favour. From the beginning of 1821 till the end of 1824 he had the benefit of Weber's exclusive instruction, and was treated by him rather as a son than as a pupil. At the age of nineteen he was, on Weber's recommendation, engaged to conduct the German operas at Vienna, and was afterwards employed in a similar capacity at the San Carlo and the Fondo, at Naples. In 1827 his first dramatic work, an opera in two acts, called "Giacinta ed Ernesto," was produced at the Fondo; but, being essentially German in style and colour, it did not please the Neapolitan public; nor was he more successful with a grand opera afterwards performed at the San Carlo. In 1830 he returned to Stuttgart, where his opera, "I Portoghesi in Goa," which had been coldly received at Naples, found a

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more congenial audience. After a visit to Paris, and a second residence of several years at Naples, Benedict came to London for the first time in 1835, chiefly at the instance of his friend Madame Malibran. In 1836 he undertook the direction of the Opera Buffa at the Lyceum, an entertainment carried on for two seasons by Mr. Mitchell. Here his operetta, "Un Anno ed un Giorno," originally produced at Naples, was well received, and after this Benedict turned his attention to the English musical stage. His first English opera, "The Gipsy's Warning," was produced in 1838 with remarkable success. The German version of this opera has been received with much favour at several of the principal theatres in his native country. His subsequent operas, "The Brides of Venice" and "The Crusaders," had a long run at Drury Lane, of which theatre, when under Mr. Bunn's management, he was the musical director. He has composed music for the pianoforte, of which instrument he is a great master, and many orchestral and vocal pieces of considerable excellence. The triennial musical festival at Norwich, and other music meetings and concerts, both in the metropolis and the provinces, have been for some time under his direction. As a composer, Benedict's reputation will rest on his English operas, which, in addition to their dramatic power and beauty, have the merit of being truly English in style and character. In 1850 he accompanied Jenny Lind as conductor and pianist to the United States and Havannah, and shared in her unexampled success in a series of 122 concerts. After his return to England he formed a choral society, "The Vocal Association," and conducted the Italian operas at Drury Lane and Her Majesty's Theatre during the seasons of 1859 and 1860, when he brought out an Italian version of Weber's "Oberon," with recitatives and additions chiefly from his master's works, which was very favourably received. At the Norwich Festival in September, 1860, he produced a cantata, "Undine," which obtained very great success. The first performance of this work in London, towards the end of the same year, derived an additional interest from the circumstance that on that occasion Clara Novello took her farewell of the English public in the part of "Undine." In 1862 his opera, "The Lily of Killarney," was produced at Covent Garden, and has since been performed at several of the principal theatres in Germany. This was followed by a cantata, "Richard Cœur de Lion," composed for the Norwich Festival of 1863, afterwards performed in London, and in both places received with general approbation. Mr. Benedict composed a cantata, entitled "St. Cecilia," for the Norwich Musical Festival of 1866.

BENFEY, THEODORE, linguist, born at Noerten, near Göttingen, January 28, 1809, was educated at the university of that city, under the superintendence of Ottfried Müller and Dissen. Having spent a year at Munich, he visited several other German universities, and returned to Göttingen in 1834, where he discharged the functions of Professor of Sanscrit and of Comparative Grammar. Professor Benfey has published "The Names of the Months in use among some Ancient Nations" (1836); a German "Translation of the Comedies of Terence" (1837); "Lexicon of Greek Roots" (1839–42), a work which carried off the Volney prize at the Berlin Institute; "Connection between the Egyptian Language and Semitic Roots" (1844); "The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Persia" (1847); an edition of "The Hymns of Sama-Veda," with a translation and a glossary (1848); "Hand-book of the Sanscrit Tongue" (1852–54), an abridgment of which, for the use of beginners, appeared in 1855; and an article on "India," in the Encyclopædia of Ersch and Grüber. Professor Benfey, who is a corresponding member of the Institute of France, has announced for

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publication "A Sanscrit English Dictionary."

BENNETT, JAMES GORDON, one of the most successful journalists in the United States, born at New Mill, Keith, Banffshire, about 1800, was educated for the priesthood at a Roman Catholic seminary at Aberdeen, but did not follow out the intention of his parents. In April, 1819, a period of great commercial depression, he left his native land for the United States, where he attempted to earn his living as a teacher, but with very indifferent success. In 1822 he obtained a situation on a Charleston newspaper, which he did not hold long, and repaired to New York, where he became an active member of the Fourth Estate. The first number of the *New York Herald*, of which he was the founder, appeared May 5, 1835. This speculation proved most successful, and Mr. Bennett has amassed a large fortune.

BENNETT, JOHN HUGHES, M.D., was born in London, Aug. 31, 1812, educated at Exeter, and commenced the study of medicine. He entered the University of Edinburgh, and received his degree in 1837. In the autumn of 1837 he founded in Paris the "Parisian Medical Society," of which he was the first president; and afterwards spent two years in Heidelberg. On returning to Edinburgh in 1841, he published a work on "Cod-liver Oil," &c. In 1843 he was appointed Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, and commenced a long series of investigations in histology, morbid anatomy, and clinical medicine, which appeared in various medical journals and in separate works. In 1848 Dr. Bennett was appointed to the chair of the Institute of Medicine, Edinburgh University, rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Allen Thomson. In 1856 he completed the first edition of a work on clinical medicine, which has reached a fourth edition in this country, a third in the U.S., and has been translated into the Russian, Hindoo, and other languages. Professor Bennett is a member of many medical societies of Europe and America. In addition to the works already mentioned, he has written—"On Inflammation of the Nervous Centres;" "Treatise on Inflammation;" "Cancerous and Cancroid Growths;" "Principles and Practice of Medicine;" "On the Pathology and Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption;" "Lectures on Molecular Physiology, Pathology, and Therapeutics;" and has contributed to various medical publications.

BENNETT, WILLIAM COX, the son of Mr. John Bennett, watchmaker, of Greenwich, where he was born in 1820, was educated at a school in his native town, from which, on account of his father's death, he was removed at the age of fourteen to assist his mother in the business. Whilst still a youth, he took an active part in the formation of a literary institution on the most popular basis, which has above 1,200 members, and in connection with which he has formed a library consisting of above 12,000 volumes. He has likewise been instrumental in establishing at Greenwich cheap baths and wash-houses, a large proprietary school, and other popular institutions. Mr. Bennett printed volumes of poetry privately in 1843 and 1845. After this, he contributed poems to various periodicals, and published several volumes. Perhaps best known as a song-writer, Mr. Bennett has published, amongst other works, "Poems" (1850); "Verdicts" (1852); "War Songs" (1855); "Queen Eleanor's Vengeance, and other Poems" (1857); "Songs, by a Song-Writer" (1859); "Baby May, and other Poems on Infants" (1861, 1st and 2nd editions); "The Worn Wedding Ring, &c." (1861); and "Our Glory Roll, National Poems" (1866). A collective edition of his Poems appeared in 1862.

BENNETT, THE REV. WILLIAM JAMES EARLY, M.A., born about 1805, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a student, and where he graduated B.A. in 1827. He held for some years the incumbency of Portman Chapel, and that of St.

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Paul's, Knightsbridge, but resigned the latter in 1851, in consequence of a popular outcry raised against his "Tractarian" tendencies, and almost immediately afterwards was presented to the vicarage of Frome. The Rev. W. Bennett is the author of a large number of theological works, of which the best known are—"Principles of the Book of Common Prayer," "The Eucharist, its History, Doctrines, and Practice;" "Errors of Romanism," "Lives of Fathers of the Church of the Fourth Century," various sermons, pamphlets, &c.; has edited the "Theologian," "The Old Church Porch," &c., and has contributed largely to religious periodical literature.

BENNETT, WILLIAM STERNDALE, composer and pianist, was born at Sheffield in 1816, where his father, Robert Bennett, an excellent musician, was organist of the principal church. Having lost both his parents in infancy, he was brought up by his grandfather, John Bennett, one of the lay clerks of the Cambridge University choir, by whom he was entered, when eight years old, as a chorister in King's College, and having remained there two years, was placed in the Royal Academy of Music. He began his regular studies on the violin, which he abandoned for the pianoforte, and received instructions from Mr. Holmes and Mr. Cipriani Potter. Soon afterwards he turned his mind to composition, and, as a pupil of Dr. Crotch, produced his first symphony in E flat, at the Royal Academy. It was followed at short intervals by his pianoforte concertos, in D minor, E flat, C minor, F minor (two), and A minor, which, with the exception of the first, were performed by invitation at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society. The intimate friendship which he had formed with Mendelssohn had so great an influence on the career of the young composer, that he went, in 1836, by Mendelssohn's invitation, to Leipsic, where several of his works (particularly his overtures to the "Naiades" and the "Wood Nymph," and his concertos in C minor and F minor, together with caprice for pianoforte and orchestra op. 22) were performed at the celebrated Gewandhaus concerts, under Mendelssohn's direction. After a sojourn of some length in Germany, where several of his principal works were published and received with great favour by the critics and the public, he fixed his residence in London, and has obtained a high position as a composer, a performer, and a teacher of music. His published works are numerous, including his overtures, the "Naiades," the "Wood Nymph," "Parisina," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor;" concertos, sonatas, and studies for the pianoforte, and songs, duets, and other vocal pieces. Bennett is one of the few English composers who have gained a European reputation, and one of the performers who have most successfully maintained the honour of the English school. In 1856 he was appointed to succeed Mr. Walmsley as Professor of Music at Cambridge. He succeeded Professor Wagner as Conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts. He acted as conductor of the first Leeds Musical Festival in 1858, where his cantata, "The May Queen," was produced. At the opening of the International Exhibition, 1862, Mr. Bennett was invited, in conjunction with Auber, Meyerbeer, and Verdi (each representing his own country), to compose a piece, when he set music to the ode of Tennyson, "Uplift a Thousand Voices," written expressly for the occasion. In the next month he composed the music to the ode by Professor Charles Kingsley, on the election of the duke of Devonshire as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and this was immediately followed by the production of his fantasia-overture, "The Paradise and the Peri," composed for the jubilee concert of the Philharmonic Society.

BENSON, SIR JOHN, KNT., civil engineer, is the son of a gentleman in the county of Sligo, and was born in 1812. Having received an ordinary education, he commenced practice in

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the south of Ireland, and in 1846 was appointed County Engineer to the East Riding of county Cork, and subsequently Consulting Engineer to the Commissioners of Cork Harbour, and to the Cork Waterworks, the Cork and Lanerack Railway, and the Cork and Macroom Railway. He was chosen by public competition as the architect of the Great Industrial Exhibition of Dublin in 1852, and received the honour of knighthood from the earl of St. Germans, then Lord-Lieutenant, upon the opening of the Exhibition.

BENTLEY, ROBERT, F.L.S., Honorary Fellow of King's College, London, &c., botanist, born in 1821, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1847. He is Dean of the Medical Faculty, Professor of Botany in King's College, London; Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; Professor of Botany in the London Institution; and was formerly Lecturer on Botany at the Medical Colleges of the London, Middlesex, and St. Mary's Hospitals. Professor Bentley, who has long been a member of the Council of the Royal Botanic Society, was President of the British Pharmaceutical Congress in 1865, was re-elected to that office in 1866, and has been a frequent contributor to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, of which he is one of the editors. He has published a "Manual of Botany," and, with Dr. Farre and Mr. Warington, edited Pereira's "Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics."

BERESFORD, DR. (*See* ARMAGH, ARCHBISHOP OF.)

BERESFORD, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM, only son of the late Marcus Beresford, Esq., and cousin of the marquis of Waterford, was born in 1798, and educated at Oxford, where he graduated from St. Mary's Hall in 1819 as a second class in classics. He served for some years in the army, in which he holds the rank of a major, and entered Parliament in 1841, in the Conservative interest, as M.P. for Harwich. In 1847 he was chosen for North Essex, and continued to represent that constituency until the general election of 1865, when he was defeated by Sir Thomas B. Western. He held the office of Secretary-at-War under Lord Derby's first administration in 1852.

BERG, FREDERICK WILLIAM RAMBERT, a Russian general, born about 1800, went through the usual grades of the Russian military service, and was commander of the corps which fired on a British boat bearing a flag of truce, during the Crimean war of 1855. He was afterwards appointed Adlatus to the Viceroy of Poland, the Grand Duke Constantine; and the severity with which he treated the unfortunate population during the insurrection of 1863 excited the indignation of civilized Europe.

BERGHAUS, HENRY, geographer, born at Clèves, May 3, 1797, served as a volunteer in the army during the campaign of 1815, and at the end of the war, having obtained a situation as topographical engineer at Berlin, was engaged in the trigonometrical survey of Prussia. Through the influence of the Minister of War, he was in 1821 appointed to a post in the Berlin Academy of Architecture, and three years afterwards received the appointment of Professor of Applied Mathematics in the Berlin School of Civil Engineering, which he has since held. Berghaus has contributed to the improvement made in the construction of maps since the beginning of the present century, has written on a variety of geographical subjects, and has published a number of useful maps. He assisted Dr. A. K. Johnston (*q. v.*) in the preparation of the "Physical Atlas."

BÉRIOT, CHARLES-AUGUSTE DE, composer and violinist, born at Louvain, in Belgium, Feb. 20, 1802; studied music there until 1821, when he went to Paris, in order to receive instruction from Viotti, Baillot, and other celebrated masters. He made his first appearance before a Parisian audience at the same time with Paganini. In March, 1836, he married the celebrated Madame Malibran, who died

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suddenly in September following, at Manchester, whither she had repaired to attend a musical festival. Though distinguished as a violinist in his earlier years, his fame has been eclipsed by more recent competitors, and he is better known as a composer. In 1842 he was appointed Professor to the Conservatoire at Brussels, which post he relinquished to one of his pupils, and is suffering from blindness.

BERKELEY, THE HON. FRANCIS FITZ-HARDINGE, a younger son of the late earl of Berkeley, was born Dec. 7, 1794, before the only marriage of his parents, which was recognized as valid by the House of Lords, and is consequently a younger brother of Lord Fitz-Hardinge, and elder brother of the Hon. G. C. Grantley F. Berkeley (*q. v.*). He was educated at Christ's Church, Oxford, where he was a Gentleman Commoner, but did not graduate; entered Parliament in 1837, as M.P. for Bristol, after a hard-fought contest, and has retained his seat to the present time (1867). His name is closely identified with the ballot, in favour of which, since the retirement of Mr. Grote from political life, he has brought forward in the House of Commons an annual motion. Mr. Berkeley, who is very popular at Bristol, has always in contested elections been at the head of the poll.

BERKELEY, THE HON. GEORGE CHARLES GRANTLEY FITZ-HARDINGE, a younger son of the late earl of Berkeley, and heir-presumptive to that title, born in 1800, was presented at the age of sixteen, by his godfather, George IV. (then Prince Regent), with a commission in the Coldstream Guards, from which he retired on half-pay shortly after coming of age. He represented the Western division of Gloucestershire in the Liberal interest from 1832 to 1847. In 1836 he published his novel entitled "Berkeley Castle," and feeling much annoyed at the severe strictures passed upon it in *Fraser's Magazine*, committed a violent assault upon the publisher. For this an action was brought by Mr. Fraser, who obtained a verdict with £100 damages. Dr. Maginn, who declared himself the author of the article which had given offence, was challenged by Mr. Berkeley, and was slightly wounded by him in the duel that ensued. Mr. Berkeley, who has been a master of stag and fox-hounds, is well known as a proficient in all kinds of field sports, and is the author of "Berkeley Castle," "Landon Hall," "Reminiscences of a Huntsman," "A Month in the Forests of France," "The English Sportsman in the Western Prairies," and "My Life and Recollections," published in 1864. He has written "Love at the 'Lion,'" and other poems, and has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature on subjects more or less connected with field sports.

BERKELEY, THE REV. MILES JOSEPH, F.L.S., M.A., born at Biggin, in the parish of Oundle, in 1803, was educated at Rugby and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1825, and after holding the curacy of Margate, was appointed, in 1833, to the incumbency of two small parishes near Wansford, Northamptonshire, and rural dean for a portion of the deaneries of Oundle and Weldon. He is a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, Honorary Fellow of the Royal Agricultural Society of London, a member of the Academy of Sciences of Sweden, and the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, Corresponding Member of the Agricultural Societies of Paris and Lille, and of the Society de Biologie of Paris. The Rev. M. J. Berkeley is the author of "Gleanings of British Algæ" (1833), and of the concluding volume of the "English Flora" (1836), as well as of articles "On the Diseases of Plants," in the "Encyclopædia of Agriculture;" a series of papers on Vegetable Pathology, in the *Gardener's Chronicle;* an introduction to "Cryptogamic Botany," "Outlines of British Fungology," "Handbook of British Mosses," and of numerous papers in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, "Zoological Journal," "Hooker's Journal of Botany," "Hooker's

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Himalayan Journal," the "Antarctic and New Zealand Flora," &c.

BERLIOZ, LOUIS HECTOR, musical composer, born Dec. 11, 1803, at La Côte St. André, in France, commenced the study of medicine at the desire of his father, but, seized with a passion for music, abandoned it at the end of a year. Having been discarded by his father, in order to obtain a livelihood, he became a member of the chorus at the Gymnasium, at fifty francs a month, and at the same time pursued his musical studies under Reicha and Lesueur, at the Conservatoire. In 1830 he went to Italy, where he spent two years. After his return to Paris, he devoted much of his time to composition, and has produced many symphonies and operas, respecting the merits of which there has been much difference of opinion. Some have thought them extravagant in character, while Liszt was of opinion that they possessed high merit, and Paganini testified his sense of the composer's genius by presenting him with an order on his banker for 20,000 francs, declaring him equal to Beethoven! During the season of 1855, Berlioz was one of the conductors of the New Philharmonic Society's concerts. His literary works include "Voyage Musicale en Allemagne et en Italie; Études sur Beethoven, Glück, et Weber" (1845); "Soirées de l'Orchestre," 2nd edition (1854); a volume of miscellanies, in which will be found a complete list of the works of the author, and "Les Grotesques de la Musique," in 1859. He married Miss Smithson, an English actress, since deceased; was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, May 5, 1839; a Member of the Institute, June 21, 1856; and has received several foreign orders.

BERNARD, DR. (*See* TUAM, BISHOP OF.)

BERNARD, ARISTIDES MARTIN, called MARTIN BERNARD, born at Montbrison (Loire), Sep. 17, 1808, fought at the barricades in July, 1830, was member of various secret societies, and the associate of MM. Barbès and Blanqui. For his share in the insurrection of May, 1839, he was condemned to deportation, and passed several years at Mont Saint-Michel. The revolution of Feb., 1848, restored him to liberty, and he was named representative of the people. After the insurrection of June, 1849, in which he took a prominent part, he made his escape, seeking refuge in Belgium, and afterwards in England. The vicissitudes of his political life are detailed in "Dix Ans de Prison au Mont Saint-Michel et à la Citadelle de Douellens," first published in 1851–2.

BERNARD, CLAUDE, physiologist, member of the Institute, born at St. Julien, near Villefranche (Rhone), July 12, 1813, completed his medical studies in Paris, and was made Doctor in 1843. In 1855 he was elected into the Academy of Sciences, and in 1856 was appointed Professor of Experimental Physiology in France, succeeding Magendie. M. Bernard has given a new direction to experimental physiology by his important discoveries. He has recalled the attention of the learned to a great number of fundamental questions which were regarded as already solved, and has shown how much still remains to be done to explain the essential functions of animal organization. His views on this subject are explained in "Leçons de Physiologie expérimentale appliquée à la Médecine" (1855), and "Mémoire sur la Chaleur animale" (1856), &c. He was made a Member of the Academy of Medicine in 1861, and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, July 31, 1862.

BERNARD, WILLIAM BAYLE, dramatist, son of a once popular English comedian, was born in 1808, at Boston U.S. He prepared for the press his father's "Recollections of the Stage," and is the author of many popular plays, the best known of which are "The Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve," "The Irish Attorney," "His Last Legs," "The Boarding-School," "Life's Trials," &c.

BERNERS (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. HENRY WILLIAM WILSON, eldest son of the 5th and late lord, born Feb. 23, 1797, was educated at Eton and Emanuel

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College, Cambridge. He succeeded in 1851 to the title, which was in 1832 revived, after having been in abeyance nearly a century. His lordship, who is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Leicestershire, and a Magistrate for the counties of Rutland and Norfolk, is well known in the agricultural world as an extensive breeder of cattle and farming stock, and as one of the best and most scientific landlords in the kingdom. He was President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in 1859, and of the Smithfield Club in 1860 and 1861.

BERNSTORFF (Count), Arthur von, Prussian Ambassador to the court of Great Britain, born Feb. 21, 1808, was educated in his native city of Berlin, and early adopted the diplomatic profession. In the Conference at London on the Dano-German question, in 1864, he showed himself a vigorous advocate of German interests. Count Bernstorff was appointed Ambassador from the court of Prussia to that of St. James's, July 17, 1854.

BERRYER, Pierre Antoine, advocate and politician, was born in Paris, Jan. 4, 1790. His father, an advocate at the Paris bar, confided him to the care of the *Oratoriens* of Juilly, where he proved a turbulent and indolent pupil, at the same time showing sufficient intelligence and piety to reconcile him to his teachers. It was his desire to become a priest; but yielding to the wishes of his father, he pursued the study of the law with the greatest ardour. Earnestly attached to the cause of legitimacy, he proclaimed, in 1814, in presence of the magistrates and law students of Rennes, the fall of Bonaparte, and mounted the white cockade. A tumult ensued, and the prefect ordered the arrest of the author, who fortunately escaped to Nantes. He was one of the royal volunteers who took arms during the Hundred Days, to support the ancient dynasty and to avert the mischief of a second invasion. At the Restoration, he exerted himself energetically to moderate the spirit of Bourbon rule, and was one of the defenders of Marshal Ney. He always pointed out the dangers of reaction. Even in defending the cause of the royalists, he professed the maxims of a wise liberty, and protested against every attempt at corruption and vengeance. His pleadings for M. Lamennais in 1833, for MM. Audry de Puyraveau and Voyer d'Argenson in 1834, and for Prince Louis Napoleon in 1840, breathe the same frankness and liberality. He entered the Chamber of Deputies as Deputy for the department of the Haute Loire in 1830, and was the brilliant organ, but not the passive instrument, of his party. After the fall of the Bourbons he remained in France to watch over the interests of the dynasty. To prove his fidelity to his party, he paid a visit to Charles X. at Göritz, in 1836, and another to the count de Chambord in London. In the republican assemblies which followed the revolution of Feb., 1848, M. Berryer confined himself chiefly to questions of finance and administration. Faithful to the principles of parliamentary rule, he took an active part in the re-union of the tenth arrondissement, where the National Assembly proclaimed the fall of the president. Since the *coup d'état* he has taken no part in politics, except by his participation in the attempts for a fusion of the two branches of the Bourbons. In Feb., 1855, he was elected a member of the French Academy, and his inaugural speech contained some allusions to the degradation of the Lower Empire, and was on that account obnoxious to the government of Napoleon III., who ordered its suppression. In less than twenty-four hours, however, the interdict was removed. In the midst of political agitations M. Berryer still maintained his position as the first advocate at the French bar. The more recent displays of his forensic talents were in 1858, when he defended the count de Montalembert (*q. v.*), and in 1860–1, in the case of Patterson *v.* Bonaparte. In conjunction with M. Thiers and other members of the monarchical party, he determined, in 1863, to offer himself as a candidate for the *Corps Législatif*,

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a step which necessitated his acknowledging the government of the emperor, and taking the oaths of allegiance. He was elected, and by his firm attitude in behalf of moderate progress, and some brilliant specimens of oratory, made his influence and that of his small though growing party sensibly felt at the Tuileries and throughout the nation. Whilst on a visit to Lord Brougham, M. Berryer was entertained at a grand dinner, given in his honour by the Bar of England, which took place in the hall of the Middle Temple, Nov. 8, 1864, and at which more than 400 guests were present. The Attorney-General (Sir Roundell Palmer) took the chair, and in addition to M. Berryer, there were present M. Desmarest (the bâtonnier of the French bar), Lord Brougham, Lord Kingsdown, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, the Chancellor of Exchequer (Mr. Gladstone), Lord Justice Knight Bruce, and other distinguished judges and members of the bar.

BESSEMER, HENRY, engineer, of Breton extraction, was born in Hertfordshire, in 1813. Being of an essentially inventive turn of mind, he has undertaken a variety of schemes more or less intimately connected with machinery; but his name is particularly identified with scientific improvements in the manufacture of steel, for which, and for other inventions, he has taken out many patents. His improvements are considered by persons of high authority on such subjects, calculated to effect an entire revolution in the steel trade.

BEULÉ, CHARLES ERNEST, archæologist, born at Saumur, June 29, 1826, was educated at the Normal school from 1845 to 1848. He became Professor of Rhetoric at Moulins, and was afterwards sent to the French school at Athens. His archæological discoveries excited so much public attention, that the idea which had been entertained of giving up the school was abandoned. On his return to France in 1853, M. Beulé took the degree of Doctor, was appointed in 1854 to succeed M. Raoul-Rochette as Professor of Archæology in the Bibliothèque Impériale, and was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honour. M. Beulé caused some very important excavations to be made upon the site of Carthage. In Feb., 1860, M. Beulé was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, in place of M. Lenormant. In April, 1862, he was elected Perpetual Secretary to the Academy of Fine Arts, and protested, at the re-organization of the School of Fine Arts, towards the end of 1863, against the new condition of affairs. The following are some of his numerous works:—"An vulgaris lingua apud veteres Græcos exstiterit?" "Les Arts et la Poésie à Sparte sous la législation de Lycurge," published in 1853; "Les Frontons du Parthenon," and "L'Acropole d'Athènes," in 1854; "Études sur le Péloponnèse," in 1855 (the last two works being published by order of the Minister of Public Instruction); "Les Temples de Syracuse," in 1856; "Les Monnaies d'Athènes," in 1858; "Éloge d'Hippolyte Flandrin," and "Histoire de la Sculpture avant Phidias," in 1864. M. Beulé has written "Éloge de M. Horace Vernet," "Phidias, Drame antique," in 1863, and other works.

BEUST (BARON VON), FREDERICK FERDINAND, born at Dresden, Jan. 13, 1809, studied at Göttingen and Leipsic, and entered the Foreign Office. After holding the post of Assessor of Land-survey in 1832, he spent between two and three years in visiting Switzerland, France, and England. He became Secretary of the Saxon Legation at Berlin in 1836, occupied the same post at Paris in 1838, was Chargé d'Affaires at Munich in 1841, in London in 1846, and Ambassador to the court of Berlin in 1848; Minister for Foreign Affairs for Saxony in Feb., 1849, receiving the portfolio for Agriculture in the following May. He took a prominent part in the discussions preceding the treaty of 1852, and in 1853 became Minister of the Interior, when he resigned his post as Minister of Agriculture. On the breaking out of the Danish war in

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1863, Baron von Beust distinguished himself by his fidelity to Federal interests, and by a rebuke he administered to Lord Russell in answer to a despatch from the latter. He represented the Germanic Diet at the London Conference of 1864, during the continuance of which he twice visited Paris, to confer with the emperor Napoleon, whose guest he was afterwards at Fontainebleau. After the war between Austria and Prussia, Baron von Beust was made Minister for Foreign Affairs in Austria, Oct. 30, 1866, Minister of the Household, Nov. 14, 1866, and President of the Council, on the retirement of Count Belcredi, Feb. 4, 1867. The emperor of Austria, acting under Baron von Beust's advice, has made great concessions to Hungary.

BIARD, Auguste François, painter, born at Lyons, June 27, 1800; after studying in the Academy of Fine Arts of his native place, visited Spain, Greece, Syria, and Egypt, and his sketches rapidly found their way into public collections and private residences. His "Arabian overtaken by the Simoom in the Desert," exhibited at Paris in 1833, was followed by the "Odalisque of Smyrna." M. Biard was, however, more successful in the delineation of comic and burlesque groupings, which, always taken from life, made him the favourite of his mirth-loving countrymen. Among these are "The Sequel of a Masquerade," "A Skirmish of Masquers with the Police," and "The Family Concert," a diverting satire upon wonderful children. His power extends to the delineation of grim subjects, such as his "Slave-market on the Gold Coast of Africa." His love of travel led him to visit Russia, Norway, Lapland, Greenland, and Spitzbergen, whither he was accompanied by his wife, and he produced a number of sketches and studies of nature in these regions. His most celebrated picture of this period is the "Combat with Polar Bears." In 1857 he exhibited "The Bombardment of Bomarsund," and "A Ball on board an English Corvette." This artist obtained two medals of the second class in 1828 and 1848 respectively, one of the first class in 1836, and the "Order of Merit" in 1838. Many of his pictures have been engraved.

BIARD, Madame, wife of Auguste François Biard (separated from him since 1843), devotes herself to literature, writing under the name of Léonie d'Aunet. She has contributed to the *feuilletons* of the *Siècle* and the *Presse*. Her "Voyage d'une Femme au Spitzberg," a relation of the journey which she took with her husband, has passed through two editions (1854 and 1856). She published "Un Mariage en Provence" in 1856, "Une Vengeance" (second edition, 1858), "Étiennette," "Silvère," and "Le Secret" in 1859, and has written for the stage.

BIBER, The Rev. George Edward, born in 1801, and educated in Germany, is Ph. D. of Tübingen and LL.D. of Göttingen. In the earlier part of his career he was connected with the educational establishments of Pestalozzi's first disciples at Yverdun, in Switzerland, in one of which he was for some years a partner. Since 1826 he has resided in England, and in 1839 was naturalized by Act of Parliament, with a view to his admission into Holy Orders in the Church of England. Even then he was known, both on the Continent and in England, as the author of a variety of publications, chiefly on educational subjects, the principal being a "Memoir of Henry Pestalozzi and his Plan of Education." In 1842 he was appointed by Archbishop Howley to the incumbency of the Holy Trinity, Roehampton. Dr. Biber has written numerous works, chiefly theological, and many of them controversial, the principal of which are "The Standard of Catholicity;" "The Catholicity of the Anglican Church vindicated, and the alleged Catholicity of the Roman Church disproved;" "The Royal Supremacy over the Church considered as to its Constitutional Limits;" "History and Present State of the Education Question;" "Opinions of Sir F. Thesiger,

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Sir W. P. Wood, and Dr. R. Phillimore, respecting the Constitutional Powers of Convocation, and the Right of Suffragan Bishops to a Voice in the Question of Prorogation, edited for the Convocation Society;" "Bishop Blomfield and his Times;" and "A Plea for an Edition of the Authorized Version of Holy Scripture, with Explanatory and Emendatory Marginal Readings." He has published numerous sermons, many of them bearing upon the theological and social questions of the day. Of those published in volumes, the principal are "Saints' Day Sermons," "The Seven Voices of the Spirit," and "The Royalty of Christ." To periodical literature he has been a constant contributor, was one of the principal writers connected with the *English Review*, which took the place of the *British Critic* after the appearance of the Oxford Tract No. 90, and was for some years the editor of the *John Bull*. Dr. Biber, who has been connected with many of the Church movements of the day, took a leading part in the establishment of the "Society for the Revival of Convocation," from which he withdrew, on finding the object of the society accomplished by the resumption of the deliberative functions of Convocation, and also for some years in the Church Union, from which he retired in 1864.

BIBESCO, GEORGE DEMETRIUS, ex-Hospodar of Wallachia, born in 1804, in the banat of Cralova, of a family originally from Little Wallachia, was educated first at Bucharest, then at Paris, where he studied for seven years (1817–1824). On his return to Wallachia, he was made Under-Secretary of State in the department of Justice, under the administration of General Kisseleff, chief secretary of foreign affairs; but shortly after the accession of Alexander Ghika he resigned, and lived sometimes at Vienna and sometimes at Paris. In 1841 he returned to Wallachia, was elected Member, then Secretary of the General Assembly, and became one of the chiefs of the opposition, which at last expelled Ghika, whom he succeeded as hospodar in 1843. The liberal party, which had formed great hopes of him, saw in his first acts a tendency towards absolutism, and too great condescension towards Russia, and an opposition was organized against him. Bibesco obtained a firman from the Porte, and closed the Assembly. Other assemblies proved more tractable, and made great internal improvements in the country. Roads were constructed; bridges, quays, and barracks built; the forced labour of the peasants was reduced, the slaves of the monasteries were enfranchised, and an attempt was made at adopting national education. The Fanariot party, however, were dissatisfied, and the national Wallachian party, excited by the revolution of 1848, hastened the explosion. After a pacific manifestation, intended to draw from the hospodar a national constitution, an insurrection broke out in Little Wallachia, and spread to Bucharest, and the constitution of June 21 was proclaimed. Abandoned by the people and the army, Prince Bibesco adhered to twenty-two articles of the constitution, and named at the same sitting a ministry composed of the chiefs of the movement; but two days after, in consequence of the remonstrances of the agents of Russia, he resigned the hospodariat and retired first to Transylvania, and then to Vienna. After having for some years kept aloof from politics, he was in 1857 elected a member of the Divan *ad hoc*, convened to arrange the political reorganization of Moldo-Wallachia. Bibesco, as well as his brother, Prince Stirbey (*q.v.*), was favourable to the union of the principalities, with a foreign prince for their sovereign. By his first marriage with Mdlle. Brancovano, the prince has three sons, all of whom have been educated in France, and have served with the French army. The second, Nicholas, was aide-de-camp to Marshal Randon, in Algeria, under whom he served in the campaign against the Kabyles. He was

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decorated with the Legion of Honour, and made grand officer April 28, 1864. The third son, Georges, for his services with the French army in Mexico, was decorated with the Legion of Honour, and was made grand officer April 28, 1864.

BICKERSTETH, Dr. (*See* Ripon, Bishop of.)

BICKERSTETH, The Ven. Edward, D.D., the second son of the late Rev. John Bickersteth, M.A., and brother of the bishop of Ripon, was born in 1814, at Acton, Suffolk; entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1832, and graduated B.A. in honours, at Sidney Sussex College, having previously obtained the Taylor's Mathematical Exhibition. He afterwards entered as a Student in Theology at Durham University, where he gained the first prize for a theological essay in 1837; was ordained Deacon at the end of that year, and Priest in Jan., 1839. He served as Curate to Archdeacon Vickers, at Chetton, Shropshire, in 1838-9, when he was appointed to the curacy, with sole charge, of the Abbey, Shrewsbury. Having occupied this position for nine years, he was presented by the Earl Howe, in 1848, to the incumbency of Penn Street, Buckinghamshire. Dr. Bickersteth was appointed Rural Dean of Amersham, by the bishop of Oxford, the same year; Vicar of Aylesbury and Archdeacon of Buckingham in 1853; Select Preacher before the University of Cambridge in 1861, and Deputy-Prolocutor of the Convocation of Canterbury in 1861-2. He was elected Prolocutor of the Convocation of Canterbury upon the resignation of the dean of Bristol, and admitted to the degree of D.D., *propter merita*, by a grace of the Senate of the University of Cambridge in 1864; again elected Prolocutor at the opening of the New Convention in 1866, and First Honorary Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. He has published "Questions illustrating the Thirty-nine Articles," "Catechetical Exercises on the Apostles' Creed," "Prayers for the Present Times," Charges delivered at his Visitations in 1855, 1856, 1858, 1859, 1861, 1862, 1864, and 1865; "God's Judgments in India, a Warning to England"—a sermon on the Fast Day, Oct. 7, 1857; "Church Music"—a sermon; "The Convictions of Balaam"—an Oxford Lenten sermon; "The Anthems of Creation"—a choral sermon; "The Conflict with the Spirit of Expediency"—an Oxford Lenten sermon; various Tracts in the 3rd series of Tracts for the Christian Seasons; a paper on "Diocesan Synods," read at the York Congress in 1866; "The Authority and Responsibilities of the Christian Ministry"—an ordination sermon preached in Ripon Cathedral in 1866, &c. &c.

BIDDER, George Parkes, civil engineer, the son of a working man, born about 1800, affords an instance of what may be effected in the way of "self-help" by one of the humbler classes. Having early in life shown considerable aptitude for calculating, he exhibited his powers in several places as the "Calculating Boy." He gained the acquaintance and confidence of George Stephenson, whom he materially assisted in getting several railway bills passed through the Houses of Parliament, was one of the engineers of the Blackwall Railway, and has been extensively employed in the construction of other lines. Mr. Bidder, who was one of the chief promoters of the Electric Telegraph Company from its establishment, was President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for 1860-61.

BIESENTHAL, Dr. Johannes Heinrich, philologist, was born in the duchy of Posen, about the beginning of this century, of Jewish parents. His early life was devoted to the study of the various departments of the literature of his nation, in all of which he acquired proficiency. His profound knowledge of the Talmud impressed him early in life with the conviction that Christianity must be the true faith, which he accordingly embraced, consecrating his talents and devoting his energies to the promotion of the

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principles of his adopted creed. He was an intimate friend of the late Dr. Augustus Neander. Dr. Biesenthal published at Berlin, in 1840, a very valuable Lexicon, in Latin, of the Hebrew language, and in 1851, in German, the history of the Christian Church during the first three centuries, after Talmudical sources. Neander, who saw the MS. before it was sent to the press, pronounced the performance one of the most important contributions to ecclesiastical history. In the same year Dr. Biesenthal partly edited and partly finished a commentary in Talmudical Hebrew on St. Luke, commenced by Dr. I. Frommann, of Halle, early in the last century, and the work soon went through three editions. The favour with which the Gospel was received induced Dr. Biesenthal to publish his "Epistola Pauli ad Romanos, cum Rabbinico Commentario," in 1853, and his "Epistola Pauli ad Hebræos, cum Rabbinico Commentario," in 1857. Dr. Biesenthal, who was employed for some time by the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, to assist the Rev. J. C. Reichardt in the revision of the Hebrew version of the New Testament, holds the post of Missionary to the Jews at Berlin, in which city he settled soon after he joined the Christian church, under the auspices of the above-named society.

BIGSBY, Robert, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., the only son of the late Robert Bigsby, Esq., registrar of the archdeaconry of Nottingham, born at his father's residence in Castle Gate, Nottingham, in 1806, was educated at Repton school, then under the direction of Dr. Sleath. Disappointed in the legal prospects with which he had been brought up, he turned his attention to the study of antiquities, and began to collect materials for a history of Repton, which he published in 1854. In 1842 he had published a volume of "Miscellaneous Poems and Essays," and in 1848 "Visions of the Times of Old, or the Antiquarian Enthusiast," both of which treat of the historical associations of that ancient town. He is the author of a dramatic romance, in 12 acts, entitled "Ombo" (1853); with an historical introduction and notes; a piece treating of the period of the slave conspiracy at Malta, in the time of the Knights of St. John; of "Boldon Delaval," "My Cousin's Story," "The Delaval Correspondence," "Scraps from my Note-Book," "Remarks on the Expediency of a National Order of Merit," "Observations on the Expediency of Founding a National Institution in Honour of Literature," &c. In 1831 Dr. Bigsby presented the astrolabe of Sir Francis Drake, the famous navigator, to William IV., by whose command it was placed in Greenwich Hospital, and he has since presented other relics of Drake to the British Museum. Dr. Bigsby is LL.D. of Glasgow (the diploma having been conferred on him in recognition of his literary merit), enjoys a literary pension on the Civil List of £100 a year, is an honorary and corresponding member of several foreign literary societies, and Secretary and Registrar of the English "Langue" of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

BILLING, Archibald, M.D., M.A., F.R.S., &c., a native of Ireland, born in 1791, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford, having graduated at the first-mentioned. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1818, has passed through the offices of Censor and Member of Council, was for some years Physician of the London Hospital, having been Professor of the Medical School (where he instituted clinical lectures) from 1817 until 1836, when, upon the creation of the New University of London, he was invited to become a Fellow, and has since been a Member of the Senate and Examiner for Degrees in Medicine. Dr. Billing is a Fellow of the Royal Society, has been President of the Hunterian Society, and Vice-President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; is one of the original members of the Microscopical Society, a

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Fellow of the Geological Society, and Corresponding Member of the Medical Societies of Dresden, Florence, Brussels, and New York. Dr. Billing has been an extensive contributor to the *Lancet*, *Medical Gazette*, and other periodicals, on various subjects of diseases and physiology, such as fever, cholera, aneurism, his original discovery of the "Cause of the Sounds of the Heart," &c.; is well known as the author of "First Principles of Medicine," a text-book in the medical world, which has gone through several editions, has been translated and published in France and Germany, and republished in America; and of "Practical Observations on Diseases of the Lungs and Heart."

BINNEY, Dr. (*See* Nova Scotia, Bishop of.)

BINNEY, The Rev. Thomas, born in 1798 or 1799, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, was educated at Wymondley College. Mr. Binney commenced as minister of an Independent chapel at Newport, Isle of Wight, whence he removed, in 1829, to London, to the pastorate of the "King's Weigh-house Chapel," then in Eastcheap. In 1826 he published the "Life of the Rev. Stephen Morell," and in 1827, a discourse preached before the Congregational ministers of Hampshire, "On the Ultimate Design of the Christian Ministry." After his settlement in London, he issued, under the signature of "Fiat Justitia," several pamphlets, treating with great freedom many topics then agitating the religious world, which soon became very popular. In 1834 he delivered an address on laying the first stone of the new King's Weigh-house Chapel on Fish-street Hill, which created considerable discussion, and afterwards published "Dissent not Schism," "The Ultimate Object of the Evangelical Dissenters," "The Christian Ministry not a Priesthood," "Righteousness exalteth a Nation," and "An Imaginary Conversation," appended to a work of Mr. Baird's, in which he discusses the question, "Are Dissenters to have a Liturgy?" He is the author of a series of papers on "The Great Gorham Case," which he contributed to the *Christian Times*, and of "An Argument on the Levitical Law touching the Marriage of a Deceased Wife's Sister," which on its appearance passed rapidly through several editions. His "Conscientious Clerical Nonconformity," in which he justifies a refusal of subscription to the Prayer-book, is thought, by his co-religionists, to be a defence of their position which it is difficult to refute. Mr. Binney was the first to introduce chanting into the service of Independent congregations; and he gave a great impulse to congregational psalmody by his "Service of Song in the House of the Lord." In a previous work, "The Closet and the Church," he had enforced the necessity of ministerial devotion. The best known of his other works is a volume of discourses on the eleventh chapter of Hebrews, entitled "The Practical Power of Faith," published in 1830. He edited a volume, entitled "Tower Sermons," preached at Tower Church, Erith, to which he contributed two discourses. Two of his "Lectures to Young Men" grew under his hand into small volumes,—one on Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, and the other entitled, "Is it Possible to make the Best of Both Worlds?" In 1845 he paid a visit to the United States and the Canadas. In 1857 he set out on a tour through the Australian colonies, where he preached and lectured to large audiences. His correspondence with the bishop of Adelaide, commenced by his lordship, excited much attention when it appeared in the English and Australian journals. Mr. Binney continued his labours in Australia about two years, after which he returned to England and resumed his duties as pastor of the King's Weigh-house Chapel. During his stay in Australia, he published a work on the "Bishop of Adelaide's Idea of the Church of the Future," which has since been issued in London, with additional matter, under the title of "Lights and Shadows of Church Life

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in Australia; including Thoughts on Some Things at Home;" and has since published "Money," "St. Paul, his Life and Ministry to the Close of his Third Missionary Journey," and "Micah, the Priest-maker, a Handbook on Ritualism." Mr. Binney received from the University of Aberdeen the degree of LL.D., and that of D.D. from the United States.

BIRCH, THE REV. HENRY MILDRED, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Rous Birch, of Southwold, Suffolk, born about 1820, was educated on the foundation at Eton, and proceeded in due course to King's College, Cambridge, where he succeeded to a Fellowship, and graduated B.A. in 1843, having obtained the Craven Scholarship, and other university distinctions. He afterwards went to Eton as one of the assistant masters, and whilst there was selected as tutor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Having resigned his post and taken orders, he was appointed, in 1852, rector of Prestwich, near Manchester. He is chaplain to the Queen and to the Prince of Wales, and honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral.

BIRCH, SAMUEL, eldest son of the late Rev. Samuel Birch, D.D., rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, and vicar of Little Marlow, Bucks, born in London, Nov. 3, 1813, was educated at private schools at Greenwich and Blackheath, and afterwards at Merchant Taylors' School, which he left in 1831. He was employed under the Commissioners of Public Records in 1834, and in 1836 was appointed assistant in the department of Antiquities of the British Museum, from which he rose to be assistant-keeper in 1844, on the retirement of Mr. Barnewell, and on the new organization of the department in 1861, was appointed keeper of the Oriental, Mediæval, and British Antiquities and Ethnographical Collections. In 1846 Mr. Birch visited Italy by order of the trustees to examine the Anastasi collection of Egyptian antiquities at that time at Leghorn, and to see the collections of Rome and other cities. In 1856 he was again sent to Rome by the late Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, to examine and value, in conjunction with Mr. Newton, the Campana collection which had been offered to the British Government for purchase. In 1863, the description which he drew up of a papyrus belonging to the Prince of Wales was printed for private circulation by his Royal Highness. In 1839 he was elected corresponding member of the Archæological Institute of Rome; in 1851, of the Academy of Berlin; in 1852, of that of Herculaneum; and in 1861, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres of the French Institute. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrews in 1862. He is an honorary member of the Royal Society of Literature, of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Oriental Society of France, and of the Ethnological Society of America, and is one of the direction of the Archæological Institute of Rome. At an early period of his career he paid particular attention to the study of Egyptian hieroglyphics, and his researches attracted the notice and secured him the lasting friendship of the late Baron Bunsen, with whose labours he was associated in his work on Egypt, Mr. Birch having contributed the philological portions relating to the hieroglyphics. One of the last requests of Baron Bunsen was that he should undertake the revision of future editions of this work. His labours extend over most branches of antiquities, having, besides his researches in hieroglyphics, published memoirs and dissertations on Greek, Roman, and British antiquities, numismatics, and ethnography, and assisted in the editing of cuneiform inscriptions. In addition to these he has published in the *Asiatic Journal* translations from the Chinese, several papers in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature," the *Archæologia*, the *Revue Archéologique*, the *Archaologische Zei-*

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tung, and the works of various societies. He contributed many articles to the "English Encyclopædia." The late king of Prussia presented him with a copy of the great work of Lepsius, the "Denkmäler," for his Egyptian researches. Mr. Birch's principal publications are —the "Gallery of Antiquities," 1842; the text of Owen Jones's "Views on the Nile," 1843; "Catalogue of Greek Vases" (with Mr. Newton), 1851; "Introduction to the Study of the Hieroglyphics," 1857; a "History of Ancient Pottery," 1858; and "Description of the Papyrus of Nash-khem," 1863.

BIRKS, The Rev. Thomas Rawson, M.A., born Sep., 1810, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, as Second Wrangler and Second Smith's Prizeman in 1834. In the same year he became Fellow of his college, and was Seatonian Prizeman in 1843 and 1844. In the latter year he became rector of Kelshall, Herts. He is the author of "First Elements of Prophecy," "The Four Empires," "The Two Later Visions of Daniel," "Modern Astronomy," "Modern Rationalism," "The Christian State," "Horæ Apostolicæ," a supplement to Paley's "Horæ Paulinæ;" "Horæ Evangelicæ," a work on the internal evidence of the Gospels, "Treasures of Wisdom," "Difficulties of Belief," "Outlines of Unfulfilled Prophecy," "The Bible and Modern Thought," "Matter and Ether, or the Secret Laws of Physical Change," "The Exodus of Israel," "Memoirs of the late Rev. E. Bickersteth, rector of Watton" (whose daughter he married), and various pamphlets and lectures. He has been since 1850 one of the honorary Secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance, and was for five years examining chaplain to Dr. Villiers, bishop of Carlisle, and afterwards bishop of Durham. Dr. Birks was appointed Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, in 1865.

BISCHOFF, Theodore Louis William, anatomist and physiologist, born in Hanover, Oct. 28, 1807, appointed Professor of Anatomy in Heidelberg in 1836, removed thence, in 1843, to the University of Giessen, and to that of Munich in 1854. He received the prize from the Berlin Academy for his "Entwickelungs-Geschichte des Kaninchenes," published in 1843; and has contributed much to the study of embryology. One of his most important works is "Beweis von der Begattung der unabhängigen periodischen Reifung und Loslösung der Eier, der Säugethiere und der Menschen," published in 1844. In the Görlitz trial he demonstrated the impossibility of spontaneous combustion.

BISHOP, Lady Anna, daughter of the late Mr. Rivière, an artist, was born in London in 1814, became the second wife, in 1831, of the late Sir Henry R. Bishop, professor of music in the University of Oxford, who died in 1855. She received an excellent musical education, and made a successful *début* as a singer in 1837, appeared with distinction at the Ancient and Philharmonic Concerts in 1838, and at the great musical festivals given in the cathedral towns of Gloucester, Worcester, York, and Hereford. In this early part of her career this lady chiefly sang the classical music of Handel, Hadyn, Mozart, and Beethoven, having paid little or no attention to modern operatic music; and it was not until she had achieved a distinguished position as a concert singer, that, by the advice of a celebrated musician, she seriously devoted herself to its study. Lady Bishop afterwards made a tour of the chief capitals of Europe, where, as in America and Australia, she was most enthusiastically received. She returned to England in 1858, having married Mr. Schulz, of New York, and at the close of the London season in 1859, went to the United States, which she again left to reside in London. This lady is a member of the Philharmonic Societies of Copenhagen, Florence, and Verona, and of the musical societies of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Palermo; an associate of the society of Santa Cecilia at Rome, &c.

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BISMARCK - SCHŒNHAUSEN (Count von), Karl Otto, statesman, born at Schœnhausen, April 1, 1814; studied at Göttingen, Berlin, and Greifswald; entered the army, and was afterwards a lieutenant in the Landwehr. He became a member of the Diet of the province of Saxony in 1846, and of the General Diet, in which he made himself remarkable by the boldness of his speeches, in 1847. On one occasion he argued that all great cities should be swept from the face of the earth, because they were the centres of democracy and constitutionalism. Nor did the events of 1848 modify his opinions. In 1851 he entered the diplomatic service, and was intrusted with the legation at Frankfort. Regarding Austria as the antagonist of Prussia, he was sent, in 1852, to Vienna, where he proved a constant adversary to Count Rechberg. In 1858 a pamphlet, entitled "La Prusse et la Question Italienne," appeared, the authorship of which was generally attributed to him. In this publication reference was made to the antagonism existing between Austria and Prussia, and a triple alliance between France, Prussia, and Russia was advocated. In March, 1859, M. Bismarck was sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, which post he held until 1862, and having conciliated the Czar, was decorated with the order of Saint Alexander Newski. In May, 1862, he was appointed Ambassador to Paris, where he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour from the emperor Napoleon, and he was made Minister of the King's House and of Foreign Affairs in Prussia, Sep. 22. The budget having been rejected by the Deputies, but adopted by the Upper Chamber, M. Bismarck, in the name of the king, dissolved the former after a series of angry altercations. The newspapers which protested against this despotic act were proceeded against with great severity, as were numerous public officials, magistrates, and others, who openly expressed views hostile to the government. In January, 1863, he protested against an address which the deputies presented to the king, in which he was accused of having violated the constitution. Shortly after the affairs of Poland caused fresh difficulties. The Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of five to one, censured the Ministry for having concluded (Feb. 8) a secret treaty with Russia. After the close of the aggressive war waged by Prussia and Austria against Denmark, and in which the latter power had very reluctantly taken part, M. von Bismarck thought the time had arrived for carrying out his long-cherished project of making Prussia the real head of Germany. His preparations for another aggressive war were completed, and, aided by an alliance with Italy, in a campaign of a few weeks' duration Austria and her allies were defeated. It is probable that dread of a still more formidable alliance induced M. von Bismarck to stop short in his career of victory, as the emperor Napoleon, in his speech to the French Chambers, declared that he had arrested the conqueror at the gates of Vienna. A preliminary treaty of peace with Austria was concluded at Nikolsburg, July 26, 1866, and as Austria consented to retire from Germany, the terms of a general pacification were arranged. M. von Bismarck was created a count, Sep. 16, 1865.

BLAAUW, William Henry, F.S.A., only son of the late William Blaauw, Esq., born in 1793, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1813. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Sussex, has served as High Sheriff for that county, is well known as an accomplished antiquary, and was one of the founders of the Sussex Archæological Society. Mr. Blaauw is the author of an interesting historical treatise, entitled "The Barons' War, including the Battles of Lewes and Evesham," published in 1844, and of some smaller papers of an antiquarian character, published anonymously.

BLACK, Adam, publisher, born in 1784, was educated at the High School

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and University of his native city. The son of a builder who had raised himself to circumstances of affluence, Mr. Black, after serving his apprenticeship, went into business as a bookseller, and, amongst other important works, brought out the "Encyclopædia Britannica," to the recent editions of which he has contributed several articles. From an early period of his career, Mr. Black took an active part in the politics of Edinburgh, and in the former part of the century boldly sided with the small band of Liberals who stood up for Burgh Reform, as the initiative to the larger measure of Parliamentary Reform, which eventually crowned their persevering labours. On the failure of the well-known firm of Constable and Co., the publication of the *Edinburgh Review* passed into his hands, and thus drew closer his relations with the Whig party. He has held many municipal offices, and been twice elected Lord Provost of the city; an office which he filled with so much satisfaction to his constituents, that they subscribed the necessary funds to have his portrait painted by Sir J. W. Gordon, to ornament the walls of the council-room. Mr. Black, who has declined the honour of knighthood offered to him, is the proprietor, by purchase, of the copyright of "The Waverley Novels" and other works of Sir Walter Scott. When above seventy years of age, in 1856, Mr. Black was, on the retirement of Mr. T. B. (afterwards Lord) Macaulay, returned to the House of Commons as M.P. for Edinburgh, which he continued to represent till 1865. Although a member of the Independent body, Mr. Black advocates an unsectarian system of education, perfect freedom of trade, and absolute toleration in religion.

BLACKBURN, Sir Colin, the second son of the late John Blackburn, Esq., of Killearn, co. Stirling, by Rebecca, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Gillies, was born in 1813, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as a high Wrangler in 1835. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and for some years went the Northern circuit. For about eight years he conducted, with the late Mr. Ellis, the regular recognized Reports in the Court of Queen's Bench, and the eight or ten volumes of "Ellis and Blackburn" are of high authority. He published an excellent legal work "On Sales." At Liverpool he had secured a large amount of business in heavy commercial cases, and in 1859 he was made a puisne judge of the Queen's Bench.

BLACKIE, John Stuart, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, son of a banker in Aberdeen, born at Glasgow in July, 1809, was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. For two years passed in Göttingen and Berlin, and at Rome, he devoted himself to the study of German, Italian, and classical philology. In 1834 he published a metrical translation of Goethe's "Faust," with notes and prolegomena, and was called to the Scottish Bar. He became a frequent contributor of articles bearing on German literature to *Blackwood*, *Tait*, and the *Foreign Quarterly Review*. In 1841 he was appointed to the newly-formed chair of Latin Literature in Marischal College, Aberdeen. This post he held for eleven years, during which time he entered warmly into the movement for University Reform in Scotland, which resulted in the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission on that subject in 1858, by which some important changes were effected in the higher branches of education in Scotland. He contributed several philological articles to the *Classical Museum*, published in 1850, then edited by Dr. L. Schmitz, and a metrical translation of Æschylus, which led to his appointment, in 1852, to the Greek chair in the University of Edinburgh. This was followed by an essay on the "Pronunciation of Greek, Accent and Quantity" (1852); a "Discourse on Beauty, with an Exposition of the Theory of Beauty according to Plato appended" (1858); Poems, chiefly on

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Greek Mythology (1857), and another volume of Poems, English and Latin (1860). In 1853 he travelled in Greece, and published a lecture warmly recommending the study of modern Greek, and articles on modern Greece in the *Westminster* and *North British Review*. He is the author of various articles in the *North British Review*, an article on Plato in the "Edinburgh Essays," and the article "Homer" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In addition to his academical work, which, since he settled in Edinburgh, has been principally connected with Plato and Homer, Professor Blackie has been very active as a popular lecturer, and made himself somewhat conspicuous as a warm advocate of Scottish nationality. His name is closely connected with the movement which resulted in the abolition of the Test Act, requiring the professors of the Scottish University to be members of the Established Church. His last publications are, "Homer and the Iliad" (1866), containing a translation of the Iliad in ballad measure, a third volume of Critical Dissertations, and a fourth of Notes Philological and Archæological.

BLACKLEY, The Rev. William, M.A., born about 1813, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1835. In 1835, having been domestic chaplain to Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., afterwards 2nd Viscount Hill, and for a time assistant curate at Hodnet (Bishop Heber's former parish), he was appointed to the vicarage of Stanton-on-Hine Heath, Shropshire. He is known as the author of several works of a religious character, and as editor of the "Diplomatic Correspondence of the Right Hon. Richard Hill," published by Murray in 1845.

BLACKWELL, Elizabeth, M.D., born in Bristol, Feb. 3, 1821, is the third daughter of Mr. Samuel Blackwell, sugar refiner, of that city. Having sustained heavy commercial losses, her father, in 1832, removed to the United States, where he died in 1838, leaving his widow and numerous family dependent upon the exertions of the elder daughters. Experience having convinced her of the necessity of a more extended sphere of employment for women, she endeavoured, as a teacher of music, at Charleston, from 1844 to 1847, to accumulate the funds necessary to enable her to qualify herself for the practice of medicine, as physician to women and children, hoping thus to open the medical career to her sex. For this purpose she employed, in preliminary medical reading, under the direction of Dr. Dickson, every moment not occupied by teaching. In 1847 she went through a private course of dissection and midwifery, under Doctors Allen and Warrington, of Philadelphia, while applying for admission to the various medical colleges. Refused admission by twelve of these, she was admitted, in 1847, to the Medical College of the University of Geneva, New York, where she followed the course of medical study, and received, in 1849, the first medical degree ever conferred upon a woman. Having completed her medical studies in the hospitals of Philadelphia, Paris, and London, she established herself in New York, in 1851, as physician to women and children, and published, in 1853, a work entitled "The Laws of Life considered in reference to the Physical Education of Girls." She established a dispensary for indigent women and children, and opened, in 1857, an hospital for women, over which she presides. Her younger sister, Dr. Emily Blackwell, also adopted the medical profession, and took her degree in 1854; and having completed her studies in the hospitals of New York, Edinburgh, Paris, and London, is associated with her sister in the management of the hospital, and in a large private practice, confined exclusively to the treatment of women and children.

BLAIR, Montgomery, statesman, born about 1812, was educated at Westpoint, in New York, where he

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passed a very honourable examination, and pursued his legal studies at St. Louis. President Pierce made him a member of the Court of Claims, of which post he was, however, deprived by President Buchanan. In 1861 he was nominated Minister of Marine in President Lincoln's cabinet, and subsequently Postmaster-General.

BLAKENEY, The Right Hon. Sir Edward, G.C.B., G.C.H., Governor of Chelsea Hospital, one of the oldest Peninsular veterans, the son of Col. W. Blakeney, of Newcastle, M.P. for Athenry, in the Irish House of Commons, was born in 1778. He entered the army in 1794, as cornet in a dragoon regiment, saw much active service in Holland, Nova Scotia, the West Indies, at Copenhagen, &c.; in the Peninsula, taking part in the battle of Busaco, in the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, in the battles of Albuera, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, and in the expedition against New Orleans in 1814. He was with the army of occupation under Wellington in Paris, held the command of the forces in Ireland from 1832 to 1855, succeeded the late Gen. Sir Colin Halkett as Governor of Chelsea Hospital in 1856, and became a Field Marshal Nov. 9, 1862. He is Colonel of the 1st Foot, and was sworn, in 1836, a Privy Councillor.

BLAKESLEY, The Rev. Joseph Williams, B.D., the son of a London merchant, was born in 1808, and educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1831 as Senior Chancellor's Medallist, and was subsequently elected Fellow and Tutor of his college, and Select Preacher before the university, in which capacity he preached the two courses of sermons on the Dispensations of Paganism and the Evidences of Christianity, published under the title "Conciones Academicæ." In 1845 he was presented by his college to the vicarage of Ware, which he still (1867) holds. Dr. Blakesley, the "Hertfordshire Incumbent" of the *Times*, is the author of a "Life of Aristotle, with a Critical Examination of some Questions of Literary History" (1839), and editor of Herodotus, in the "Bibliotheca Classica" (1854), &c. Dr. Blakesley was an unsuccessful candidate for the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge in 1850, was offered, but declined, the Regius Professorship of Modern History in 1860, was appointed a classical examiner in the University of London in 1861, and was presented by the Crown to a canonry in Canterbury Cathedral in 1863. He sits as Proctor for the Chapter of Canterbury in the Lower House of Convocation.

BLAKEY, Robert, Ph.D., was born at Morpeth, Northumberland, in 1795. Devoting himself early in life to literature and philosophy, he published in 1829 his first regular work on "The Freedom of the Divine and Human Wills," which was favourably received, and brought him into notice among abstract thinkers. It was followed, in 1833, by his "History of Moral Science," which secured him the approbation of Southey, Allan Cunningham, Sir W. Hamilton, Dr. Chalmers, and others. This work has since become a text-book in many of the colleges in the United States. In 1834 he wrote his "Essay on Logic," chiefly with a view to popularize this branch of knowledge. Dr. Blakey published several other volumes; among which may be mentioned "The Lives of the Primitive Fathers of the Church," and "The History of the Philosophy of Mind." For the last the author received commendations from MM. Victor Cousin, Gioberti, Gruyer, and numerous German savans, and a gold medal from the king of the Belgians. In 1835 he was appointed Professor of *Logic* and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, which he relinquished on account of ill health. His "Temporal Benefits of Christianity," and his "Historical Sketch of Logic," appeared in rapid succession, followed by the "History of Political Litera-

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tare," in 1855, which brought down the account of authors to the year 1700. Two other volumes, embracing the last and present centuries, are nearly ready for publication. Dr. Blakey is the author of several volumes on angling and sporting topics, and a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," &c. The University of Jena conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph.D., in recognition of the merit of his philosophical writings.

BLANC, JEAN-JOSEPH-LOUIS, born at Madrid, Oct. 28, 1813, is of Corsican extraction, his mother, *née* Estelle Pozzo di Borgo, belonging to the same family as the celebrated diplomatist of that name. When nineteen years old he went to Paris, and wrote in several daily journals. Afterwards, at Arras, he contributed to one of the most important republican papers of the department—the *Progrès du Pas-de-Calais*. In 1838 he founded the *Revue du Progrès*, in which he first published "The Organization of Labour." As he was returning home one evening in Oct., 1839, he was suddenly assailed from behind by some ruffian, who inflicted a violent blow with a stick on his right eye. The author of this cowardly attempt, which was made the day after M. Louis Blanc had published a review of Louis Bonaparte's work "Les Idées Napoléoniennes," was never discovered. M. Louis Blanc had a brother one year younger than himself, who was at that time at Rodez, in the department of l'Aveyron, and who entertained so strong a conviction that his brother was being assaulted at the precise moment when it really occurred, that he was induced to write at once for information to Paris. This incident was the origin of M. Dumas' "Corsican Brothers," the main subject of which is the preternatural sympathy between two brothers. M. Louis Blanc having become a clerk in a notary's office, soon found more congenial occupation as tutor in a private family, and shortly afterwards made his way to eminence among the journalists of Paris. The important part that M. Louis Blanc played in the stormy days of 1848 has become matter of history. He was elected a member of the Provisional Government, and it has been erroneously asserted that, while serving his country in that capacity, he created and organized the famous "National Workshops," a scheme that he strenuously deprecated and opposed, and which, to use the words of M. Lamartine, "was the device of his adversaries." This calumny was so ingeniously and industriously disseminated, to serve the purpose of political intrigues, that it was long credited, in spite of many unquestionable proofs of its fallacy. M. Louis Blanc, when a member of the Provisional Government, prevailed upon his colleagues to abolish capital punishment for political offences; and on being returned one of the representatives of Paris by 120,000 votes, after the Provisional Government had surrendered its power to the hands of the National Assembly, he brought forward and carried the motion for a repeal of the law by which the family of the Bonapartes was doomed to perpetual exile. To the abrogation of this law Louis Napoleon was indebted for permission to return to France, and consequently for his subsequent wonderful good fortune. The circumstances that led to M. Louis Blanc's quitting France, and taking up his abode in this country may be briefly stated. A violent demonstration was made May 15, 1848, in favour of Poland, by numbers of people, who invaded the hall of the National Assembly. M. Louis Blanc exerted himself to check this unwarrantable attempt at popular dictation. Although the working men who took part in the demonstration did not follow his advice, they showed him sympathy and respect, which his enemies turned against him, making them the pretext for an attempt to proscribe him. This unfounded charge fell to the ground, and it was not until amid the excitement that prevailed after the sanguinary insurrection of June in the same year, when the minds

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of many were under the influence of a frantic reactionary movement, that the charge already disproved was revived, and his proscription resolved upon and voted by the very men, indeed, who had but a short time before proclaimed his innocence. One of the most prominent of M. Louis Blanc's literary undertakings was his "Histoire des Dix Ans: 1830–1840," which passed through several editions and exercised great influence on political events in France during the latter portion of the reign of Louis Philippe. His larger and more important production, the "History of the French Revolution," written during his residence in England, has recently been completed, and consists of twelve volumes. "Historical Revelations," intended to expose the misrepresentations in Lord Normanby's narrative of certain events that occurred in Paris after the overthrow of Louis Philippe's government, was published in 1859. M. Louis Blanc—who during his residence in England has acted as correspondent to several French journals—published "Letters on England," of which a translation appeared in London in 1866.

BLANCHARD, EDWARD L., son of William Blanchard, who for thirty-five years was a distinguished comedian at Covent Garden Theatre, was born Dec. 11, 1820. Mr. E. L. Blanchard became a constant contributor to periodical and dramatic literature at a very early period of his life, and before his twenty-fifth year was known to the public as the editor of "Chambers's London Journal," the author of "Bradshaw's Descriptive Railway Guides," and a series of handbooks, tales, essays, dramas, farces, and burlesques, which showed the exercise of a ready pen in the service of publishers and managers. He afterwards edited Willoughby's "Shakespeare," "England and Wales Delineated," and wrote "Temple Bar," and "Man without a Destiny," besides supplying Miss Emma Stanley and Mr. W. S. Woodin with some of the most popular "entertainments" perhaps ever brought before the public. In addition to a quantity of literary work of a miscellaneous character, Mr. E. L. Blanchard has furnished the theatres with about eighty pieces, most of them Christmas extravaganzas, in which he seems specially to have aimed at the dramatic illustration of fairy mythology. For the last seven years he has been on the literary staff of the *Daily Telegraph*.

BLANCHET, ALEXANDRE-LOUIS-PAUL, physician, was born at Saint-Lô (Manche), in 1819, and studied at Paris, where he took his degree of doctor in 1842. In 1841 he published some observations on hypertrophy of the heart and aneurism of the aorta. He devoted himself to the study of the organs of sense, and wrote a memoir, addressed to the Government, in which he declaimed against the abandonment and supposed incurability of the deaf and dumb and the blind. Authorized in 1846 by the Minister of the Interior to try his method of treatment upon the deaf and dumb, he applied music in order to effect their cure, and obtained the title of Surgeon-in-Chief to the Royal Institution for Sourds-Muets. In 1848 he explained, before the Academy of Medicine, his mode of cure, and a special commission of its members afterwards rendered a favourable report thereof. From 1849 to 1852, M. Blanchet travelled through Belgium and Germany, being commissioned by Government to study the course of treatment pursued in the establishments for the deaf and dumb in those countries. In 1847 he founded the first society in France for the relief and education of the deaf, dumb, and blind, and in 1858 received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. M. Blanchet is the author of "Traité philosophique et médical sur la Surdi-mutité," published 1850–2; "Sur la Théorie des Ondes sonores;" "Sur les Maladies de l'Oreille externe," in 1844; "La Musique employée chez le sourd-muet au développement de l'appareil vocal et de l'audition;" "Plan d'Édu-

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cation à suivre dans une institution de sourds-muets, pour le développement de l'ouïe et de la parole;" "De la possibilité de faire percevoir le son au sourd-muet incurable et au sourd-muet aveuglé," in 1842–9; "Sur les moyens d'universaliser l'éducation des sourds-muets et des aveugles;" "De l'éducation pratique des sourds-muets," and "De l'éducation pratique des aveugles," in 1849–59.

BLAND, THE REV. MILES, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., born in 1786, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1808, as Second Wrangler and Smith's Mathematical Prizeman, afterwards becoming Fellow and Tutor of his College, and Moderator and Public Examiner in the university. He was appointed to the rectory of Lilley, Herts, in 1823, to a prebendal stall at Wells in 1826, and took his D.D. degree in 1826. Dr. Bland published an "Algebra," a "Geometry," and "The Elements of Hydrostatics," which were for many years text-books at Cambridge; and "Mechanical and Philosophical Problems." He is a Fellow of the Royal, the Antiquarian, and the Astronomical Societies, and of the Royal Society of Literature.

BLAND, WILLIAM, of Hartlip Place, Kent, magistrate for that county, descended from an old Yorkshire family, born Jan. 21, 1788, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and the University of Edinburgh. Whilst quite a child he showed a strong taste for practical mechanics, occupying his leisure in building bridges of brick over the water, in a pond at Sittingbourne, and trying his hand, not unsuccessfully, at experiments in boat-building. This he turned to practical account in after-life in his publications—"Hints on the Principles which should Regulate the Form of Ships and Boats," published in 1852; and "Experimental Essays on the Principles of Construction in Arches, Piers, Buttresses, &c.," of which a new edition appeared in 1862. In order to do justice to the subject, Mr. Bland visited and carefully studied the construction of many cathedrals and churches in the United Kingdom. He is the author of "The Principles of Agriculture," a work of high authority on the subjects of which it treats, the first edition of which was published in 1827, and the second in 1864.

BLIGH, THE HON. SIR JOHN DUNCAN, K.C.B., second son of the fourth earl of Darnley, born in 1798, and educated at Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A., was elected to a Fellowship at All Souls. Entering the diplomatic service, he was attaché at Vienna in 1820, and rising by successive stages, became, in 1829, Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, having been transferred thence to the Hague, as Secretary of Embassy, in 1830. Having discharged the duties of British Minister at the Hague and St. Petersburg for three years and a half, he was sent in 1835 as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Stockholm, and thence transferred to Hanover in 1838, which post he occupied till 1856, when he retired upon the usual pension, and, on his return to England, was created a K.C.B., civil division. He is D.C.L. of Oxford and a Deputy-Lieutenant for Kent.

BLOMMAERT, PHILIP, a Flemish author, born in 1809, commenced his literary career in 1834, by publishing a volume of poetry. "Theophilus," an old Flemish poem, and "Oude Vlaemische Gedichte," old Flemish poems of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, appeared between 1836 and 1841, both of which works are carefully annotated. He has also translated into Flemish iambics the "Nibelungen," and has largely contributed to various Belgian journals. His most important work is a "History of the Belgians," published at Brussels in 1849.

BLOOMFIELD (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN ARTHUR DOUGLAS, G.C.B., son of the 1st Lord Bloomfield, who for many years held a high position in the diplomatic service, was born Nov. 12, 1802. He entered the diplomatic ser-

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vice in 1818, and rising by successive steps of promotion, was appointed, in 1844, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of St. Petersburg, was transferred thence in the same capacity to Berlin in 1851, and discharged the duties of his post there with great judgment and tact until, in Aug., 1860, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna. Lord Bloomfield was made a C.B. April 27, 1848, a K.C.B. March 1, 1851, a G.C.B. Sep. 3, 1858, and a Privy Councillor Dec. 17, 1860.

BLUHME, CHRISTIAN ALBERT, statesman, was born at Copenhagen, Dec. 27, 1794. In 1821 he was made one of the Judges of the Court of Appeal in that city, and from 1823 to 1825 one of the ministers for the Danish Colonies, and later High Bailiff of Aalborg. He was Director-General of Commerce in 1843, Private Secretary to the late king in 1848, Secretary for the Interior in 1851, and President of the Council in 1852. At the close of the first Schleswig-Holstein war, in 1853, M. Bluhme became Minister for Foreign Affairs. While holding this office, he advocated the policy of neutrality during the Crimean war. He was, with his colleagues, impeached in 1856, and elected Member of the Council of State before his acquittal. He was Director of the Tolls of the Sound, 1850-56. After the disastrous issue of the Danish struggle against the combined forces of Prussia and Austria in the aggressive war for the possession of the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein, in 1864, M. Bluhme, then in retirement, was appealed to by the king to form a new cabinet, and on acceding to power he adopted a peace policy. His cabinet retired Nov. 3, 1865.

BLUNDELL, JAMES, M.D., physician, born about the beginning of the present century, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. Settling in London, and entering on practice, he became Lecturer on Obstetricity and Physiology at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals. He is the author of "Physiological and Pathological Researches;" "Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery," &c.

BODE, THE BARON CLEMENT DE, eldest son of the late Baron Clement Joseph Philip Pon de Bode, a baron and count of the Holy Roman Empire, who died suddenly in Oct., 1846. The late baron served for many years in the Russian artillery, and fought his way with the British army to Paris in 1814. As soon as the treaties were concluded, by which indemnity was secured to British subjects whose property in Alsace had been confiscated at the commencement of the French revolution of 1789, he came to England to prosecute his claims, transmitted after his death to his son, who prosecuted them with unremitting energy. The baron, whose mother was a Russian, is married to an English lady, and has been naturalized as a British subject. He has obtained a high reputation as an Oriental traveller.

BODE, THE REV. JOHN ERNEST, M.A., son of William Bode, Esq., late of the Foreign-office department of the General Post-office, born in 1816, was educated at Eton, the Charterhouse, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, taking a first-class in classics, having previously gained the Hertford Scholarship for Latin literature in 1835. He was subsequently Tutor and Censor of Christ Church, and one of the public examiners and select preachers in the University, and in 1857 was an unsuccessful candidate for the professorship of poetry. In 1855 he preached the Bampton Lectures, the subject being, "The Absence of Precision in the Formularies of the Church of England, Scriptural and suitable to a State of Probation." In 1847 he was appointed to the rectory of Westwell, Oxfordshire; and in 1860 was preferred by the governors of Charter-house to the rectory of Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire. He is the author of "Ballads from Herodotus," a volume of "Occa-

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sional Poems," "Hymns from the Gospels of the Day," &c.

BODICHON, MADAME, whose name was Barbara Leigh Smith, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Smith, many years M.P. for Norwich, was born April 8, 1827, and at an early age took a deep interest in social questions. In 1855-56 she commenced, in conjunction with some personal friends, a movement having for its object to secure to married women their own property and earnings; and although their efforts did not prove successful in obtaining directly from Parliament the measure they desired, they led to a change in the law of marriage and divorce. Miss Smith established at Paddington a school for the education of the daughters of artisans of the middle class. In July, 1857, she married Mons. Eugène Bodichon, M.D., and has since resided in Algeria, on which country she has, in conjunction with her husband, published an interesting and valuable work. Of late years she has paid great attention to landscape-painting, and her collection of water-colour drawings has been twice exhibited in London with much success.

BOETTCHER, ADOLPHE, poet, born at Leipsic, May 21, 1815, received his education there, and in 1836 entered its university, where he devoted himself to philological pursuits, particularly in the modern languages, and to the study of the German and English poets. Among his numerous poetical productions, his translations of the English poets occupy a conspicuous place. In addition to the works of Shakespeare and Byron, he has translated the poems of Goldsmith (1843), of Pope (1842), of Milton (1846), and of Ossian (1847). Amongst this author's original works are "Agnes Bernarner," a drama (1845); "Songs of Midsummer" (1847); "On the Watch-Tower" (1847); "A Tale of Spring" (1849); "Till Eulenspiegel" (1850); "The Pilgrimage of the Flower-Spirits" (1851); and "Shadows" (1856). He has also published a collection of smaller lyrics.

BOETTIGER, KARL-WILHELM, Professor of Literature and History in the University of Erlangen, born at Bautzen, Aug. 15, 1790, studied successively at Weimar, Gotha, and Leipsic, where he applied himself particularly to history. In order to attend Heeren's lectures, and have the benefit of the library there, he resided a year (1815–16) in Göttingen, and in 1817 qualified himself for a professorship in the University of Leipsic, to which he was appointed in 1819. In 1821 he accepted a call to Erlangen, where, in 1822, he was appointed to the second place in the library of the university. His most important historical works are "Universal History" (1849); "German History" (1838); "History of Bavaria under its Old and New Constitution" (1837); "History of Germany and the Germans" (1845); and "Abridged History of the Electoral State and Kingdom of Saxony" (1836). He has written a "History of the Electoral State and Kingdom of Saxony" for the "European History" of Heeren and Ukert; and "Universal History in Biography." A "Biographical Sketch" of his father, Karl-Augustus Boettiger, was followed by a work left by the latter in manuscript, entitled "My Literary Prospects and Contemporaries" (1828).

BOGARDUS, JAMES, mechanician, born in Catskill, New York, March 14, 1800, at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a watchmaker, and soon became a skilful workman, a good die-sinker and engraver. His first invention was an eight-day three-wheeled chronometer clock, for which he received the highest premium at the first fair of the American Institute. He next invented an eight-day clock with three wheels and a segment of a wheel, which struck the hours, and, without dial wheels, marked the hours, minutes, and seconds. In 1828 he invented the "Ring Flyer," for cotton-spinning, now in general use; in 1829 the Eccentric Mill, which differs from all other mills; the grinding-stones or plates running the same way with

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nearly equal speed; in 1831 an engraving machine, which cut the steel die for the gold medal of the American Institute, and engraved many beautiful medallions; and another machine for transferring bank-note plates. In 1832 he invented and patented a dry gas-meter, and for this received the gold medal from the American Institute; he improved it in 1836 by giving a rotary motion to the machinery, thereby overcoming the difficulties which had appeared in the original meter. Being in England in 1836, and noticing in the newspaper a challenge to produce an engraving from the head of Ariadne (a medal in very high relief), he accepted it and produced a medallic-engraving machine, which not only made a perfect fac-simile of the head of Ariadne, but from the same medal engraved comic distortions of the face. This machine engraved a portrait of the Queen, dedicated to herself by her own request; one of Sir Robert Peel, and of several other distinguished persons. He contracted with a company in London to construct a machine for engine-turning which not only copied all kinds of machine-engraving, but engraved what the machine itself could not again imitate; and a machine for transferring bank-note plates, and other work. In 1839 a reward was offered by the English Government for the best plan of manufacturing postage-stamps, and out of twenty-six hundred applicants, his plan was one of those to which a prize was awarded. After visiting France and Italy, Mr. Bogardus returned to New York in 1840. He invented a machine for pressing glass, another for shirring india-rubber fabrics, and for cutting india-rubber in fine threads. He also made an important improvement in the drilling-machine, and improved and adapted the eccentric mills for a great variety of purposes. In 1848 he invented and patented a planetary horse-power and a dynamometer for measuring the speed and power of machinery while in motion. In 1847 he put in execution his long-cherished idea of iron buildings, by constructing his factory in New York entirely of iron. This building, five stories high and ninety feet in length, was the first cast-iron building erected in the United States. His pyrometer is remarkable for delicacy and accuracy, simply breathing on the object, or a touch of the finger, is instantly responded to by the dial-pointer. Like several other of his inventions, no description of it has yet found its way into print.

BOHN, HENRY GEORGE, the son of the late Mr. Bohn, bookseller, of London, a gentleman of German extraction, was born about 1796, and at the usual age entered his father's business. He is well known as one of the earliest projectors of the movement in favour of cheap and good literature for the public; with which object in view he established his Historical, Scientific, Illustrated, Classical, Ecclesiastical, and Antiquarian Libraries, amounting in all to nearly a thousand volumes. He has translated several of Schiller's works; has edited the "Bibliotheca Parriana," "Addison's Works," and a new and enlarged edition of "Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual," and compiled a "Polyglot of Foreign Proverbs," a "Handbook of Proverbs," an "Illustrated Handbook of Geography," &c. Mr. Bohn, who is well known as an antiquary, is a vice-president of the Society of Arts. In 1860 he gained some notoriety as being almost the only literary opponent of the repeal of the duty on paper.

BOMBAY (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. JOHN HARDING, was appointed bishop of this diocese in 1851.

BONAPARTE. (*See* FRENCH, EMPEROR OF THE, and MATHILDE, PRINCESS.)

BONAPARTE, PRINCE LOUIS-LUCIEN, born in Worcestershire, Jan. 4, 1813, is the second son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon I. Having entered France after the revolution of Feb., 1848, he was returned to the Constituent Assembly by the inhabitants of Corsica, Nov. 28, 1848. The election was annulled Jan. 9, 1849

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Some months after, he was one of the candidates chosen by the Electoral Union, and was returned for the department of the Seine. When the Empire was re-established in Dec., 1852, he was appointed senator with the titles of Prince and Highness. Prince Lucien has been many years engaged in superintending the translation of portions of the English version of the Scriptures into the various dialects spoken in England and Scotland, and has had the "Parable of the Sower" translated into seventy-two of the languages and dialects of Europe. Of these works the prince prints only a very limited number of copies. He is said to be greatly interested in chemical researches, has written on chemical science, and is the author of several minor works in the Basque language. Prince Lucien was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Jan. 3, 1860.

BONAPARTE, PRINCE NAPOLEON-JOSEPH-CHARLES-PAUL, cousin to the emperor Napoleon III., the second son of Jerome Bonaparte, by his second marriage with the Princess Frederika of Wurtemburg, was born at Trieste, Sep. 9, 1822. His youth was passed at Vienna and Trieste, Florence and Rome, occasionally in Switzerland, England, Spain, and in 1845 he obtained permission to visit Paris under the name of the Comte de Montfort, but was soon after compelled to leave on account of his intrigues with the extreme democrats. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, Prince Napoleon returned, and the Corsicans elected him a member of the Constituent Assembly, in which he became leader of the extreme republican party known as the Mountain. His views, however, underwent a change, and in 1849 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, but was shortly recalled, for having quitted his post without authority. He was made a French prince, with a seat in the Senate and Council of State, Dec. 23, 1853, and at the same time received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour and the rank of General of Division. In 1854 he was appointed to a command in the expedition to the Crimea, and commanded an infantry division of reserve at the battles of Alma and Inkermann. On account of his sudden retirement from this post, ill-health being the excuse, the sobriquet of *Plon-plon* was given him by his countrymen. Prince Napoleon is said to have furnished information for a pamphlet reflecting on the conduct of the war, and commenting somewhat too freely on the deliberations of the council of war which decided upon the Crimean expedition. Though it was immediately suppressed by order of the French government, it was published at Brussels, and was forthwith translated into English. In 1855 he was named President of the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition, and proved himself a zealous and efficient member. In June, 1858, he was placed at the head of the new ministry for Algiers and the colonies, but speedily resigned his appointment. He married the Princess Clotilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, now king of Italy, Jan. 30, 1859, by whom he has two sons, Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederick, born July 18, 1862, and Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome, born July 16, 1864. In the Italian campaign of 1859 he commanded the French army of reserve in the south of Italy, but was not engaged in any of the great battles. In the Senate in 1861 he made an attack upon the Orleans family, which was answered with spirit by the duke d'Aumale. Prince Napoleon, to the disgust of a great portion of the French army, declined to accept the challenge sent him by the duke on that occasion. He was president of the French Commission to represent France in the Great Exhibition at Kensington, in 1862. In 1865 Prince Napoleon was appointed President of the Commissioners for the Universal Exhibition at Paris, of 1867, but resigned the post in consequence of a reprimand which he received from the

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emperor for a speech delivered in Corsica at the inauguration of a statue to the emperor Napoleon I., May 27, 1865. The prince has since been restored to favour.

BOND, WILLIAM CRANCH, M.A., astronomer, Director of the Astronomical Observatory in Harvard College, was born in 1789, at Portland, Maine, U.S. At an early age he learnt the business of watchmaking. His attention was first attracted to astronomy by an eclipse which occurred in 1806. He was one of the earliest discoverers in the United States of the comet of 1811. In 1838 he was appointed by the United States Navy department to prosecute a series of observations in connection with an exploring expedition under command of Capt. Wilkes. In 1840 he became Astronomical Observer to the University. He is the author of the parts of the "Annals of the Observatory of Harvard College" for 1855–56. Celestial photography was by him first recognized as a possible art, and conducted through its earlier stages. The connection of the sidereal clock with the galvanic circles was first used by Mr. Bond in recording astronomical observations.

BONHEUR, MADEMOISELLE ROSALIE, called ROSA, an artist unrivalled amongst her own sex for the minute and spirited delineation of the various forms of animal life, was born at Bordeaux, March 22, 1822. The daughter of a French artist of some distinction, she profited by the instructions of her father, who has been her sole adviser in the mechanism of painting. As the avocations of her family compelled them to reside in Paris, the indulgence of her own particular tastes in the choice of subjects for study was somewhat difficult of attainment, and she derived her early instruction from a study of such animal life as could be seen by her in the streets and *abattoirs* of Paris. In 1841 she entered upon her career by exhibiting two pictures, "Chèvres et Moutons" and "Les Deux Lapins," which established her reputation. These were followed by a succession of highly-finished compositions, amongst which may be cited the celebrated "Labourage Nivernais," which was completed in 1849, and has been added to the collection in the Luxemburg. She attends the horse-markets both in France and abroad, adopting the masculine garb, which is not ill-suited to the decided character of her face, and enables her to inspect and to purchase her subjects with less interruption and remark. She has fitted up an ante-chamber, divided only by a partition from her studio, as a stable for the convenience of the various animals domesticated therein, and has established a small fold in its immediate vicinity for the accommodation of sheep and goats. It is owing, in a measure, to this conscientious examination of the developments of animal life that she has produced such masterpieces of representation as the "Horse Fair," a picture which formed the chief attraction at the French Exhibition of pictures in London during the season of 1855, and which almost monopolized for a time the attention of artists and connoisseurs. In 1855 she sent to the Universal Exhibition in Paris a new landscape of large dimensions, "The Haymaking Season in Auvergne." Rosa Bonheur has evinced in her works a wonderful power of representing spirited action, which distinguishes her from other eminent animal painters of the day, and which endows her pictures as compositions with extraordinary interest. Several of this lady's productions have been engraved for the English public. Since 1849 she has directed the gratuitous School of Design for Young Girls at Paris. She obtained a first-class medal in 1848, and another in 1855. She was decorated with the Legion of Honour, June 10, 1865.

BONJEAN, LOUIS BERNARD, lawyer, at one time Minister of State, Senator, was born at Valence, Drôme, Dec. 4, 1804, passed his examination for the degree of Doctor in Law 1830, and took an active part in the revolution. Thoroughly acquainted with Roman

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law. M. Bonjean, who had previously issued a translation of the "Institutes" of Justinian, published a "Traité des Actions" in 1841-4, a work which treated of the judicial procedure with respect to civil cases amongst the Romans. He devoted his attention to "Le Corps Diplomatique," a portion of which appeared in 1845. In 1850 he quitted the Bar of the Court of Cassation, and was named Attorney-General to that court. The revolution of Feb., 1848, attracted M. Bonjean from his legal studies, and he presented himself as a republican candidate to the electors of Drôme, who returned him as a member to the Constituent Assembly. He voted constantly with the "Right," and became one of the members of the "Comité de la Rue de Poitiers." In May, 1848, he denounced from the tribune the acts of the préfet of police, M. Caussidière, and shortly after condemned the conduct of M. Carnot, the minister of Public Instruction. M. Bonjean was not re-elected for the department of Drôme, and failed as a candidate for election for Paris in March, 1850. At this time his opinions became more closely allied to those held by the president, Louis Napoleon, who, during a reconstruction of the cabinet, confided to him for a few days the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce (Jan. 9–24, 1851). On the re-organization of the Council of State in 1852, M. Bonjean was named a member; he replaced M. Delangle in his functions of President of the section for the Interior, was elevated to the dignity of a Senator Feb. 16, 1855; was created a Commander of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 11, 1855, and Grand Officer of the same, Aug. 14, 1862. In addition to the afore-mentioned works, M. Bonjean has published an "Encyclopédie des Lois" (not completed), "Socialisme et Sens Commun," published in 1849, and numerous legal and political pamphlets, &c.

BONNECHOSE, FRANÇOISE-PAUL-EMILE-BOISNORMAND DE, a French writer of repute, born at Leyerdorp, in Holland, where his father was a refugee, Aug. 18, 1801, went to France at the Restoration, and served for some years as an officer on staff. In 1829 he quitted the army, and was appointed by the king librarian at the palace of St. Cloud, a post which he held during the reign of Louis-Philippe. From 1850 to 1853 he was keeper of different libraries; and among them, of those at Versailles and Trianon. Among M. de Bonnechose's literary labours are, "Rosamond," a tragedy (1826), played with success at the Théâtre Français; "The Death of Bailly," which carried off the prize at the French Academy; "A History of France," which reached its tenth edition in 1855; "Christopher Sauval, or Society in France under the Restoration" (1836); "Sacred History" (1838); "Reformers before the Reformation" (1844); and a "History of England" (1858–59), &c. &c. M. de Bonnechose has contributed to the Supplement of the Dictionary of the Academy, as well as to the *Revue Contemporaine*.

BONOMI, JOSEPH, F.R.S.L. and F.R.A.S., son of Joseph Bonomi, A.R.A. (an Italian architect highly esteemed for his works in England and Italy), was born in London in 1796. His original intention was to become a sculptor, and he went through a course of anatomy under Sir Charles Bell, and at the same time studied at the Royal Academy, where he gained honours. In 1822 he went to Rome to pursue the study of arts, and afterward visited Syria and Egypt, remaining in the latter country about fifteen years. He was the first to point out to the learned world the remarkable monument mentioned by Herodotus as having been set up by Sesostris on the coast of Syria, as a record of his victories. Mr. Bonomi is the author of "Nineveh and its Palaces" (3rd ed. 1857), and of the "descriptions" in "Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia, illustrated by 100 Photographs" (1862); the drawings on the wood are also from his hand, and Mr. Samuel Sharpe contributed the notes. The work on which

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he was engaged for some years, "The Sarcophagus of Oimenepthah I., described by Samuel Sharpe;" being the hieroglyphical text of the celebrated alabaster sarcophagus (now in Sir J. Soane's museum) of a Pharaoh who reigned during the most flourishing period of the Egyptian era, appeared in 1864. He is the author of several brochures on Egyptian archæology, on which he has contributed papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, and one on the Cosmography of the ancient Egyptians to the Royal Astronomical Society. He is curator of Sir John Soane's Museum.

BOOTH, The Rev. James, LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c., eldest son of the late John Booth, Esq., of Lava, was born in 1814, and graduated in honours at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was awarded a gold medal in classics, a scholarship, and several other prizes. In 1840 he made his first contribution to mathematical science, by the publication of his "New Method of Tangential Co-ordinates," a method which is the reciprocal of that invented by Descartes. In 1846, Dr. Booth, who is the inventor of a new system of parabolic trigonometry, which establishes between the arcs of a parabola relations analogous to those which circular trigonometry has long since made known with respect to the arcs of a circle, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and has been a member of its council. He is the author of two memoirs printed in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1852 and 1853, "On the Geometrical Properties of Elliptic Integrals," and has contributed many papers to the *Philosophical Magazine* and other mathematical journals, several of which have been translated into foreign languages. In 1846 Dr. Booth published a pamphlet under the title, "Examination the province of the State," in which he advocated those principles of competitive examination subsequently adopted by the Government and the universities in the civil service and middle-class examinations. In 1856, as chairman of the council of the Society of Arts, he gave a practical illustration of his views by establishing examinations which were held in London and at Huddersfield, and were organized for Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and other populous centres, and he advocated the general adoption of the system by the delivery of lectures, some of which, as "How to Learn," and "What to Learn," have run through several editions. In 1857, by *special request*, Dr. Booth undertook to annotate and conduct through the press the Prince Consort's "Speeches and Addresses," known as the Society of Arts' edition. A cheaper impression of the work had very wide circulation among the working classes. He is the author of several sermons, amongst which are three on the subject of Biblical interpretation. In 1859, the Royal Astronomical Society presented him, though not then a fellow, to the living of Stone, near Aylesbury. Dr. Booth is a magistrate for the county of Bucks.

BOOTH, James C., born in 1810, is Professor of Applied Chemistry in the Franklin Institute, and a melter and refiner in the United States Mint, Philadelphia. He is the author of the "Encyclopædia of Chemistry, Practical and Theoretical, embracing its application to the Arts, Metallurgy, Geology, Medicine, and Pharmacy," published at Philadelphia in 1850. In this work Mr. Booth was assisted by Mr. Campbell Morfit, in conjunction with whom he also drew up a report to the Smithsonian Institute on "Recent Improvements in the Chemical Arts," published at Washington in 1851.

BOPP, Franz, philologist, was born at Mayence, Sep. 14, 1791. His early studies were conducted at Aschaffenburg, where he studied under Professor Windischmann, who filled the chair of philosophy and history in the university of that town. By the advice of this learned man and profound Orientalist, the disciple of Schelling,

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M. Bopp resolved to dedicate himself entirely to Oriental literature. Having finished his elementary studies, he set out in 1812 to make himself acquainted with Indian languages, supported by a small pension allowed him by the king of Bavaria. In Paris he was encouraged by M. Silvestre de Sacy and Augustus William Schlegel, and completed his studies in London and Göttingen. On his return to Prussia he was appointed Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Berlin. In 1842 he was created Chevalier of the Order of Merit, and in 1857 the French Institute nominated him foreign associate. Professor Bopp's philological labours have given quite a new character to this science. His great work, the "Comparative Grammar of the Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Ancient Slavic, Gothic, and German" (Vergleichende Grammatik des Sanskrit, &c., Berlin 1833–49; 2nd edition, entirely revised, 1857), contains a complete analysis of the grammatical forms of the Indo-Germanic languages, and the general laws he deduces from them are highly creditable to his perspicacity. His writings, which are both numerous and voluminous, have greatly facilitated the study of the Sanscrit language, and his translations of various Indian classics have contributed largely to our knowledge of Oriental poetry, morals, and philosophy, as exhibited in the ancient literature of India.

BORDEAUX (Duke of), Henri-Charles-Ferdinand-Marie-Dieudonné-d'Artois, head of the elder branch of the Bourbons, born in Paris, Sep. 29, 1820, is son of Prince Charles-Ferdinand d'Artois, duke de Berri, who was assassinated in March, 1820, and of the princess of the Two Sicilies, the famous duchess de Berri. He was baptized with great pomp in water brought from the Jordan by Châteaubriand. "The child of miracle," as he was called, received the title of count de Chambord from the castle of that name, which was bought for him by public subscription. Although Charles X., soon after the outbreak of the revolution of 1830, resolved to abdicate in his favour, and in presence of the troops assembled at Rambouillet, made a proclamation under the title of Henry V., the duke of Bordeaux was compelled to quit the country. Having spent some time at Holyrood, he travelled in Germany, Lombardy, Rome, and Naples, to complete his education. In 1843 he resided in Belgrave Square, where he made a kind of political *début*, claiming the crown of France, and receiving, with all the etiquette of a court, such legitimists as Châteaubriand, de Fitz-James, Berryer, &c. In 1853 a compact is said to have been concluded between the count de Chambord and the princes of the house of Orleans, by which the claims of the elder and younger branches of the house of Bourbon were arranged; but for some reason or other no attempt has been made to carry out the arrangement by putting forward a candidate for the throne supported by both parties. In 1846 the duke married the Princess Maria-Theresa, eldest daughter of the duke of Modena. They have no children, and it appears probable that the count will be the last of the elder branch of the Bourbons.

BORROW, George, of Cornish extraction, born at East Dereham, Norfolk, in 1803, the son of an officer in the army, was educated at the Norwich and several other grammar schools in England, and spent about two years at the High School in Edinburgh. In 1818 he was articled to a solicitor in Norwich, but soon quitted the legal profession, and devoted his attention to philology and other branches of literature, including several modern languages. From some gipsies, who encamped on a heath near Norwich, he acquired a knowledge of their tongue, which, though broken and scanty, exhibits marks of high antiquity. Quitting Norwich, and abandoning the law on his father's death, he came to London, and worked for the publishers; but

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his health failing, he lived for some years a life of wandering and adventure. In 1833 he entered the service of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and was sent into Russia. At St. Petersburg he edited the New Testament in the Mandchu, or Chinese Tartar language, and a book called "Targum," consisting of metrical translations from thirty languages. He paid two visits to Spain as agent of the Bible Society, and was twice imprisoned in that country for endeavouring to circulate the Scriptures. Whilst in Spain he mixed much with the Caloré, or Zincali, called by the Spaniards Gitanos, or Gipsies, whose language he found to be much the same as that of the English Romany. At Madrid he edited the New Testament in Spanish, and translated St. Luke's Gospel into the language of the Zincali. Leaving the service of the Bible Society, he returned to England in 1839. In 1841 he published the "Zincali," or an account of the gipsies in Spain, with a vocabulary of their language, which he showed to be closely connected with the Sanscrit. This work obtained a wide celebrity on the Continent, and drew attention to the gipsies and their history. In 1842 he published "The Bible in Spain," a work which received a warm eulogium from the late Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons. In 1844 he wandered among the gipsies of Hungary, Wallachia, and Turkey, gathering up the words of their respective dialects of the Romany, and making a collection of their songs. "Lavengro," containing some account of his early life and adventures, was published in 1851, and "The Romany Rye," a sequel, in 1857. This author, who published "Wild Wales" in 1862, has contributed both prose and verse to periodical literature.

BOSWORTH, The Rev. Joseph, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., a native of Derbyshire, born about 1790, was educated at Repton Grammar School, graduated at Aberdeen as M.A. and LL.D., and received the honorary degree of Ph.D. at Leyden in 1831. He studied at Cambridge, and in due course proceeded to D.D. in 1839. Before his election as Professor of Anglo-Saxon in Oxford, he was incorporated as a member of Christ Church in 1857. He was ordained deacon in 1814, and has held several livings in England. These he resigned, and was British Chaplain at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, between 1829 and 1841, when he translated our Common Prayer Book into Dutch gratuitously, for the Society for Promotion of Christian Knowledge. In 1858 he was appointed to the rectory of Water Stratford, near Buckingham. Dr. Bosworth, who is a Member of the Royal Institute of the Netherlands, and a Fellow of many literary and learned societies at Leyden, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, &c., is the author of "The Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar" (1823), "A Compendious Grammar of the Primitive English or Anglo-Saxon," "A Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language" (1838), "The Origin of the Danish Language," "Abstract of Scandinavian Literature," "Origin of the English, Germanic, and Scandinavian Languages and Nations," "The Essentials of Anglo-Saxon Grammar," "A Compendious Anglo-Saxon Dictionary" (1848), &c. He has published "King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of the Historian Orosius," with an English translation (1855), and the same royal author's "Description of Europe, and the voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan," in Anglo-Saxon, with an English translation (1855); "The History of the Lauderdale MS. of Orosius" (1858), "The Gospels in Gothic of 360, and in Anglo-Saxon of 995, in parallel columns with Wycliffe's Version of 1389, and Tyndale's of 1526," which work appeared in 1865.

BOTTA, Paul-Emile, French archæologist and traveller, born about 1805, entered the diplomatic service, and was successively French Consul at Alexandria and Mosul. He was employed on several archæological commissions, and enriched the public

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collections of France with a variety of interesting objects. In the spring of 1843 Botta commenced his excavations at Khorsabad, the French Government taking a deep interest in the enterprise. M. Flandin, an accomplished draughtsman, was sent to sketch the crumbling sculptures, and several competent scholars and members of the Academy were commissioned to prepare for publication an elegant archæological work, under the special supervision of M. Botta. This work, entitled "Monuments de Ninive découverts et décrits par Botta, mesurés et dessinés par Flandin" (1849-50), was published in five large folio volumes, the first two of which contain the plates of architecture and sculpture, the third and fourth the inscriptions, and the fifth the text. The "Inscriptions découvertes à Khorsabad" (1848) is a cheaper edition of the inscriptions contained in the larger work. Such of the crumbling monuments as could be preserved were sent down the Tigris on rafts, and placed in the Louvre at Paris. The credit of having laid the foundation of Assyrian archæology, the extent and importance of which had only been previously conjectured, may fairly be assigned to M. Botta, who proved the pioneer in the paths in which Mr. Layard and others have followed with so much success.

BOUCHARDAT, Apollinaire, pharmaceutist, member of the Academy of Medicine, was born at L'isle-sur-le-Serein (Yonne) about 1810, studied medicine in Paris whilst very young, and was named a Fellow of that faculty in 1832. He was pharmaceutist-in-chief at the hospital of Saint-Antoine, and in 1834 was appointed to the same functions at the Hôtel Dieu, which he fulfilled until 1855, when he resigned in order to devote himself to scientific works. In 1838 he disputed with much talent the chair of pharmacy and organic chemistry in the faculty of Medicine with M. Dumas. In 1845 he was appointed a member of the Council of Health, and created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He became a member of the Academy of Medicine in 1850, and, after competition, obtained the chair of Hygiène in 1852. In addition to numerous botanical and medical "memoirs," which have been published collectively under the titles of "Recherches sur la Végétation," &c., M. Bouchardat has written a "Cours de Chimie Élémentaire, avec ses principales Applications à la Médecine et aux Arts," published in 1834–5; "Cours des Sciences Physiques" in 1841–4; "Éléments de Matière Médicale et de Pharmacie" in 1838; "L'Annuaire de Thérapeutique" since 1841; "Nouveau Formulaire Magistral" in 1840; "Formulaire vétérinaire" in 1849; "Opuscules d'Économie Rurale" in 1851; "Archives de Physiologie" in 1854; and "Répertoire de Pharmacie," published monthly since 1847. He has written a series of interesting works upon vines and wines, "L'Influence des Eaux Potables sur la Production du Goître et du Crétinisme," in his "Opuscules d'Économie Rurale;" a work upon "Diabetes," numerous "Memoirs," presented to the Academy of Medicine, &c.

BOUCHER DE CRÈVECŒUR DE PERTHES, Jacques, writer, was born at Rethel, Sep. 10, 1788, of an ancient family. President of the "Société d'Émulation" of Abbeville, he has, by his fortune and activity, given a strong impulse to science and literature in his province. His private collections relating to archæology, history, and art, he presented to the State. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour April 29, 1831, and promoted Grand Officer Aug. 14, 1863. M. Boucher de Perthes has written several works very different in their character; such as the tragedies of "Frédégonde," "Persée de Macedoine," "Constantine;" a comedy, "Le grand Homme chez lui;" memoirs of the antiquities of his province, and especially upon the proofs of an antediluvian race of men; a dictionary of passions and sensations, entitled "Hommes et Choses" (1851);

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"Voyage à Constantinople et en Grèce" (1856); "Voyage en Danemark" (1858); "Voyage en Russie" (1859); un volume de poésies, "Les Maussades Complaintes" (1862); "Sous dix Rois, Souvenirs de 1791 à 1860" (1864), &c. Three of his works have attracted much attention, viz., "Opinion de M. Christophe, vigneron, sur les Prohibitions et la Liberté du Commerce" (1831–34); "De la Création" (1839–41); and "Antiquités Celtiques et Antédiluviennes" (1847). His discovery in the quarry of Moulin-Quignon, near Abbeville, of a human jaw-bone, which was regarded as fossil (April 28, 1863), deserves mention, having excited a lively discussion in the Institute and elsewhere.

BOUCICAULT, DION, born in Dublin, Dec. 26, 1822, and educated under his guardian, Dr. Lardner, and at the London University, commenced his career as dramatic author with the production, in March, 1841, of "London Assurance," at Covent Garden Theatre. He went to the United States in 1853, and did not return to London till 1860, when he produced the "Colleen Bawn" at the Adelphi Theatre, in which very successful piece Mrs. Boucicault, formerly Miss Robertson, a popular actress, appeared. This was followed by the "Octoroon," in 1861. Having been associated with Mr. Webster in the management of the Adelphi Theatre, Mr. Boucicault became lessee of Astley's Theatre, the name of which he altered to that of the Westminster; but the speculation proved a failure. Mr. Boucicault is the author of a large number of original pieces, as well as of adaptations from the French, the best known, in addition to the above-mentioned, being "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "Love in a Maize," "Used Up," "The Willow Copse," "Janet Pride," "Louis XI.," "The Corsican Brothers," "Faust and Marguerite," "The Long Strike," and "Flying Scud," produced at the Holborn Theatre. In the delineation of Irish character both Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault excel.

BOUET - WILLAUMEZ, COUNT LOUIS-EDOUARD, Vice-Admiral of the French Imperial Navy, was born April 24, 1808, admitted into the Naval School in 1823, joined the navy in 1829, was made lieutenant in 1835, was attached to the naval station of La Plata, and took part in the bombardment of Mogador. In 1838 he was intrusted by Rear-Admiral Montagnies de la Roque with a survey of the coast of Western Africa, the results of which he published in a volume, entitled "Description Nautique des Côtes comprises entre le Sénégal et l'Équateur," in 1849. He obtained his rank as Captain Sep. 17, 1844, and soon after was appointed Governor of the French possessions in Senegal. In 1847 he returned to France, and in 1849 received the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honour. Appointed Rear-Admiral, Aug. 12, 1854, he took part in the Crimean expedition under Admiral Hamelin, and was appointed Maritime Prefect at Cherburg, and to the same post at Toulon, March 4, 1861. He was created a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, June 12, 1856, and promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, July 9, 1860. He has published the following works:—"Campagne aux Côtes Occidentales d'Afrique," in 1850; "La Flotte Française et les Colonies," in 1852; and "Batailles de Terre et de Mer," in 1855.

BOUILLAUD, JEAN-BAPTISTE, physician, member of the Academy of Medicine, was born at Angoulême, Sep. 16, 1796, studied under his uncle, Jean Bouillard, a surgeon-major in the army, and took his degree as doctor at Paris, Aug. 23, 1823. M. Bouillaud became favourably known to the profession by publishing in 1824, in conjunction with M. R. J. Bertin, a treatise on "Diseases of the Heart." He was elected professor of clinical medicine at the Hôpital de la Charité in 1831, was Deputy for Angoulême from 1842 to 1846, voting generally with the "Left;" became a member of the Superior Council of the University, was created an Officer

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of the Legion of Honour, April 27, 1847, and was chosen to succeed M. Orfila as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris in 1848. In addition to the afore-mentioned works, M. Bouillaud has published numerous medical works, amongst which may be named "Traité de l'Encéphalite" in 1825, "Traité Clinique et Expérimentale des Fièvres dites Essentielles" in 1826, "Traité Clinique et Statistique du Choléra" in 1832, Traité Clinique de Maladies du Cœur" in 1835, "Clinique Médicale de l'Hôpital de la Charité" in 1837, "Traité Clinique du Rhumatisme Articulaire" in 1840, "Sur le Siége du Sens du Langage Articulé" in 1839-48, "Traité de Nosographie Médicale" in 1846, his most important work, "Leçons Cliniques sur les Maladies du Cœur et des gros Vaisseaux" in 1853, "Du Diagnostic et de la Curabilité du Cancer" in 1854, and "De l'Influence des Doctrines ou des Systèmes Pathologiques de la Thérapeutique" in 1859.

BOULEY, HENRI, veterinary surgeon, and professor of clinical medicine and surgery at the school of Alfort, and since 1855 a member of the Academy of Medicine (veterinary section), is the author of the following works:—"Causes Générales de la Morve dans nos Régiments de Cavalerie" (1840), "Traité de l'Organisation du Pied du Cheval, &c." (1851), "De la Péripneumonie Épizootique du Gros Bétail" (1854), "Nouveau Dictionnaire Pratique de Médecine, de Chirurgie, et d'Hygiène Vétérinaires" (1855-7), with M. Reynal, etc. He has published several Notices, Memoirs, &c., and edited, since 1844, the Reports, "Bulletin de la Société Centrale de Médecine Vétérinaire." M. Bouley was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, Dec. 25, 1844.

BOURQUENEY, BARON FRANÇOIS ADOLPHE, who was Ambassador of France at the court of Austria, and Plenipotentiary at the Vienna Congress of March, 1855, was born at Paris, Jan. 7, 1800, and commenced his diplomatic career as third Secretary of Embassy at Rome when Châteaubriand was ambassador there. After the revolution of 1830 he returned to Paris, and was appointed a sous-chef in the section of La Direction Politique in the ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1834 he was sent to London with Gen. Sebastiani as second Secretary, and when M. de Bacourt was appointed minister at Washington, succeeded him as first Secretary, which post he occupied under the embassies of M. Guizot and M. de St. Aulaire. When M. Guizot became minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Bourqueney was sent as Ambassador to Constantinople, and remained there till the revolution of Feb., 1848, but never served under the republic or the presidency of Louis Napoleon. He was known for his Orleanist predilections until, in March, 1853, he was appointed Ambassador at Vienna by Napoleon III. He conducted the difficult negotiations which led to the treaty of Dec., 1854, by which the emperor of Austria confirmed his alliance with the emperor Napoleon against the emperor of Russia, his former patron; and when, in the spring of 1855, it became necessary to empower the French ambassador at Vienna to meet Prince Gortschakoff and M. Titoff, the Russian envoys, Baron Bourqueney was at first intrusted with the sole conduct of the negotiations on the part of France, every other power being represented in the congress by two plenipotentiaries. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, foreign minister of the empire, afterwards proceeded to his assistance. At the close of the conferences of Paris, Baron Bourqueney was accredited as Ambassador to the court of Vienna, and was raised to the dignity of Senator. He was made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, March 6, 1845.

BOUSSINGAULT, JEAN-BAPTISTE-JOSEPH-DIEUDONNÉ, chemist, member of the Institute, born in Paris, Feb. 2, 1802, was educated in the Mining School of St. Étienne, and on leaving it accepted the offer made to him by

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an English company of proceeding to South America, to recover and work certain ancient mines which had been neglected for many years. All went well at first; but when the colonies of Spain declared their independence, an end was put to the enterprise. It was at this time he made the acquaintance of Humboldt, who was exploring the New World. M. Boussingault, having nothing better to do, entered the ranks of the insurrectionary army, and was attached to Gen. Bolivar's staff, more, however, as a savant than a soldier, and passed through Bolivia, Venezuela, and the countries situated between Carthagena and the mouth of the Orinoco. Soon after his return to France, he was appointed to a professorship of chemistry at Lyons. In 1839 he was elected into the Academy of Sciences, and coming to Paris, obtained a chair of Agriculture in the Conservatory of Arts and Trades. Chemistry, applied to agriculture and the rearing of cattle, owes much to the labours of M. Boussingault, especially his indications as to the quality of manures, and on the nutritive properties of the aliments destined for herbivorous animals. He has contributed several valuable articles on such subjects to the French scientific journals, and some of these have been collected and published under the title, "Mémoires de Chimie Agricole et de Physiologie" (Paris, 1854). His "Traité d'Économie Rurale" and "Annals of Physics and Chemistry," were published at Paris in 1844. M. Boussingault, who was returned to the Constituent Assembly, and was a member of the Council of State until the 2nd of Dec., has withdrawn from politics, and devotes himself to his favourite studies. He was made Commander of the Legion of Honour, March 14, 1857.

BOUVERIE, The Right Hon. Edward Pleydell, second son of the 3rd earl of Radnor, born in 1818, and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1838, entered Parliament in 1844, as M.P. for Kilmarnock, which he continues to represent, in the Liberal interest. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from July, 1850, till March, 1852, and was Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons from April, 1853, to March, 1855, when he was made Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Paymaster-General in Aug. of that year, and President of the Poor-law Board, which post he held till the retirement of the Palmerston administration in March, 1858. Lord Palmerston nominated him the second Church Estates Commissioner in Aug., 1859, and he discharged the duties of this office till Nov., 1865. In 1862 he introduced, though unsuccessfully, a measure for the relief of certain disabilities which affected such of the clergy as, owing to a change in their opinions, desired to withdraw from the service of the Established Church.

BOVILL, The Right Hon. Sir William, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was born in 1814, and called to the Bar in 1841, having previously practised as a Special Pleader. Sir William, who soon obtained a very extensive practice, and was made a Queen's Counsel and a Bencher of the Middle Temple in 1855, was first returned to Parliament in March, 1857, for the borough of Guildford, which he continued to represent until his elevation to the Bench in Nov., 1866. Sir William, who was a magistrate for the county of Surrey, was appointed Solicitor-General under Lord Derby's administration in July, 1866, and upon the retirement of Lord Chief Justice Erle, in Nov., succeeded him as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He was made a Privy Councillor, Dec. 28, 1866.

BOWEN, Sir George Ferguson, G.C.M.G., the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Bowen, a beneficed clergyman in the north of Ireland, born in that country in 1821, was educated at the Charter-house and Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship in 1840, and graduated

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B.A. as first-class in classics in 1844. In the same year he was elected to a Fellowship of Brasenose College, and became a member of Lincoln's Inn. From 1847 to 1851 he held the post of President of the University of Corfu, and was Chief Secretary to the Government of the Ionian Islands from 1854 to 1859. He is the author of "Ithaca in 1850," "Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus," &c. "Murray's Handbook of Greece" is believed to have been written by Sir George Bowen, who married, in 1856, the Countess Roma, only surviving daughter of Count Roma, G.C.M.G., then President of the Senate of the Ionian Islands, and was appointed, in 1859, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the new colony of Queensland, in Australia, comprising the north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. This colony is capable of becoming a great field for the growth of cotton.

BOWERS, The Very Rev. George Hull, D.D., son of the late Francis Bowers, Esq., was born in 1794, and educated at the Grammar School, Pembroke, and Clare College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.D. in 1829, and D.D. in 1849. Having been perpetual curate of Elstow, Beds, from 1819 to 1832, and Select Preacher to the University of Cambridge in 1830, he was presented by the late duke of Bedford to the rectory of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London, in 1831, and promoted to the deanery of Manchester in 1847. Dr. Bowers is author of sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, in Covent Garden church, and in the cathedral of Manchester, and of a scheme for the formation of schools for the sons of clergymen and others, combining the twofold advantages of efficiency and economy. The publication, in 1842, of this plan led to the establishment of Marlborough College, of which Dr. Bowers was the founder, conjointly with the late Rev. Charles Eaton Plater. He is chairman of the council of Rossall School, Fleetwood (similar in constitution to Marlborough College), visitor of the Manchester Free Grammar School, and one of the nominators to the Hulme Exhibitions at Brasenose College, Oxford. He was also the originator, in 1862, of Haileybury College (late East-India College) on the plan of the colleges of Marlborough and Rossall.

BOWLES, General Sir George, K.C.B., received his commission as Ensign Dec. 20, 1804; served in the north of Germany in 1805–6 under Lord Cathcart; was present at the siege and capture of Copenhagen in 1807, and served in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1814 (excepting the winters of 1810 and 1811). He was present at the passage of the Douro; the battles of Talavera, Salamanca, and Vittoria; the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Burgos, and San Sebastian; the capture of Madrid; the passages of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, Nive, and Adour; and the investment of Bayonne; and took part in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and the capture of Paris. He has received the war medal, with six clasps. His other commissions bear date as follows:—Lieut. and Capt., Feb. 1, 1810; Major, June 18, 1815; Lieut.-Colonel, June 14, 1821; Colonel, Jan. 10, 1837; Major-General, Nov. 9, 1846; Lieut.-General, June 20, 1854; General, Nov. 9, 1862. He received the Colonelcy of the 1st West India regiment Sep. 9, 1855.

BOWMAN, William, F.R.S., Surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, some time Surgeon to the King's College Hospital and Professor of Physiology and General and Morbid Anatomy at King's College, London, is a son of the late John Eddowes Bowman, F.L.S., F.G.S., &c., and was born at Nantwich in 1816. Having received his education at King's College, London, he commenced his profession with much success in the West-end of London. The Royal Medal in Physiology was awarded to him by the Royal Society in 1842; he has been twice on the council of that society, is a corresponding member

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of the Royal Academy of Science at Turin, of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Sweden, of the Société Philomathique, the Société de Chirurgie, and of the Société de Biologie at Paris, of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, of the Philosophical Society of Cambridge, and of the Medical Societies of Geneva, Dresden, Athens, and Pesth. He is the author of some important surgical works on the eye, "Lectures on the Parts concerned in the Operations of the Eye," "Observations on Artificial Pupils," and of "The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man" (the latter in conjunction with the late Dr. Todd), as well as of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, "The Cyclopædia of Anatomy," &c.

BOWRING, Edgar Alfred, C.B., a younger son of Sir John Bowring (*q.v.*), born in 1826, and educated at the University of London; entered the civil service in the Board of Trade in 1841, and filled in succession the post of Private Secretary to the Earl of Clarendon, to Earl Granville, and to Lord Stanley of Alderley. He was appointed Précis Writer and Librarian to that department in 1848, and Registrar in 1853, but retired from the service on the abolition of his office at the end of 1863. He acted as Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and has held that appointment since the Commission has been permanently incorporated. His services in that capacity were so highly appreciated by the late Prince Consort, the President of the Commission, that, immediately after H.R.H.'s decease, her Majesty was pleased to nominate Mr. Bowring a Companion of the Order of the Bath, civil division. Mr. Bowring is the author of an English poetical version of "The Book of Psalms," English versions of the poetical works of Schiller, Goethe, and Heine, and (jointly with Lord Hobart) of a reply to the "Sophisms of Free Trade," by Mr. Justice Byles. He is understood to have translated two small volumes of German hymns, selected by the Queen, and privately printed for her Majesty's use, one volume on the death of the duchess of Kent, and the other on that of Prince Albert.

BOWRING, Sir John, LL.D., F.R.S., descended from an ancient Devonshire family, which gave its name to the estate of Bowringsleigh, in the parish of West Allington, was born at Exeter, Oct. 17, 1792. He became in early life the political pupil of Jeremy Bentham, maintaining his master's principles in the *Westminster Review*, of which he was for some years the editor, and after the death of Bentham (of whom he was the executor) published a collection of his works, accompanied by a biography, in twenty-three volumes. He distinguished himself by his knowledge of European literature, and published a number of versions of poems, songs, and other productions, from the Russian, Servian, Polish, Magyar, Danish, German, Swedish, Frisian, Dutch, Esthonian, Spanish, Portuguese, Icelandic, and other languages, besides many volumes of hymns, original poems, and other works; amongst which may be mentioned, pamphlets on "Remunerative Prison Labour," and "On the Restrictive and Prohibitory System," as applied to commerce; tales for the young, in 3 vols., entitled "Minor Morals;" a letter to Mr. Canning "On the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts," and a translation of Peter Schlemihl. While in Madrid he published in Spanish a work on "African Slavery," and has translated into French the "Opinions of the Early Christians on War," written by Thomas Clarkson. His "Matins and Vespers" have gone through many editions, both in England and the United States. For his two volumes of "Russian Anthology" he received a diamond ring from Alexander the First, and for his works on Holland, some of which have been translated into Dutch, a gold medal from the King of the Netherlands. The University of Groningen, in Holland, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

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Having made the economics and literature of trade and commerce an especial study, he has at various times acted as commercial commissioner from this country to France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, the States of the German Customs Union, and the Levant, and his reports on our commercial relations with those countries have been laid before Parliament. Under Lord Melbourne's Government he was Secretary to the Commission for Examining and Reforming the Public Accounts, and was Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Colonial Accounts whose recommendations have led to the most important improvements. He carried, in opposition to the Government, a resolution that the gross revenues of all taxes should be paid without reduction into the exchequer,—a principle which has become the groundwork of reform in our national accountancy. He sat in Parliament as member for the Clyde Boroughs from 1835 to 1837, and for Bolton from 1841 to 1849. He received a handsome service of plate from the Manxmen for the services he had rendered by obtaining an Act of Parliament for their emancipation from feudal tyranny, and from the Maltese for his advocacy as their unofficial representative in the House of Commons. Aided by the powerful support of Prince Albert, he obtained, after a discussion in the House of Commons, the issue of the florin, which was the first step towards the introduction of the decimal divisions into our currency. In 1849 he was appointed British Consul at Canton; in 1854, while on leave of absence in England, was promoted to be her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China (having previously held temporarily the post of Chief Superintendent of Trade) and Governor of Hong-Kong, and received the honour of knighthood. He has been nominated a Commander of the Belgian Order of Leopold, a Companion of the Order of Christ of Portugal, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and is an honorary member of many of the literary societies of Europe. In the spring of 1855, Sir John Bowring proceeded on a special mission to Siam, and concluded a treaty of commerce with the two kings of that country,—a task in which several previous negotiators had failed, and afterwards published his travels under the title of "The Kingdom and People of Siam." Having retired on a pension in 1859, he has since published an account of the "Philippine Islands," and is a frequent contributor to light literature. He holds the office of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the different European courts from the Hawaiian Government; and on its behalf has signed treaties of amity and commerce with Belgium, Holland, Spain, Italy, and Switzerland. In 1861 he was sent abroad to report on the state of our commercial relations with the new kingdom of Italy. His eldest son, Mr. John C. Bowring, has presented to the British Museum the "Bowringian Collection" of Coleoptera, consisting of more than 84,000 species.

BOWYER, Sir George, Bart., D.C.L., eldest son of the late Sir George Bowyer, Bart., of Radley, Berkshire, born in 1811, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1839, was for some time Reader in Law in that inn, and is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Berkshire. For some years he was editor of the *Guardian* newspaper, and contributed very extensively to its columns. In 1850 he became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. When Pius IX. distributed England into Roman Catholic dioceses, in the autumn of 1850, Sir G. Bowyer (who had been created an Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford shortly before his secession from the Established Church) came forward as the authorized apologist of the act, and published a pamphlet on the question, entitled "The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the New Hierarchy," which went through several editions. Sir G. Bowyer is the author of "A Dissertation on the Statutes of the Italian Cities," and also of some legal

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works of rather high reputation, entitled "Commentaries on the Constitutional Law of England," and "Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law," which he gave to the world whilst he was a Protestant, and held his appointment as Reader of the Temple. In 1852 he was elected M.P. for Dundalk, which he continues to represent in Parliament, acting as the recognized mouthpiece of foreign Roman Catholic courts and powers, whose policy he zealously defends on all occasions. He has received several foreign orders from Pope Pius IX.

BOXALL, WILLIAM, R.A., born at Oxford, in 1800, entered as a student at the Royal Academy in 1819, but was not the pupil of any particular artist. He exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1829, his "Milton's Reconciliation with his Wife," his "Cordelia" in 1830, and "Hope" in 1838. He designed several illustrations for the Waverley Novels. After a visit to Rome in 1833, he turned his attention to portrait-painting, to which branch of art he has since devoted himself. He was elected A.R.A. in 1851, and in 1863 was admitted to the full honours of the Academy at which he has been a constant exhibitor. On the death of Sir Charles Eastlake, in 1865, he was appointed Director of the National Gallery.

BOYD, THE REV. ANDREW KENNEDY HUTCHISON, D.D., born in Auchinleck, in Ayrshire, of which parish his father was incumbent, Nov., 1825, was educated at the University of Glasgow, where he obtained the highest Academic honours in philosophy and theology, and was author of several prize essays. He was ordained in 1851, and was incumbent successively of the parishes of Newton-on-Ayr, Kirkpatrick-Irongray, in Galloway, St. Bernard's, Edinburgh, and of St. Andrews, which he still holds. He first became known as a writer by papers which appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, under the signature of A. K. H. B. Of these the most important have been reprinted in a substantive shape under the titles of "The Recreations of a Country Parson" (first and second series); "Leisure Hours in Town, being Essays, Consolatory, Æsthetical, Moral, Social, and Domestic;" "The Commonplace Philosopher in Town and Country," and "The Autumn Holidays of a Country Parson." Dr. Boyd, who is the author of three volumes of sermons, under the title of "The Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson," and "Counsel and Comfort spoken from a City Pulpit," received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1864.

BOYD, REV. JAMES R., born in 1804, in the state of New York; Professor of Moral Philosophy and College Preacher at Hamilton College, is best known for his services to literature in editing, with biographical, critical, and explanatory notes for the use of schools and colleges,—Milton's "Paradise Lost," Young's "Night Thoughts," Thomson's "Seasons," Cowper's "Task and other Poems," Pollok's "Course of Time," &c. He has published "Elements of Rhetoric and Literary Criticism," "Eclectic Moral Philosophy," "The Westminster Shorter Catechism, with Scriptural Proofs, &c.," "Kames' Elements of Criticism, with Additions, &c."

BRADDON, MISS MARY ELIZABETH, popular novelist, daughter of Mr. Henry Braddon, solicitor, who contributed to the old *Sporting Magazine*, under the *noms de plume* of "Gilbert Forrester" and "A Member of the Burton Hunt," &c., was born in Soho Square, London, in 1837, and became at an early age a contributor to periodical literature; and wrote sentimental verses, political squibs, parodies, &c., for the Poet's Corner of provincial newspapers. Miss Braddon has written "Loves of Arcadia," a comedietta produced at the Royal Strand Theatre in 1860; "Garibaldi, and other Poems," published in 1861; "Lady Lisle," "Captain of the Vulture," "Trail of the Serpent," "Ralph the Bailiff," and other sketches reprinted from *Temple Bar*, *St. James's Magazine*, &c.; "Lady Audley's Secret," "Aurora Floyd,"

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"Eleanor's Victory," "John Marchmont's Legacy," "Henry Dunbar," "The Doctor's Wife," "Only a Clod," "Sir Jasper's Tenant," "The Lady's Mile," &c. Miss Braddon conducts *Belgravia*, a London magazine, to which she contributed a novel, entitled "Birds of Prey." In addition to the above, this authoress has published a large number of anonymous works, and is a constant contributor to periodical literature and the newspaper press.

BRADFORD (EARL OF), SIR ORLANDO GEORGE CHARLES BRIDGEMAN, P.C., Viscount Newport, Baron Bradford of Bradford, co. Salop, and a baronet, was born April 24, 1819, succeeded his father as third earl, March 22, 1865, and married, April 30, 1844, Selina Louisa, youngest daughter of the first Lord Forester. His lordship is Captain of the South Salopian Yeomanry Cavalry, has been Vice-Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, and was appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Household under Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866.

BRADLEY, THE REV. EDWARD, better known under the pseudonym, "Cuthbert Bede," a son of Thomas Bradley, Esq., of Kidderminster, was born in 1827, and educated at Durham University, where he was Thorp Scholar, and Foundation Scholar at the University College. Having graduated at Durham, he was ordained in 1850, appointed incumbent of Bobbington, Staffordshire, in 1857, and rector of Denton, Hunts, in 1859. His first publication was "Verdant Green," a novel, portraying Oxford life in a humorous aspect, followed by "Medley," "Motley," "Photographic Pleasures," "Love's Provocations," "Tales of College Life," "Fairy Fables," "Nearer and Dearer," "Happy Hours at Wyndford Grange," &c. He has contributed to *Punch*, the *Illustrated London News*, the *Gentleman's*, *Bentley's*, *Sharpe's*, and *Cruikshank's Magazines*, &c., and published in 1861 "Glencregan," an illustrated work on Cantire, in the West Highlands, descriptive of the scenery, history, antiquities, and legends of that peninsula, the original seat of the ancient Scottish monarchy; in 1862, "The Curate of Cranston," with other Prose and Verse; in 1863, "A Tour in Tartan Land;" in 1864, "The Visitor's Hand-book to Rosslyn and Hawthornden;" and "The White Wife," another illustrated work on the legends and popular stories of the Land's-end of Scotland; in 1865, "The Rook's Garden: Essays and Sketches;" and in 1866, "Mattins and Muttons; or, the Beauty of Brighton," a novel. He has contributed to the *London Review*, *Once a Week*, the *St. James's Magazine*, and other periodicals and journals.

BRADLEY, THE REV. GEORGE GRANVILLE, M.A., a younger son of the Rev. Charles Bradley, vicar of Glasbury, Brecon, born in 1821, was educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1844, and was elected a Fellow, taking a first-class in classical honours. After having held for several years an assistant mastership in Rugby School, he was in 1858 appointed Head Master of Marlborough College.

BRADY, THE RIGHT HON. MAZIERE, second son of the late F. T. Brady, Esq., of Willow Park, co. Dublin (great-grandson of Dr. Nicholas Brady, joint author, with Dr. Tate, of the new metrical version of the Psalms of David), was born in 1796, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1819 he was called to the Irish Bar, and soon afterwards commenced practice; in 1833 he was appointed one of the commissioners to conduct an inquiry under Government into the Irish municipal corporations; in 1837 he succeeded Mr. Justice Ball as Solicitor-General for Ireland, and in 1839 became Attorney-General. In 1840 he was promoted to the post of Chief Baron of the Exchequer (Ireland), and was advanced to the Irish Chancellorship in 1846. He retired with the Liberal party in Feb., 1852, but was reappointed in 1853, and having been out of office during Lord Derby's

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second administration in 1858, was reappointed in June, 1859, and retired in 1866, on the resignation of Lord Russell. Mr. Brady is Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland.

BRAGG, BRAXTON, a general in the army of the Confederate States of America, born in Warren County, N. Carolina, in 1815, was admitted into the academy at West Point in 1833, graduating there in 1837, and was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Artillery. He served with distinction under Gen. Taylor in the Mexican war, and in 1855 was offered a commission in a new regiment,—the 1st Cavalry, which he declined, and retired into private life in 1856. At the commencement of the civil war, he became a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, being stationed at Pensacola to act against Fort Pickens. He was not generally successful while in this command. In 1862, having been appointed a General of Division, with orders to act under Gen. A. S. Johnston, commanding the army of the Mississippi, he took an important part in the two days' battle of Shiloh. On the death of Gen. A. S. Johnston he was appointed to the command of the entire force, with the full rank of General, in which position he conducted a brilliant campaign against the force of Gen. Buell, whom he outgeneralled. He subsequently operated in Tennessee, and fought the battles of Stone River and Murfreesboro'. His chief exploit was at Chickamauga, in Sep., 1863, when he inflicted a defeat on the army of Gen. Rosecrans, though afterwards he was defeated by Gen. Grant, which led to his temporary removal from command in Jan., 1864, and he was appointed Chief of the Staff to President Davis. In Nov., 1864, he assumed the command of the Department of North Carolina, but having been defeated at Fort Fisher, Wilmington, and Kingston, was superseded by Gen. Joe Johnson, with whom he surrendered to Gen. Sherman, April 26, 1865.

BRAMWELL, SIR GEORGE WILLIAM WILSHIRE, son of a banker, born in London in 1808, was in early youth placed in his father's counting-house, where he acquired a practical knowledge of the business of banking, which in after-years proved of great value to him. Having resolved to try the legal profession, he practised for some time as a pleader, and was, in 1838, called to the Bar, and went the Home circuit. He gradually obtained a large business as a lawyer and pleader, in 1851 became a Queen's Counsel; and in 1852 was a member, with Sir J. Jervis, Sir A. Cockburn, Mr. Willes, and Mr. Baron Martin, of the Common Law Procedure Commission, which resulted in the Common Law Procedure Act of 1852. This gave great satisfaction, and Mr. Bramwell was in 1856 made a Baron of the Exchequer.

BRAND, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY BOUVERIE WILLIAM, M.P., second son of the 20th Baron Dacre, and brother and heir presumptive to the present baron, was born in 1814, and married in 1838, Eliza, daughter of Gen. Ellice, was Private Secretary to Sir George Grey, Keeper of the Seal for the Prince of Wales in Feb., 1858; a Lord of the Treasury from April, 1855, till March, 1858, and Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, from June, 1859, to July, 1866. The right hon. gentleman, who is a Liberal in politics, was first returned for Lewes, in July, 1852, which he continues (1867) to represent, and has been Deputy-Lieutenant of Sussex since 1853. Mr. Brand succeeded Sir George Hayter as whip of the Liberal party in 1859.

BRASSEY, THOMAS, civil engineer, the son of the late Mr. John Brassey, of Buerton, where he was born about 1805, was educated at Chester. Among his various works may be mentioned the Grand Junction, Severn Valley, Lancaster and Carlisle, Caledonian, North Stafford, Buckinghamshire, South-Western, Eastern Union, Western of France, and Mediterranean railways, and several lines in Spain. Mr. Brassey is a partner with Messrs. Betts and Peto in the contract for the

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construction of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

BRAVO-MURILLO, Don Juan, politician, born at Frejenal de la Sierra, province of Badajoz, in June, 1803, intended for the Church, chose the Bar as a profession. In 1825 he entered the College of Advocates at Seville, soon after obtained the post of Fiscal at Caceres, and showed great devotion to the monarchy. When the Progresistas came into power he resigned, went to Madrid, and founded a law magazine, the *Boletin de Jurisprudencia*. In 1836 he was appointed Secretary to the Department of Justice under Isturitz. After the revolution of La Granja in Aug., he joined the opposition, and in his journal, *El Porvenir*, was one of the most active adversaries of the radical party. In 1837 the province of Seville elected him to the Cortes, where he took part chiefly in legal questions. During the rule of the Progresistas he was for some time out of the Cortes, but in 1839 was re-elected for the province of Avila, and took his place among the political orators of the Conservative party. After the flight of the queen-mother, Maria-Christina, in Oct., 1840, he was compromised in a conspiracy against the regency of Gen. Espartero, took refuge first in the Basque provinces, and then in France, where he remained until the fall of the dictator (July, 1843), when he returned to Madrid, to follow his profession. In 1847 he received the office of Minister of Justice in the transition cabinet of the duke of Sotomayor, but resigned when Pacheco took the reins on the formation of the new cabinet. In Nov., 1847, he became Minister of Trade and of Public Instruction. In 1849-50 he was Minister of Finance; and in 1851, after the resignation of the duke of Valentia (Narvaez), he was charged with the formation of a cabinet. In the spring of 1853 his cabinet was succeeded by that of Gen. Lersundi. The repressive measures adopted by Bravo-Murillo and his successors led to the revolution of 1854, and the victory of Gens. Espartero and O'Donnell. Obliged to quit Spain, he did not re-enter it until 1856, and has since filled several high diplomatic posts.

BRAY, Mrs. Anna Eliza, authoress, the daughter of John Kempe, Esq., a gentleman of Cornish extraction, is a thorough proficient in all feminine accomplishments, and an earnest and devoted student of the fine arts, her taste for which led to her introduction to Mr. Stothard, the painter, who directed her artistic studies, and to whose accomplished son, Mr. Charles Stothard, she was married in 1818. Soon after their marriage she went with him to France, where he completed a series of drawings of the Bayeux tapestry for the Antiquarian Society, to which he was historical draughtsman; and she accompanied him whilst making further researches in Normandy and Brittany. A series of letters addressed by Mrs. Stothard to her mother during this journey, with numerous illustrations from her own and her husband's pencils were published on her return. In 1820 they made another tour through the picturesque old towns of Flanders, and in 1821 Mr. Stothard was accidentally killed whilst executing a drawing from part of a church in Devonshire for "The Monumental Effigies of Great Britain," a work which his widow afterwards completed by the help of her brother, Mr. Kempe, who finished the letter-press. Mrs. Stothard's "Memoirs" of her husband, published in 1823, received high commendation from Southey, Beckford, and Sir Walter Scott. Soon afterwards she took up her residence in Devonshire, and was married to the Rev. Edward Atkyns Bray, vicar of Tavistock, the author of theological and other works. In 1826 she published "De Foix," a romance, illustrative of the habits and manners of the fourteenth century, followed, in 1828, by "The White Hoods," a novel descriptive of the troublous times of civil war between the nobles and citizens of Flanders. Only eight months later appeared "The Protestant," a tale of the reign of Queen Mary. Mrs.

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Bray's next work, "Fitz of Fitzford," a legend of Devonshire, was her first attempt to open out a new path in fiction, by taking local names and traditions as a basis for her imagination to work upon. In another novel, "The Talba; or, the Moor of Portugal," she relinquished this plan, but resumed it again in "Warleigh; or, the Fatal Oak," and in "Trelawny of Trelawne." In 1836 appeared "The Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy," a descriptive work, which originated in a suggestion from Robert Southey. It was followed by "Trials of the Heart," "The Mountains and Lakes of Switzerland," "Henry de Pomeroy," a legend of Cornwall and Devon, "Courtenay of Walreddon," and an edition of the "Fables and Poems of Mary Colling," with a Memoir of that remarkable poetess of humble life. A uniform edition of Mrs. Bray's works, in ten volumes, was published in 1844 by Messrs. Longman. This authoress published "Trials of Domestic Life," a beautifully-illustrated "Life of Thomas Stothard, R.A.," in 1851, "A Peep at the Pixies," a pleasant contribution to the Christmas gift-books of the same year, and "Handel, his Life, Personal and Professional, with Thoughts on Sacred Music," in 1857. Left a widow in 1857, she in 1859 published Mr. Bray's "Poetical Remains," with a memoir, followed in 1860 with a selection from his sermons. It is understood that Mrs. Bray has in contemplation to reprint her "Trials of Domestic Life," and that she is engaged upon another work designed to illustrate the scenery, legendary lore, and fairy superstitions of Cornwall.

BRAZIL, Emperor of, Dom Pedro II., de Alcantara, born Dec. 2, 1825, the son of Dom Pedro I., of Braganza and Bourbon, and of Leopoldina, archduchess of Austria, is the legitimate descendant of the three great royal houses in Europe—Braganza, Bourbon, and Habsburg, and was proclaimed upon the abdication of his father, in April, 1831, at the age of five years and some months. The government was at first administered by a Council of Regency, and afterwards by one regent; and so truly had statesmen of every political shade the good of their country and the rights of the prince at heart, that during the critical period, from 1831 to 1835, Brazil preserved its constitution. The young emperor was educated with great care; his two sisters—Donna Januaria, married to the count of Aquila, brother of the king of Naples; and Donna Francisca, married to the prince de Joinville—shared with equal ardour their brother's varied studies. In July, 1840, Dom Pedro II.—although he had not attained his majority—was declared of age by the Chambers, and assumed the sovereign power when not quite fifteen. In 1843 his imperial majesty was married to the Princess Theresa Christina Maria, sister of Francis I., late king of Naples; from which union were born two princes, who died young, and two princesses. Dom Pedro is an expert horseman, and delights in athletic exercises. When at Rio he is constantly in public, receives twice a week his subjects and foreigners, is very courteous in his manners, and writes and speaks fluently English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. He is strongly attached to literature, and liberally patronizes industrial enterprises, by encouraging public works and perfecting the navigation of rivers. The crowning point of his policy has been his bold attack on the national prejudice of the necessity of employing black slaves, which he has entirely overcome. The policy of the emperor and of the Brazilian Chambers was not only to decree the suppression of the traffic, but to open up to agriculturists new ways and means by which they might dispense with black labourers. This was done by attracting European colonists to Brazil, by encouraging the settlement of small colonies; and the planters and landed proprietors throughout the empire now prefer free to slave labour. The aid which he afforded to General Ur-

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quiza contributed greatly to the overthrow of Rosas, and the fruits of this intervention were an aggrandizement of territory, and the free navigation of the Plate river, which have contributed greatly to the prosperity of the Brazils. The firm and judicious attitude he assumed in 1862, in the quarrel which broke out between his Government and that of Great Britain, which was settled in his favour by the arbitration of the King of the Belgians, tended greatly to consolidate his power.

BRECHIN (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Alexander Penrose Forbes, D.C.L., second son of the late Lord Medwyn, a Scottish judge of Session, born at Edinburgh in 1817, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he obtained the Boden Sanscrit Scholarship in 1841, and graduated B.A. in 1844. He was soon afterwards ordained, and in 1847, on the death of Bishop Moir, was consecrated Bishop of Brechin, in Scotland, when he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. He is the author of numerous devotional works, based on the writings of the early Fathers of the Church; including Commentaries on the Canticles, the Litany, the Seven Penitential Psalms, and the Te Deum; an Explanation of the Nicene Creed, and sundry outlines of sermons.

BRECKINRIDGE, John C., born near Lexington, Kentucky, Jan. 21, 1821, was educated at Danville, and studied law at the Transylvania Institute, in the same state. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, in 1847, he volunteered for military service, and was chosen major in a regiment of Kentucky volunteers. During this service in Mexico, he acted as counsel for Col. Pillow, in reference to the charges brought against him and against Generals Scott and Worth. On his return he was elected to the Kentucky House of Representatives. In 1851, after a sharp contest with his antagonist, Gen. Leslie Combs, he was returned to Congress, and was re-elected after a fiercer struggle, in 1853. On the accession of President Pierce to office, Mr. Breckinridge was offered the post of Ambassador to Spain, which he declined, and it was filled by Mr. Soulé. At the election of 1856, Mr. Breckinridge was returned as Vice-President, with Mr. Buchanan President. Mr. Breckinridge addressed a large audience at Louisville, April 20, 1861, denouncing President Lincoln's demand for 75,000 volunteers as illegal, and advising the call of a State Convention to protest against the war, and in case that should fail, recommending Kentucky to unite her fortunes with the South. Mr. Breckinridge took his seat in the United States' Senate as Senator from Kentucky, and opposed every measure for the suppression of the Confederates, which cause he soon afterwards openly joined. A manifesto to the people of Kentucky, dated Bowling Green, Oct. 8, declared the Union dissolved. He was indicted by the grand jury of Frankfort, Kentucky, Nov. 6, for high treason, and formally expelled from the United States' Senate, Dec. 4. He was appointed a Major-General in the Confederate army, Aug 5, 1862, and led the troops in an attack on the Union army, under Gen. Thomas Williams, at Baton Rouge, driving them from their position. Soon after, however, the Confederates were compelled to retreat. He was defeated at the battle of Murfreesburgh, Jan. 2, 1863, and relieved by Gen. Bragg in consequence. In Nov., 1863, he returned to duty, and commanded a corps in the battle of Chattanooga, on the 24th and 25th of that month. In March, 1864, he commanded in West Virginia, and in operations before Richmond. He was appointed Secretary of War of the Confederacy, in Feb., 1865, and in June he escaped from the country to Cuba, and proceeded thence to England. Mr. Breckinridge has since remained in exile.

BRETON DE LOS HERREROS, Don Manuel, poet, born Dec. 19, 1800, at Quel, in the province of Logrono, Spain, served in the army from 1814 to 1822, and afterwards held several situations under Government. At the

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age of seventeen he wrote "A la Vejez Viruelas," a comedy, which was performed with success. Since that period he has composed a very large number of plays, some original, and others either translations or adaptations; "Poesias Sueltas" (1831); "La Desvergüenza," a humorous poem (1858), and numerous volumes of satirical works.

BREWER, THE REV. JAMES SHERREN, M.A., Professor of English Literature in King's College, and Preacher at the Rolls Chapel, born in 1810, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, taking first-class honours in classics, and was in 1841 appointed to the Professorship. He is the editor of "Field on the Church," and of an edition of the "Nicomachean Ethics" of Aristotle, with English notes, which is used as a text-book at Oxford.

BREWSTER, THE RIGHT HON. ABRAHAM, son of the late W. B. Brewster, Esq., of the county of Wicklow, was born in 1796. Having received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, he was called to the Irish bar in 1819, and obtained a silk gown in 1835. Having been legal adviser to several lords-lieutenant in succession, he was Solicitor-General for Ireland from Feb. to June, 1846, and appointed Attorney-General and sworn member of the Privy Council in 1853. He retired in 1855. On the resignation of Lord Chancellor Blackburne, in March, 1867, he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

BREWSTER, SIR DAVID, LL.D., K.H., born at Jedburgh, Dec. 11, 1781, was educated for the Church of Scotland, of which he became a licentiate; and in 1800 received the honorary degree of M.A. from the University of Edinburgh. While studying there, Mr. Brewster enjoyed the friendship of Robison, who filled the chair of Natural Philosophy; of Playfair, Professor of Mathematics; and of Dugald Stewart, Professor of Moral Philosophy. In 1808 he undertook the editorship of the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," which was not finished till 1830. In 1807 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen, and subsequently the degrees of A.M. from Cambridge and of D.C.L. from Oxford and Durham. In 1808 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and after filling the offices of Secretary and Vice-President, was elected President in 1864. Between 1801 and 1812, Dr. Brewster devoted his attention chiefly to the study of optics, and the results were published in 1813 in a "Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments." In 1811, while writing the article "Burning Instruments," in the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," he was led (from a proposal of Buffon) to suggest the construction of a lens out of zones of glass, each of which might be built up of several circular segments, and to propose its application to an apparatus consisting of lenses and mirrors, by which the whole light of the sun could be collected into a burning focus, or the light of a luminous focus condensed into a parallel beam of light. This beautiful invention, now in use in every new lighthouse in Great Britain and the Colonies, was afterwards more fully developed by him in the "Edinburgh Transactions." In 1815 Dr. Brewster received the Copley medal of the Royal Society for his discovery of the law of the polarization of light by reflexion, and soon after was admitted a Fellow of that body. In 1816 the Institute of France adjudged to him half of the prize of 3,000 francs, awarded for the most important discoveries made in Europe, in any branch of science, during the two preceding years; and in 1819 Dr. Brewster received from the Royal Society the Rumford gold and silver medals, the Royal gold and silver medals, for his discoveries on the polarization of light, and from the Royal Society of Edinburgh the Keith prize twice, for his discovery of two new fluids in minerals and his analysis of solar light. In 1816 he invented the kaleidoscope, the patent right of which was evaded, so that the inventor gained little beyond fame, though the

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large sale of the instrument must have produced considerable profit. He is the inventor of the lenticular stereoscope, now in universal use. In 1819, in conjunction with Professor Jameson, he established the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal," and afterwards commenced the "Edinburgh Journal of Science," of which sixteen volumes appeared. In 1825 the Institute of France elected Dr. Brewster a corresponding member; and he has received the same honour from the Royal Academies of Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Belgium, and the United States. In 1831 Sir D. Brewster proposed the scientific meeting at York which led to the establishment of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; he in 1831 received the decoration of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and in 1832 the honour of knighthood from William IV. In 1838 he was nominated by the Crown Principal of the United Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, St. Andrews, and in 1859 he was appointed Principal of the University of Edinburgh by the unanimous vote of the Lord Provost, magistrates, and council of the city. Sir David Brewster has edited and written various works, besides contributing largely to the *Edinburgh*, the *Quarterly*, and the *North British Reviews*, the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Royal Irish Academy, Transactions of the British Association, and other scientific societies. Among his more popular works are a "Treatise on the Kaleidoscope," a "Treatise on the Stereoscope," a "Treatise on Optics," "Letters on Natural Magic," "The Martyrs of Science," and "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir Isaac Newton." He wrote "More Worlds than One," in reply to Professor Whewell's "Plurality of Worlds." In Jan., 1849, Sir David was elected one of the eight foreign associate members of the Academy of Sciences in the Imperial Institute of France, vacant by the death of the celebrated chemist, M. Berzelius. Sir David received from the late king of Prussia the Prussian Order of Merit, founded by Frederick the Great; and in 1855 the emperor of France conferred upon him the decoration of an Officer of the Legion of Honour.

BRIGHT, Sir Charles Tilston, Knt., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., civil engineer, the son of Brailsford Bright, Esq., born in 1832, commenced the active business of his profession in 1850, and in 1853, as engineer to the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company, was immediately concerned in the union of Great Britain with Ireland by submarine telegraph. In 1856 he was one of four original projectors of a line of telegraph between the west coast of Ireland and America, which work, as engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, he accomplished in Aug., 1858, when he received the honour of knighthood from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Several messages were transmitted between London and New York and other places; amongst them congratulatory addresses between her Majesty and the President of the United States, and orders countermanding the despatch of two regiments from Canada to India, by which the country saved upwards of £50,000. The line, however, ceased to work a few weeks afterwards. Sir C. Bright was returned for Greenwich at the general election of 1865.

BRIGHT, John, Esq., M.P., the son of Jacob Bright, Esq., of Greenbank, near Rochdale, born in 1811, is a partner in the firm of John Bright and Brothers, cotton-spinners and manufacturers, of Rochdale. Though he had taken part in the Reform agitation of 1831–2, Mr. Bright first distinguished himself in political life by becoming in 1839 one of the earliest members of the Anti-Corn-Law League, which grew out of an association formed in 1838 to obtain the repeal of the Corn Laws. In April, 1843, he unsuccessfully contested the representation of the city of Durham, for which, however, he was returned

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in July following; and he continued to sit for Durham until 1847, when he was returned for Manchester. He made his maiden speech in Parliament on Mr. Ewart's motion for extending the principles of free trade, Aug. 7, 1843. During the interval between his election for Manchester and the accession of the first Derby ministry to power, Mr. Bright's activity in Parliament and on the platform was varied and continuous. In the House of Commons, he proposed to apply the remedy of free trade in land to the state of things which produced the Irish famine. He appealed, unsuccessfully, for the dispatch of a royal commission to investigate the condition of India; and in 1849 he was appointed one of the members of the celebrated select committee of the House of Commons on official salaries. In the Legislature and in the provinces, especially at Manchester, he co-operated with Mr. Cobden in the movement which the latter sought to create in favour of financial reform, mainly with a view to the reduction of our naval and military establishments. In 1851 he voted with those who attempted to censure Lord Palmerston in the Pacifico affair; and in 1852 he took a prominent part in the welcome given to Kossuth by the advanced Liberals of Lancashire. On the formation of the first Derby ministry, Mr. Bright aided in that temporary reorganization of the Anti-Corn-Law League, which the acceptance of free trade by the new government afterwards rendered unnecessary. He was re-elected for Manchester, after a contest, at the general election of 1852. With the accession of Lord Aberdeen's ministry to power began the discussion of the Eastern question, his share in which alienated from Mr. Bright many of his former supporters. Mr. Bright denounced the policy of the Russian war with energy; but his protests against it were stopped by an attack of severe illness, and just as the war had been brought to a close, Mr. Bright was compelled to forego all public action. The news of the defeat of Lord Palmerston, on the Canton question, reached him while in Italy, in March, 1857. Although he had necessarily taken no personal part in the debate or division which produced Lord Palmerston's appeal to the country, yet he expressed his entire approval of the vote of censure which had been proposed by Mr. Cobden and seconded by Mr. Milner Gibson. At the general election that ensued, Manchester rejected both Mr. Bright and Mr. Milner Gibson by large majorities. A few months afterwards, the death of Mr. Muntz caused a vacancy in the representation of Birmingham; the constituency invited Mr. Bright to become a candidate, and he was elected in Aug., 1857. Since that time his name has been mainly identified with a scheme for the reform of the electoral representation, by a wide extension of the suffrage and a more equal distribution of the seats with reference to population, and alterations in the law of entail. He was an uncompromising advocate of the North during the civil war in America, and since the close of the struggle has renewed the agitation for reform. He visited Ireland, and he was entertained at a banquet in Dublin, Oct. 30, 1866, but his reception in the sister island was not so enthusiastic as its promoters anticipated.

BRISBANE (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Edward Wyndham Tufnell, D.D., was appointed to this see in Queensland in 1859.

BRISTOW, Henry William, only son of Major-Gen. Henry Bristow, born in 1817, was educated at King's College, London, where in 1840–41 he obtained certificates of honour of the second and third years in the department of civil engineering and science applied to the arts and manufactures. He was appointed Assistant Geologist on the Ordnance Geological Survey in 1842; elected a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1843, promoted to the rank of Geologist on the Geological Survey of Great Britain, under the department of Woods, &c., trans-

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ferred to the department of Science and Art in 1847, elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1862, and an Honorary Fellow of King's College, London, in 1863. He is the author of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Minerals in the Museum of King's College, London; of a portion of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Rock Specimens in the Museum of Practical Geology, London; of articles on Minerals and Rocks in "Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines," third edition; of "Memoirs on the Geology of the Isle of Wight," of "A Memoir on the Geology of parts of Hants and Berks," comprised in Map 12 of the Geological Survey; of various maps, sections, and of other publications of the Geological Survey; of a "Glossary of Mineralogy" (1861); and of the articles on Mineralogy in Brande's "Dictionary of Literature, Science, and Art," 4th edition.

BRODIE, Sir Benjamin Collins, Bart., eldest son of the late Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Bart., the eminent surgeon, born in 1817, was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and M.A. in 1842. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford.

BROGLIE (Duke of), Achille-Charles-Léonce-Victor, statesman, member of the Institute, born Dec. 1, 1785, was educated under the direction of his stepfather, M. d'Argenson, and soon after entered upon administrative and diplomatic functions. He was charged with different missions in Illyria, Spain, Warsaw, and in the suite of the Abbé de Pradt, in 1812–3, at the Congress of Prague. After the Restoration he was made a peer by Louis XVIII., and in this capacity sat in judgment on Marshal Ney. He spoke strongly in favour of this illustrious man, and was in the minority who voted against putting him to death. He married the daughter of Madame de Stael, who had then just written her frank and powerful work on the French Revolution. Though his wife was a zealous Protestant, and the duke as zealous a Roman Catholic, they lived happily together until her death in 1838. His first political acts necessarily threw him into the opposition. He supported, against the various ministers of the Restoration, different measures of reform, and advocated with great eloquence freedom of discussion and freedom of the press. In a multiplicity of questions he showed himself a good economist and jurist, while the sincerity of his convictions and the vigour of his logic, joined to a certain sharp irony, established his reputation as an orator. In 1828 he founded the *Revue Française*, to which he contributed several articles anonymously. The revolution of July made M. de Broglie a *doctrinaire* throughout the whole of the reign of Louis Philippe. He did not fear liberty, but he was afraid of the democratic tendencies which the revolution had encouraged. He acted for a few days as Minister of the Interior, and yielded his position to his friend M. Guizot, a bolder organ of his own ideas, contenting himself with the portfolio of Public Instruction in the first ministerial combination attempted by the new king. Both men were obliged to give way to the Lafitte ministry, then better suited to the temper of the times. Associated with M. Guizot, M. Thiers, and Marshal Gérard, he formed, Oct. 11, 1832, a ministry that had a longer existence than most of those which held office under Louis Philippe, and in this cabinet he had the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. His principal act in that capacity was the arrangement with England for the suppression of the slave trade. He retired from the ministry April 4, 1834, in consequence of the rejection of the law on the American indemnity, but was recalled by the king the month after to the same portfolio, and with the title of President of the Council. It was under his presidency that the famous laws respecting the press, called the Laws of September (1835), so contrary to the principles he had maintained on this subject under the Restoration, were passed.

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In 1836 he retired finally from office, on account of an adverse vote of the Chamber, and thus caused the dissolution of the ministry. M. de Broglie withstood every solicitation to take office again. With regret he saw the destruction of the royalty he had assisted in founding in the revolution of Feb., 1848. For a time he was silent, but after the election of Louis Napoleon, he entered the Legislative Assembly, and proposed the law for a revisal of the constitution, in the hope of reopening the door to a monarchy more in harmony with his choice. The *coup d'état* brought about an order of things he never expected, and he has since lived in retirement. In 1856 he was admitted into the French Academy. His election was viewed as a political triumph, as he had no literary claim to distinction. M. de Broglie, in June, 1861, prosecuted the prefect of police for the illegal seizure of a work on which he had long been occupied: "Considerations on the Government of France," but which was not intended for publication. He succeeded in recovering the greater portion of the copies which had been seized at his printer's, who, in presence of M. de Persigny's harsh construction of the laws on the press, was not sorry to be rid of such perilous matter.

BROMBY, Dr. (*See* Tasmania, Bishop of.)

BRONGNIART, Adolphe-Théodore, botanist and member of the Institute, born at Paris, Jan. 14, 1801, is the son of Alexander Brongniart, the celebrated naturalist, who died in 1847. He early devoted himself to the study of the natural sciences, especially to that of botany, selecting cryptogamous plants for particular notice. In 1825 he published a "Classification des Champignons," and in 1828 presented to the Institute the first portions of his "Histoire des Végétaux fossiles, ou Recherches botaniques et géologiques sur les végétaux renfermés dans les diverses couches du globe." The publication of this valuable work was stopped in consequence of the ill-health of M. Brongniart. In 1834 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in place of M. Desfontaines. M. Brongniart, who is a doctor in medicine, has been Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology in the Museum of Natural History since 1833, and Inspector-General of the University for the sciences since 1852. He was created an Officer of the Legion of Honour, May 6, 1846; is one of the principal founders of, and contributors to, the "Annales des Sciences naturelles;" wrote the botanical portion of the "Voyage de la Coquille" in 1831, and published "Énumération des Genres de Plantes cultivées au Muséum d'Histoire naturelle" in 1843.

BRONN, Henry George, naturalist, was born March 3, 1800, at Giegelheim, and educated at the University of Heidelberg, where he commenced a course of lectures on the physical and industrial sciences in 1828; was nominated Professor in 1833, and appointed to the Lectureship on Zoology in succession to Léonhard. Amongst his various scientific works may be named "A System of Antediluvian Conchytes" (1827), and "A System of Antediluvian Zoophytes." On his return from visiting Southern Europe and Italy (1824-7), he published the "Results of his Journey" (1825-30). His "Lethæa Geognostica," an important geological work, appeared in 1834; "History of Nature" in 1841-9, and his "Universal Zoology" in 1850.

BROOKE, Sir James, K.C.B., descended from an ancient Somersetshire family, was born April 29, 1803, and educated at the Grammar School, Norwich. He obtained a commission in the Indian army, and saw some active service in the Burmese war. Returning to England on furlough on account of a wound he had received in the lungs, he continued for a long time in a very precarious state, and on recovery he was prevented by an accident from resuming service in India. He sailed up the Mediter-

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ranean in a yacht, visited several cities of Asia Minor, and devoted some time to examining the plains of Troy. In 1830 he set sail for China, and in his passage through the Eastern Archipelago saw enough to convince him that if the island of Borneo were acquired, it might be made a powerful and wealthy dependency of the British crown. On his return from China, he undertook an expedition at his own cost to Borneo, where he assisted the Malay ruler, Mudah Hassim, in suppressing an insurrection. Becoming Rajah of Sarawâk, he exerted himself in suppressing piracy, in facilitating European commerce, and in introducing civilization among the Dyak tribes. When the British Government took possession of the island of Labuan, in Dec., 1847, Mr. Brooke was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and was created an honorary D.C.L. Oxford, and a K.C.B. (civil division) in the following year. He exercised authority at Labuan till Feb., 1856, acting also as commissioner and consul-general to the sultan and independent chiefs of Borneo. Sir James Brooke has been the pioneer of English civilization and commerce in the Eastern seas. A writer in the *Times* has shown "how he gradually extended his influence and authority until he became the petty ruler and prince, and practically the king of the settlement of Sarawâk, on the coast of Borneo, and how he diffused through the Eastern tribes a reverence and respect for the English name: these are facts which admit of no dispute. The administration of the province was soon ceded into his hands, and the private gentleman became in all but name a king. When the government was intrusted to him, he resolved to try an experiment which had never yet been tried. He, a European, resolved to govern these Asiatics not only for themselves but by themselves. It was not as in Paraguay, where the Jesuits dealt with the natives as Highland shepherds deal with their flocks and herds; nor as in Mexico and Peru where the Spaniards used their right of conquest even to the extermination of the conquered. There is no instance in ancient or modern history of such an experiment as that which has hitherto been worked out successfully by Sir James Brooke in Borneo. The province of Sarawâk is governed by a native council, for the benefit of the native inhabitants. The European ruler advises and guides, but he does not govern or direct. As far as depends upon Rajah Brooke, the country is as purely in the enjoyment of freedom as the British islands." When England became involved in hostilities with China, the house, mines, and other property, including a valuable library, at Sarawâk, belonging to Sir James Brooke, were seized by the Chinese, and the rajah had to run for his life. He returned to England in 1858, but soon after his arrival was for the time incapacitated for all active exertion by a paralytic stroke, the second from which he had suffered. A public meeting was held in London, and a large collection was made among his friends and admirers, in some measure to repair his losses in the East; and with the fund thus raised an estate was purchased in Devonshire. In the autumn of 1861 Sir James Brooke returned, accompanied by Mr. Spenser St. John, to Borneo, for the purpose of suppressing a dangerous rebellion which had broken out on the north-west coast. This having been accomplished, Sir James returned home, but was again almost immediately called out to Borneo by fresh complications in the government. These having been happily settled, and the country in consequence becoming prosperous, the independence of Sarawâk was recognized by England,—a consummation for which Sir James Brooke had been toiling for many years; and a British consul having been accredited to Sir James Brooke's Government, his authority may be said to be placed on a firm basis.

BROOKS, CHARLES SHIRLEY, author, was born in 1815. Originally intended for the profession of the law,

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he went through the usual studies, and passed a distinguished examination before the incorporated Law Society. Having a preference for literature, Mr. Brooks applied himself to dramatic composition and journalism, and met with success, which decided his subsequent career. He produced a series of dramas at the Haymarket, Lyceum, and Olympic theatres, the best of which are "Our New Governess," an amusing two-act comedy, instinct with fun and character, and which has frequently been revived; "Honours and Tricks," a three-act comedy of wit and intrigue; and "The Creole," a drama of strong interest, based on a story of slavery in Mauritius. Mr. Brooks became the writer of the Parliamentary Summary for the *Morning Chronicle*, and occupied a seat in the reporters' gallery in the House of Commons for five sessions. During the intervals of this engagement he visited Russia, Syria, and Egypt, as the special commissioner despatched by the *Chronicle* in the prosecution of its inquiries into foreign as well as British "Labour and the Poor." His letters appeared in that journal, and some have been reprinted under the title of "The Russians of the South." Mr. Brooks has written several novels, the best known being "Aspen Court," "The Gordian Knot," "The Silver Cord," and "Sooner or Later." He has acquired considerable reputation as a lecturer, is one of the oldest and most constant contributors to *Punch*, and of the political articles to the *Illustrated London News*.

BROTHERTON, General Sir Thomas William, G.C.B., entered the army as ensign, Jan. 24, 1800, became Lieut. and Capt. July 27, 1801, in which year he served under Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt. Under Lord Cathcart he served in Germany in 1805, and in Portugal, Spain, and France during the whole of the Peninsular war from 1808 to 1814, and has received the war medal with eight clasps for the battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onoro, Salamanca (wounded), Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nive, in which last he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was present at all the cavalry affairs and skirmishes in which his regiment, the 14th Light Dragoons, was engaged, and was at the action on the Coa, having been wounded several times in these skirmishes. He became Major-General Nov. 23, 1841; Lieut.-General, Nov. 11, 1851; General, April 1, 1860, and Colonel of the 1st Dragoon Guards, July 17, 1859. He received the honour of Knighthood in 1861.

BROUGHAM and VAUX (Lord), Henry Brougham, F.R.S., &c., the eldest son of the late Henry Brougham, Esq., of Scales Hall, Cumberland, and Brougham Hall, Westmorland, by Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. James Syme, maternal niece of the historian Robertson, was born in St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, Sep. 19, 1779. His education commenced at the High School, Edinburgh, under Mr. Luke Fraser, and was continued under Dr. Adam, author of the celebrated treatise on "Roman Antiquities;" and from the High School he passed, in due course, to the University of Edinburgh, where he was a pupil of Dugald Stewart, Black, Robinson, and of other well-known professors. It was by his aptness for mathematical and physical science that he first distinguished himself, his earliest published production being a paper on the refraction and reflection of light, which was printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society for 1798. It was followed by another paper on the same subject, published in the Transactions in 1799, and by a third paper, printed in the same year, entitled "General Theorems, being chiefly Porisms in the higher Geometry." Still the early bent of his taste was for the Bar, and accordingly, after a lengthened tour in Prussia and Holland (in which he was accompanied by the late Lord Stuart de Rothesay), he was admitted an Advocate at the Scottish Bar in 1800. Residing at Edinburgh, he took a prominent part in the debates

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of the Speculative Society there, was one of the chief writers in the *Edinburgh Review* when it was first established, and contributed to it regularly *till* 1828. In 1803, when only twenty-four years of age, he published his "Inquiry into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers," a work of vast research, and of great breadth and comprehensiveness of view for so young a man. In 1804 Mr. Brougham determined to exchange the Scottish for the English Bar, and took up his residence in London. In 1808 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and commenced practice as a barrister in the King's Bench and on the Northern circuit. The first occasion on which he came prominently before the public was his advocacy of the cause of the merchants of Liverpool, London, and Manchester, who complained of the injury done to their trade by the operation of the famous Orders in Council, issued against the Berlin and Milan decrees. Though unsuccessful in obtaining the repeal of the orders in question, he added considerably to his reputation as an advocate, and was soon afterwards returned to Parliament as member for Camelford, a pocket borough in the patronage of the late duke of Cleveland, then earl of Darlington. He made his first speech in the House of Commons, March 5, 1810, in the debate on Mr. Whitbread's motion of censure on the earl of Chatham for privately transmitting to the king his narrative of the expedition to the Scheldt. The speech was good, and even eloquent, but it gave little promise of his subsequent achievements, which placed him in the foremost rank of parliamentary orators. It would be impossible to give anything like a complete account of the political career of Mr. Brougham whilst he held a seat in the House of Commons. It will be sufficient to say that, after the close of the war in 1815, the attention of the Government and of the people was alike turned to domestic affairs and matters of internal regulation; and that to the discussion of these subjects Mr. Brougham brought a well-informed and versatile mind, an enlightened philanthropy, liberal opinions, and a burning zeal against tyranny, wrong, and oppression. His efforts for the abolition of flogging in the army, the repeal of Roman Catholic disabilities, reform in the government of India, the spread of education, the improvement of prison management, the abolition of slavery, law reform, and the independence of the public press, will never be forgotten. Mr. Brougham remained out of Parliament from 1812 to 1816, when he was returned for the borough of Winchilsea (since disfranchised) by the influence of his old friend and patron the earl of Darlington, and he continued to represent that constituency until early in 1830, when he resigned his seat, and was immediately elected member for Knaresborough. During this time he spoke much and often on the reduction of taxation, the repeal of the property tax, and other kindred subjects, and in 1818 obtained a parliamentary committee for inquiry into abuses connected with the educational foundations of the United Kingdom, the commencement of the movement in favour of popular education. In 1820 and 1821 he was engaged professionally in Westminster Hall as Attorney-General to Queen Caroline, whose cause he advocated successfully against George IV. with something more than the zeal of a common advocate, and his eloquence had a wonderful effect in securing on her behalf, as a woman and a wife, the sympathy of the public. In 1825 Mr. Brougham was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, as a mark of appreciation of his zeal in the cause of education, and of his efforts in founding mechanics' institutes in conjunction with the late Dr. Birkbeck. In 1827 he laid the foundation of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, of which he was the first president. The first publication of this society was Mr. Brougham's discourse "On the Objects, Pleasures, and Advan-

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tages of Science." In August, 1830, Mr. Brougham was chosen to represent the county of York, and became the acknowledged champion of the cause of Parliamentary Reform. A day had been actually fixed for his motion on the subject, when the duke of Wellington sent in his resignation to the king, and Earl Grey was appointed Premier in his place. The chancellorship in the new administration was intrusted to Mr. Brougham, who was at the same time raised to the peerage as Lord Brougham and Vaux. From Nov., 1830, to Nov., 1834, Lord Brougham thoroughly identified himself with the policy pursued by Lord Grey, and afterwards by his successor, Lord Melbourne; and the defence and support of the Reform Bill in the Upper House devolved almost entirely upon his lordship, who has thus summed up the series of measures carried into effect during these few years: — "The abolition of slavery in all our colonies; the opening of the East-India trade, and the destruction of the Company's monopoly; the amendment of the criminal law; vast improvements in the whole municipal jurisprudence, both as regards law and equity; the settlement of the Bank charter; the total reform of the Scotch municipal corporations; the entire alteration of the poor-laws; and an ample commencement made in reforming the Irish Church, by the abolition of ten bishoprics." In Nov., 1834, Sir Robert Peel assumed the reins of government, and Lord Brougham resigned office with his colleagues. Lord Melbourne returned to power in April, 1835; but Lord Brougham was not reappointed to the chancellorship. An explanation of the reason of his exclusion must be left for the future biographer and historian. Since that time his lordship has continued to hold an independent position in the Upper House, freely criticising the political measures of Whig and Tory governments alike, but paying constant and careful attention to the legal business of the House as one of the "law lords." In 1848 his lordship, who had previously purchased an estate at Cannes, in the south of France, proposed to the newly-established French republic to be naturalized as a citizen in that country; but, in reply to his application, he was informed by M. Marrast that his wish could be carried out only on his ceasing to be an English peer. During the period which has elapsed since his release from the duties of the senate and the forum, Lord Brougham has contributed largely to modern literature. In 1838 he published the collected edition of his speeches, with notes and introductions, and a discourse on the eloquence of the ancients. He has edited Paley's "Natural Theology," and written "Dissertations on subjects of Science connected with Natural Theology." In 1839 appeared the first of his "Historic Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the reign of George III.," a work which he completed in 1843. "Lives of Men of Art and Science," belonging to the same period, appeared in 1845. He edited the speech of Demosthenes de Coronâ. A new and complete edition of Lord Brougham's works, including his "Political Philosophy," and other political and mathematical treatises, has been published under his own superintendence, by Messrs. Griffin & Co., of Glasgow. After the passing of the Reform Bill, and since his retirement from official life, Lord Brougham has exerted his energies in working out his favourite scheme of Law Amendment, and in the establishment of courts in which cheap justice might be dealt out to the middle and lower classes. So early, indeed, as June, 1830, he introduced into the House of Commons a measure, "the declared object of which," in the words of a contemporary memoir, "was to bring justice home to every man's door at all times of the year by the establishment of local courts. By this bill the law of arbitration was to be extended, a general local jurisdiction established,

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and courts of reconcilement were to be introduced." This measure, somewhat modified, is now seen in full operation in the County Courts. A succession of other bills for the reform of proceedings in bankruptcy were afterwards introduced by Lord Brougham, who, from his first entrance into the Upper House, "has laboured for the improvement of the law with a zeal approaching to enthusiasm." In 1850 Lord Brougham resumed his scientific researches, and communicated to the Royal Society a paper of "Experiments and Observations on the Properties of Light," which he followed up by further papers on the same subject in 1852 and 1853, in which he showed the principle upon which Newton established his theory of light to be inconclusive. In 1855 he published, in conjunction with E. J. Routh, Esq., an "Analytical View of Newton's Principia." He has since published a paper on the Integral Calculus, and has contributed further articles on light to the Transactions of the Institute of France, of which body he is a member, and before which he recently spoke in French on that subject. In 1819 Lord Brougham married Mary Anne, widow of John Spalding, and eldest daughter of Thomas Eden, deputy-auditor of Greenwich Hospital (brother of the late Lords Auckland and Henley), by whom he had an only daughter, who died young, Nov. 30, 1839. In 1860 he obtained a fresh patent of peerage, with remainder to his brother, Mr. William Brougham, and his issue male.

BROUGHTON, The Right Hon. Lord, G.C.B., F.R.S., better known by his former name of Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart., the eldest son of the late Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart., born near Bristol, June 27, 1786, was educated at Westminster and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1808. Whilst at Cambridge he became acquainted with Lord Byron, whom he accompanied in some of his travels in Greece, an account of which he subsequently published with his name, as well as notes on that poet's "Childe Harold." His return to Parliament was owing to the popularity which he gained by the publication of his "Letters to an Englishman," which were tinged with strong radical opinions, and caused him to be committed as a prisoner to Newgate. The public felt that he had been unfairly treated, and in 1820, soon after his release, he was enthusiastically returned for Westminster in the Liberal interest, and continued to represent that constituency until 1833, when he exchanged his post of Secretary at War under Earl Grey for the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, and failed to secure his re-election. In 1834 he was returned for Nottingham, which he represented till 1847, and he sat for Harwich for a few years previous to his elevation to the peerage as Lord Broughton, in 1851. He was Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests and President of the Board of Control under Lord Melbourne, and again held the latter office in the Russell administration of 1846-52. Lord Broughton, who married a daughter of the marquis of Tweeddale, has no issue male. He has not taken an active part in public affairs since his elevation to the Upper House. His lordship (who is a sleeping partner in Messrs. Whitbread's brewery) is the author of "Imitations and Translations from the Classics, with original Poems" (London, 1809), "Journey through Albania and other Provinces of Turkey with Lord Byron" (1812), "Last Reign of Napoleon" (1816), "Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold," and of numerous contributions to *Blackwood's* and *Fraser's Magazines*, the *Westminster Review*, and other periodicals.

BROWN, Ford Madox, a painter of the Pre-Raphaelite school, was born at Calais, of English parents, in 1821. Educated on the Continent, his earlier works bear the impress of its art. It was not till 1844 that he took a decided step as an exhibitor in England, by sending two cartoons to Westminster

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Hall. In the competition in 1845 he was unsuccessful, though Haydon, in his Diary, speaks of his fresco as "the finest specimen of that difficult method in the Hall." Shortly after this he visited Italy. In 1848 he sent his "Wicliff reading his Translation of the Scriptures" to the Free Exhibition, near Hyde Park, where, in 1849, he exhibited "King Lear," one of his most characteristic works. At the Royal Academy in 1851 he produced his large picture of "Chaucer at the Court of Edward the Third," which had been several years in progress. This picture, among those selected by Government for the Paris Exhibition of 1855, received the Liverpool prize of £50 in 1858. At the Royal Academy, in 1852, was first seen his picture of "Christ washing Peter's Feet," which received the Liverpool prize in 1856, and was among the Art Treasures at Manchester in 1857. After 1852, this artist, though exhibiting at times at Liverpool, Edinburgh, and other places, did not again come before the London public till 1865, when he opened an exhibition in Piccadilly of 50 pictures, and as many cartoons and sketches. Here for the first time were seen in the metropolis his pictures of "The Last of England," "The Autumn Afternoon," "Wilhelmus Conquistator," and "Work." The last-mentioned was longer in hand than any of his other productions, and is considered by the painter and his admirers his chief work. He has produced a biblical subject, entitled "The Coat of many colours," and "Cordelia's Portion," in a private collection at Manchester.

BROWN, Henry Kirke, sculptor, born at Leyden, Massachusetts, in 1814, received the education of a farmer's boy, working in summer and studying in winter. At eighteen he went to Boston, and studied portrait-painting. It was by chance that he became a sculptor; for, having modelled the head of a lady, merely for amusement, it was so much commended, that he resolved to pursue that branch of art. To obtain means to visit Italy, he became a railroad engineer in the state of Illinois; but he gained no money, and suffered in health. By the aid of friends, he was enabled to visit Italy, and after studying there for some time, he returned to the U. S., and settled at Brooklyn, where, having many commissions for monumental art, he perfected the casting of bronze, as a material better adapted to exposure than marble. Among his principal works in marble are the statue of "Hope," the bas-reliefs of the "Hyades" and "Pleiades," and "The Four Seasons;" besides busts of Bryant, Spenser, Nott, &c. In bronze he has executed a colossal statue of De Witt Clinton, "The Angel of Retribution," &c.

BROWN, The Rev. Hugh Stowell, born in Douglas, Isle of Man, in 1823, is the son of a clergyman of the Established Church, and nephew of the Rev. Hugh Stowell, of Manchester. He was educated partly at home and partly at the Douglas Grammar School, until he reached the age of fifteen, when he came to England to learn land-surveying. After spending about two years in mastering the drudgery and details of that business, his views underwent a change, and he repaired to Wolverton, for the purpose of learning the profession of an engineer. This occupation he followed until he came of age, and he drove a locomotive engine on the London and North-Western Railway for six months. It was his custom, after his day's work at Wolverton was done, to spend four or five hours in reading and in meditating on what he had read; and his first classical exercises were written with a piece of chalk inside the fire-box of a locomotive engine. Resolving to become a clergyman of the Church of England, he entered as a student at King's College, in his native town of Douglas, and studied there for three years. Doubts, however, came over his mind respecting the truth of the doctrines in the Liturgy and Occasional Services and Catechism of the Church of England. These doubts ultimately produced in

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his mind the conviction that the baptismal doctrines of the Establishment were at variance with Holy Scripture, and he accordingly became a member of the Baptist denomination. Having acted for a short time as a city missionary in Liverpool, he was appointed minister of Myrtle-street Chapel, in that city, in Jan., 1848, and soon became one of the recognized leaders of the Baptist body there. As a lecturer to the working classes, he is so successful that he collects an audience of between 2,000 and 3,000 artisans on Sunday afternoons, and from 15,000 to 25,000 copies of his lectures are sold.

BROWN, JOHN, M.D., son of the late Dr. Brown, of Edinburgh, born at Biggar, Lanarkshire, in Sep., 1810, was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh. He is M.D. of Edinburgh, F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E., &c., Assessor to the Rector of the University Court, has published two volumes of Essays on professional and other subjects, entitled "Horæ Subsecivæ," and is a contributor to the *North British Review*, *Good Words*, and the *Scotsman*. The story of a favourite dog, entitled "Rab and his Friends," reprinted from the "Horæ," has met with great success. Dr. Brown has also written some interesting chapters on "Our Dogs," and for these faithful companions of man has accomplished with his pen what Landseer has with his brush.

BROWN, THE REV. THOMAS RICHARD, M.A., son of the late Richard Brown, Esq., of Cambridge, born in 1791, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1814. Having been for some time in orders, he was appointed to the vicarage of Southwick, Northamptonshire, in 1834. He is the author of some learned works on the subject of the Hebrew language, including "An Analysis of the Chaldee Text of Daniel" (1838), "A Treatise on the English Terminations of Words" (1838), "Hebrew Hieroglyphs" 1840), "Etymological Dictionary" (1843), "Critical Notes on Sacred Scripture" (1848), "The Essentials of Sanscrit Grammar" (1851), "Interpretation Literal of the Chinese Radicals" (1853), "Hebrew Hieroglyphic Dictionary" (1858), "Scrap-Book of Original Pieces," containing the translation from the cuneiform "Inscriptio Persepolitana" of the procession and presents of Job to the Shah of Persia after his prosperity (single copy, 1858); Translation of the First Twenty Lines of the Enchorial Inscription, &c., on the Rosetta stone, and differing altogether from the translations before published. Of some of these works only two or three copies were printed. These works, with the exception of two, have been printed by their author.

BROWN, THE REV. WILLIAM HAIG, son of Thomas Brown, Esq., born at Bromley, Middlesex, in 1823, was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated in high honours in 1846, proceeded M.A. in 1849, and LL.D. in 1864. Having held for some time a Fellowship and Tutorship in his college and an Assistant-Mastership at Harrow, he became in 1857 Head Master of the Grammar School at Kensington, in connection with King's College, London, and was elected Head Master of Charterhouse School in 1863, on the retirement of the Rev. R. Elwyn.

BROWNE, DR. (*See* ELY, BISHOP OF.)

BROWNE, CHARLES THOMAS, was born in 1825, at Wellington, Somerset, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin. His first publication was a poem, which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* in Feb., 1844, entitled the "Tower of London," at first erroneously attributed to Mr. Thomas Roscoe. This was followed by "Irene," also a poetical work, under the *nom de plume* of "Alexander de Comyne." In 1850, Mr. Browne published, in his own name, a volume of poems entitled "Astrello, or the Prophet's Vision," and he has contributed extensively to periodical literature, besides publishing a "Life of Southey" in 1854, and a volume entitled "The United States, its Constitution and Powers,"

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in 1856. Since 1857 he has been exclusively engaged on the staff of a metropolitan daily paper.

BROWNE, FRANCES, was born Jan. 16, 1816, at Stranorlar, county Donegal, where her father was the village post-master. She lost her sight in infancy, but learned many of the lessons of her brothers and sisters, and ultimately mastered a considerable portion of Hume's "England," the "Universal History," some of Sir Walter Scott's novels, Pope's "Homer," and "Childe Harold." In 1840 she published "Songs of our Land" (first printed in the *Irish Penny Journal*), followed by contributions to the *Athenæum*, *Hood's Magazine*, the *Keepsake*, &c., and obtained from Sir Robert Peel a pension of £20 a year. In 1847 she removed from Ireland to Edinburgh: whilst there she contributed to *Chambers's Journal*, and published a volume of poems (which she dedicated to Sir R. Peel), as well as "Legends of Ulster," and a tale entitled "The Ericksons." In 1852 she removed to London, and has since contributed to the light literature of the day. In 1861 she published a kind of autobiography, under the title of "My Share of the World," and in 1865 a novel, called "The Hidden Sin."

BROWNE, COLONEL GORE, C.B., son of Robert Browne, Esq., of Morton House, Bucks, and brother of the Bishop of Ely, was born in 1807. Entering the army at sixteen, he served for many years with the 28th regiment, acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Nugent, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and was for some time Colonial Secretary. In 1836 Major Gore Browne exchanged into the 41st regiment, and served during the occupation of Afghanistan. After the massacre of our troops at the Khyber pass, the 41st joined Gen. England and advanced to the rescue of Gen. Nott and his troops. During that war, Major Browne held the command of the 41st, and also commanded the reserve at the disastrous battle of Hykulzie, and, by forming square when the van of the army had been broken, was enabled to repulse the enemy and cover the retreat. He held command of his regiment at the battles of Candahar, Ghuznee, Cabul, and during the march through the Khyber pass, where he commanded the rear, and under Gen. M'Gaskell at the storming of the hill fort at Istaliff, the most daring action during the war. Major Gore Browne's gallantry and humanity were praised in the general's despatches, which were quoted in both houses of Parliament, and for his services he obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy, and was made a C.B. On his return with his regiment from India, he exchanged into the 21st, which he commanded until made Governor of St. Helena, in 1851. From St. Helena he went, in 1854, to New Zealand. On the breaking out of the Maori war, in the last year of his government, Colonel Gore Browne showed a vigour which was denounced by some persons, but which was essential in resisting the land league and the Maori king movement. In 1861 Colonel Browne, having completed his term of office, was succeeded in the government of New Zealand by Sir George Grey, and he himself succeeded Sir Henry Young as Governor of Tasmania.

BROWNE, HABLOT KNIGHT, a comic designer, better known by his pseudonym of "Phiz," born about 1815, was educated at a private school, and at an early age began to draw caricatures with great spirit. In 1835 he succeeded the lamented artist Seymour as the illustrator of "Pickwick," and so happy and successful was the pencil of "Phiz," that he was engaged to illustrate, in the same comic vein, "Nicholas Nickleby," and most of Mr. Charles Dickens's other works of fiction. He has since, under the same signature, contributed graphic illustrations to the popular novels of Charles Lever, Ainsworth, Mayhew, &c., as well as to the Abbotsford edition of the "Waverley Novels," the "Illustrated Edition of Byron's Works," "H. B.'s Schoolboy Days," "Home Pictures," "Illustrations of

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the Five Senses," "The Adventures of Sir Guy de Guy," &c. Mr. Browne still contributes comic sketches to the illustrated serials of the day.

BROWNE, THE REV. HENRY, M.A., son of the late Rev. John Henry Browne, LL.B., rector of Crownthorpe, Norfolk, born in 1804, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained the Bell University Scholarship in 1823, and graduated B.A. 1826. Having held some smaller preferments, he was in 1842 appointed Principal of the Theological College at Chichester, which post he held till 1847, when he was made a prebendary of the cathedral, and examining chaplain to the bishop of the diocese, and in 1854 vicar of Pevensey. Mr. Browne is known as the author of "Ordo Sæclorum, a treatise on the Chronology of Holy Scripture" (1844); an "Examination of the Ancient Egyptian Chronographies," commenced 1852–3, in Arnold's "Theological Critic;" "Remarks on Mr. Greswell's Fasti Catholici;" critiques and essays which have appeared with his name in theological and other reviews, and articles in the last edition (1862–6) of Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature." To "The Library of the Fathers" Mr. Browne contributed some volumes of the works of St. Augustine and St. Chrysostom, and to the late Mr. T. K. Arnold's "School and College Series" several volumes of higher Greek and Latin classics, "Madvig's Greek Syntax," a "Hand-book of Hebrew Antiquities," &c., and a "Copious Phraseological English-Greek Lexicon," originally projected and begun by Mr. Arnold in connection with Dr. Frädersdorff.

BROWNE, THE VENERABLE ROBERT WILLIAM, M.A., Ph. D., F.G.S., the eldest son of William Browne, Esq., of Kennington, Surrey, born Nov. 12, 1809, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he was elected Scholar and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1831, taking double first-class honours. Having been tutor of his college, curate of St. Michael's, and select preacher in the University, he was appointed, in 1835, to the Professorship of Classical Literature in King's College, London; and in 1836 to the Assistant Preachership of Lincoln's Inn. In 1843 he was made Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield; in 1844, Senior Chaplain to the forces in London; in 1845, a Prebendary of St. Paul's; in 1854, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells; in 1860, Archdeacon of Bath and Rector of Weston-super-Mare; and in 1863, Canon of Wells. Archdeacon Browne is the author of "Histories of Greece and Rome" in Gleig's School Series, and of two elaborate "Histories of Greek and Roman Literature," for which the degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Heidelberg. He translated the Ethics of Aristotle, with an introductory essay and notes, for Bohn's Classical Series, and is the author of several smaller works and sermons. He is married to the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, Bart., niece of the late Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.

BROWNE, DR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER FRANCIS, commissioner in lunacy for Scotland, born near to Stirling, in 1805, studied medicine, with special reference to mental diseases, in Edinburgh, France, and Germany. In 1834 he was appointed Physician to the Montrose Lunatic Asylum; and, four years afterwards, to the Royal Crichton Institution, Dumfries, which appointment he held till 1857, when the Government made him a Commissioner in Lunacy. Dr. Browne advocated the non-restraint system from the first, and his work, "What Asylums were, are, and ought to be," contributed largely to the reformation in the hospital treatment of the insane. His Annual Reports of the Royal Crichton Institution, his advocacy of the greatest possible liberty to the insane that could be consistent with safety, and his varied illustrations of treatment by out-door amusements, concerts, &c., had a great

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effect in convincing the public of the expediency of employing kindness and moral influence in the treatment of lunatics. He was the first person in this country to give a course of lectures on insanity; and his numerous writings and essays have had a marked influence upon the study of psychology as a branch of medical science. He is at present (1867) President of the Medico-Psychological Association.

BROWNING, ROBERT, born at Camberwell in 1812, was educated at the London University. His first acknowledged work, "Paracelsus," was published in 1836, and found some eulogists, if but few readers. His "Pippa Passes," a fantastic but graceful dramatic poem, obtained more favour with the public. In 1837 Mr. Browning produced his tragedy of "Strafford," and everything that the genius of Macready could achieve to render it popular was done by his *con amore* personification of the hero. It was nevertheless a failure. "Sordello" was not more successful. "The Blot in the Scutcheon" was brought out in 1843, at Drury-lane Theatre, but with no greater success than "Strafford." In 1856 appeared his "Men and Women." In addition to the afore-mentioned works, Mr. Browning has published "King Victor and King Charles," "Dramatic Lyrics," "Return of the Druses," "Colombe's Birthday," "Dramatic Romances," "The Soul's Errand," and a new volume of Poems (1864). His tragedies and dramatic lyrics are included in the collection of his works entitled "Bells and Pomegranates." Mr. Browning has specially cultivated the arts of music and painting, with the history of both of which he is minutely and widely acquainted. He married Miss Elizabeth Barrett, a lady well known as a poetess, who died in 1861.

BROWNSON, ORESTES A., LL.D., born in New Hampshire, U.S., about 1802, is to a great extent a self-educated man. Originally a Presbyterian, he became a Universalist preacher, then a Unitarian, and afterwards a Socialist of the school of Robert Owen and Frances Wright, in support of whose tenets he delivered lectures. He contributed extensively to the periodical literature of the Socialist and Rationalistic party, wrote an autobiographical novel, entitled "Charles Elwood," and several other works. About 1847 he commenced the publication of the *Boston Quarterly Review*, a title which was afterwards changed to that of *Brownson's Quarterly*, on his removal to New York, after his adoption of the Roman Catholic creed. This review has been for many years the leading Roman Catholic periodical organ in the United States. Mr. Brownson has written "The Spirit-Rapper," and a work entitled "The Convert," a metaphysical account of the mental processes by which he has arrived at his present convictions.

BRUCE, THE HON. SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM ADOLPHUS, G.C.B., is a younger brother of the late earl of Elgin and Kincardine, born in 1814, was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and was subsequently called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. Entering the diplomatic service at the usual age, he was attached to the late Lord Ashburton's special mission to Washington in 1842, when the Ashburton treaty was negotiated; was afterwards Lieut.-Governor of Newfoundland for a year, and from 1847 to 1851 was employed in various posts in South America and in Egypt. Four years after this he went with his brother, Lord Elgin, to China, where he was actively employed for some time, till he was sent as British Envoy to Japan. Soon after returning to England, in 1865, he was appointed to succeed Lord Lyons as British Minister at Washington. He was created K.C.B., civil division, in 1862, and promoted G.C.B. in 1864.

BRUCE, JOHN, F.S.A., born in London in 1802, of a family of Scottish extraction, was educated partly at the Grammar School of Aberdeen and partly at private schools in England. He was brought up to the law, but ceased to practise about 1840. He

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has edited for the Camden Society, "The Restoration of Edward IV." (1838); "Hayward's Annals of Elizabeth" (1839); "Leycester Correspondence" (1843); "Verney Notes on the Long Parliament" (1844); "Letters of Elizabeth and James VI." (1849); "Verney's Papers to 1639" (1852); "Charles I. in 1646" (1855); "Liber Famelicus of Sir James Whitelock" (1858); "Correspondence of James VI. of Scotland with Sir Robert Cecil and others in England, during the reign of Elizabeth" (1861); for the Berkshire Ashmolean Society, "Archbishop Laud's Benefactions to Berkshire" (1841); for the Parker Society, "Works of Roger Hutchinson" (1841); and, in conjunction with the Rev. T. T. Perowne, "Correspondence of Archbishop Parker" (1853). Mr. Bruce, who has been a contributor to the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries, to the *Edinburgh Review*, and to various other periodical publications, including the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of which he was for some time editor, has edited a Calendar of the State Papers of the reign of Charles I. He has been Treasurer and a Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, and has been Treasurer and is Director of the Camden Society. In April, 1861, he was elected by the Society of Antiquaries a trustee of Sir John Soane's Museum, in the place of the late earl of Aberdeen.

BRUCE, Rev. John Collingwood, LL.D., F.S.A., born at Newcastle in 1805, was educated in his father's school and at the University of Glasgow. In 1826 he took the degree of M.A., and became LL.D. in 1853. Though educated for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, he did not enter orders, but joined his father in the management of his school. He has written "A Hand-book of English History," which has gone through four editions. All the recent editions of the "Introduction to Geography and Astronomy," of which his father was the principal author, were prepared by him. In 1851 he published an historical and descriptive account of the "Roman Wall" in the north of England, a third edition of which appeared in 1866. Dr. Bruce, in 1856, published "The Bayeux Tapestry elucidated," containing a copy, on a reduced scale, of the entire tapestry. More recently Dr. Bruce has published "A Hand-book to Newcastle" and a "Wallet-Book" for the use of pilgrims to the Roman Wall.

BRUNNOW (Baron), Ernest Philipp de, descended from an ancient family established in Courland, was born at Dresden, Aug. 31, 1797. Having completed his education at the University of Leipsic, he was received into the diplomatic service of Russia at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818. In 1821 he was sent to London, as secretary to Count Lieven, to whom his mother's family were related. In 1823 he was appointed secretary to Count Woronzow, the governor-general at Odessa. After the signature of the treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, he accompanied Count Orloff to Constantinople, and on his return to St. Petersburg, in 1830, he was promoted to the rank of Senior Councillor to the Foreign Office, which position he occupied nine years. In 1839 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Würtemberg, and was also accredited to the court of Darmstadt, when he was intrusted with the negotiations for the marriage between the hereditary Grand Duke Alexander (the present emperor) and the princess of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of the late grand duke. At that time the state of affairs in the East having been seriously endangered by the ambitious designs of Mehemet Ali, pasha of Egypt, the emperor Nicholas thought it necessary to come to a clear and friendly understanding with the English government on this important question, and Baron Brunnow, then on his way to Germany, was sent, in 1839, to England, on a special mission which contributed to remove many difficulties that had existed between Great Britain and Russia. The shortness of his stay prevented

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his bringing the negotiations to a conclusion, and he was sent a second time to London, where he arrived in Dec., 1839. The negotiations having been resumed, led to the signature of the Convention of July 15, 1840, which limited the power of Mehemet Ali to Egypt, restored Syria to the Ottoman Porte, and thus removed the danger which threatened at that time to disturb the peace of the Levant. In consideration of his valuable services in connection with this important negotiation, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of St. James's, which high position he held from 1840 till 1854. During this period his official duties brought him in contact with the leading men connected with the administrations of Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, the earl of Derby, and the earl of Aberdeen. With the late duke of Wellington he lived in close intimacy, having been a guest at Walmer only ten days before his death. In addition to the afore-mentioned treaties, he signed, in July, 1841, with Lord Palmerston and the representatives of all the Great Powers, the "Traité des Dardanelles;" another with the earl of Aberdeen for the suppression of the African slave-trade; another with Lord Malmesbury in 1852, to secure the integrity of Denmark; and another, the same year, to regulate the succession to the crown of Greece. He withdrew from his post at the court of St. James's on the declaration of war between this country and Russia in 1854, and for a year he remained in St. Petersburg out of office. His own government rendered justice to the steadiness of purpose with which he had upheld the principle of a pacific policy, and he was sent to Paris at the opening of the Conference, which met in Feb., 1856, in order to re-establish the general peace of Europe, as Second Plenipotentiary, to act in concert with Count Orloff, and signed the treaty of peace concluded at Paris March 30, 1856. Immediately after, the emperor Alexander II. sent Baron Brunnow on a special mission to London in order to re-establish diplomatic relations between the two courts. Having performed this duty, he returned to Paris, where the affairs of the Russian embassy remained under his direction until the arrival of Count Kisseleff, accredited to the court of France. In consequence of the diplomatic arrangements made by the imperial government after the conclusion of the peace, Baron Brunnow was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Prussia. During his residence at Berlin, he had the honour of receiving the emperor, and of accompanying him to Darmstadt. In March, 1858, he resumed his post at the court of St. James's. In Aug., 1862, Baron Brunnow received by the hands of Prince Gortschakoff (a younger son of the Minister for Foreign Affairs), who was sent to this country specially for this purpose, the insignia of the order of St. Andrew, together with a most flattering autograph letter from the emperor himself, as a testimony to his long and valuable services. The baron represented Russia at the Conference in London, on the Danish question, in 1864.

BRUNSWICK (Duke of), Augustus Louis William Maximilian Frederic, born April 25, 1806, is the younger son of the late Duke Frederic William, who died in 1823, and brother of the ex-Duke Charles Frederic Augustus William. He assumed the reins of government April 25, 1831, at the request of the Germanic Diet, upon the compulsory flight of his elder brother, the late duke of Brunswick, whose name has since become well known in London circles. The present duke, according to the "Almanac de Gotha," is a field-marshal in the kingdom of Hanover, and a general of cavalry in the Prussian service.

BRYANT, William Cullen, poet, the son of a physician, was born at Cummington, Massachusetts, Nov. 3, 1797. When only ten years old, he published translations from Latin poets, and at the age of thirteen wrote

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the "Embargo" and "The Spanish Revolution." From 1810 to 1812 he studied classics and philosophy at William's College. On leaving college he went to the bar, and commenced practice in Great Barrington, where he soon after married. His chief poem, "The Ages," appeared in 1821, and was recited before a university society (the ΦBK) of Harvard College. His poems, "To a Waterfowl," and "An Inscription for an entrance to a Wood," were written in his early days at Great Barrington. He abandoned the law for literary pursuits in 1825, and established the *New York Review and Athenæum Magazine*, and in 1826 he became editor of the *New York Evening Post*. In 1827, 1828, and 1829, he brought out, in conjunction with several of his friends, an annual, entitled "The Talisman;" in 1832 he published the first collective edition of his poetry, and a copy having been forwarded to Washington Irving, he caused it to be reprinted in this country. This book has since passed through several editions. In the summer of 1834 Mr. Bryant visited England with his family, with the intention of devoting a few years to literary pursuits and the education of his children. In the interval between 1834 and 1836 he travelled through France, Germany, and Italy, and resided for several months in each of the cities of Florence, Pisa, Munich, and Heidelberg. This author's "Indian at the Burying-place of his Fathers," "Death of the Flowers," "The Prairies," "Hymn of the City," and "Battle-Field," have often been reprinted in volumes of select poetry, and are perhaps better known in England than his more elaborate works. A new edition of his works, illustrated with seventy-one engravings, was published in London in 1858.

BUCCLEUCH (DUKE OF), WALTER FRANCIS MONTAGU DOUGLAS SCOTT, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., &c., the eldest son of the fourth and late duke, born Nov. 25, 1806, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1827. Having succeeded to the title whilst a minor, he never sat in the House of Commons. His grace, whose wealth and high position and character give him almost unbounded influence, is High Steward of Westminster, a Governor of the Charter-house, Lord-Lieutenant of Midlothian and Roxburghshire, and Captain of the Queen's Body-guard in Scotland. He supports the Conservative party, and held the posts of Lord Privy Seal and Lord President of the Council in Sir Robert Peel's second administration in 1842-6. Well known as a generous patron of the arts and of literature, his grace received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1834.

BUCHANAN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ANDREW, K.C.B., the only son of the late James Buchanan, Esq., of Craigend Castle, co. Stirling, and grandson of the late earl of Caithness, was born in 1807, and entered the diplomatic service in 1825. Rising by the ordinary steps of promotion, he became Chargé d'Affaires at Florence in 1842, and afterwards at St. Petersburg. In 1852 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland, whence he was transferred in 1853 to Copenhagen as Envoy Extraordinary. In 1858 he was sent in the same capacity to Madrid, and was transferred thence to the Hague in Dec., 1860. In 1862 he was appointed Ambassador at Berlin, was made a Privy Councillor, Feb. 3, 1863, and Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Sep. 15, 1864.

BUCHANAN, ISAAC, member of the Canadian Parliament, and President of the Board of Trade in the city of Hamilton, was born at Glasgow, N.B., in 1810. After receiving a liberal education in that city, he obtained a situation in a large mercantile house, and displayed so much aptitude for business, that he was admitted a partner at the early age of 20. In 1830 the Canadian branch of the business in Montreal was transferred to him, and in 1831 he established an additional branch at Toronto. From that time he has taken a leading part

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in most of the social and political movements of Upper Canada. His political opinions, which all hinge more or less upon the currency question, are set forth in a volume entitled, "The Relations of the Industry of Canada with the Mother Country and the United States." He took an active part in the suppression of the Canadian revolution in 1837, and urged on Lord Sydenham the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question. Elected for Toronto in 1841, he helped to secure responsible government for the people, and in procuring the reduction of the duty on Canadian wheat. In 1843 he supported Lord Metcalfe's administration as the head of the Constitutional or Order party. Mr. Buchanan has of late years held a seat in the Executive Council of the province of Quebec, of which he was at one time President.

BUCHANAN, JAMES, ex-President of the United States, born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1791, was educated at Dickinson College, where he graduated in honours in 1809. Devoting himself to the study of the law, he was admitted to the Bar in 1812. In 1816-17 he defended with great skill a learned judge arraigned before the State of Pennsylvania on articles of impeachment. His professional success after this was so decided that he was enabled to retire from it at the early age of forty. In 1814 he had been elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. During the war with Great Britain, Mr. Buchanan marched as a private soldier among a body of volunteers sent from that state to the assistance of Baltimore. He was returned to Congress in 1820, and made his maiden speech in defence of the then secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Crawford, in 1822. During a discussion on the tariff question, which occupied the attention of that Congress, he warned his hearers against sectarial jealousies, and "inflammatory speeches within walls which ought to be sacred to union." As early as 1824 he especially cautioned Congress against alliances with Mexico, which might entangle its action on future occasions, and he opposed most energetically the idea of allowing Cuba to fall into the hands of any power but those of Spain. There can be little doubt, on carefully comparing this statement with the Ostend protocol made public a quarter of a century later, that to secure Cuba for the United States has been the aim of Mr. Buchanan's life. In 1828 he was actively engaged in promoting the return of General Jackson to the Presidency, and in the same session was one of the prosecuting counsel in the trial by impeachment of Judge Peck, of Missouri, a case that has become celebrated even among the *causes célèbres* of the United States. In 1831 Mr. Buchanan was nominated ambassador to St. Petersburg. On his return in 1833, he had to defend General Jackson against the bitter hostility of Henry Clay and of that faction which the disputes upon the United States Bank charter had called into existence, and he was elected to the United States Senate. The slavery agitation in Europe of 1835 elicited from Mr. Buchanan an expression of his views. During Mr. Van Buren's presidency, 1837-41, Mr. Buchanan was in opposition. He supported President Tyler, opposed the ratification of the Webster-Ashburton treaty—but only on the ground that it left matter open likely to breed future complications,—and strenuously advocated the annexation of Texas, a measure which, while he held the office of Secretary of State under President Polk, became law. After Mr. Polk's presidency, Mr. Buchanan retired into private life, from which he emerged on his nomination by President Pierce to the embassy to Great Britain in 1853. During the time he occupied this post, the question of the purchase of Cuba by the United States arose. Conferences on the subject between the United States ambassadors at the courts of London, Madrid, and Paris were held at Ostend, and a memo-

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randum was drawn up for the purpose of upholding the Monroe doctrine. On Mr. Buchanan's election to the Presidency in 1856, people in England considered him pledged to a war of territorial aggression, and to the extension of territory at any cost. Instead of doing this, he left Cuba unassailed, arrested the filibuster Walker when engaged in an attempt on Central America, and brought the San Juan de Fuça quarrel, begun by the headstrong folly of General Harney, to a pacific conclusion. His policy with regard to secession, which commenced on the election of Mr. Lincoln, is not yet understood. Time will no doubt reveal the true motives and reasons which guided his conduct at this most critical juncture. Mr. Buchanan is of Irish extraction, his father having emigrated from Donegal and settled in Pennsylvania towards the end of the last century.

BUCHANAN, ROBERT, poet, born Aug. 18, 1841, was educated at the High School and the University of Glasgow. His first work, "Undertones," appeared in 1860, and was followed by "Idyls and Legends of Inverburn" in 1865, and "London Poems" in 1866. Mr. Buchanan edited "Wayside Posies," and translated the Danish Ballads in 1866.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS (DUKE OF), THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD PLANTAGENET CAMPBELL TEMPLE NUGENT BRYDGES CHANDOS GRENVILLE, MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, &c., was born Sep. 10, 1823, and succeeded his father as third duke July 29, 1861. He represented Buckingham from 1846 to 1857; a Junior Lord of the Treasury in 1852; Keeper of the Prince of Wales' Privy Seal, and Deputy Warden of the Stannaries. He was elected chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company in 1853, and resigned in 1856. His grace was appointed Lord President of the Council under Earl Derby's third administration in July, 1866, and succeeded the earl of Carnarvon as Secretary of State for the Colonies, March 2, 1867.

BUCKLAND, FRANCIS TREVELYAN, A.M., M.R.C.S., eldest son of the Very Rev. William Buckland, D.D., dean of Westminster, born in 1826, was scholar of Winchester College and student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1848. Inheriting from his father a strong taste for physical science and natural history, he resolved to devote himself to the study of medicine, and having served the office of house surgeon to St. George's Hospital, in 1854 became assistant-surgeon to the 2nd Life Guards, from which post he retired in 1863. He has been an extensive contributor of papers on pisciculture and on other branches of natural science, to the columns of the *Times* and of other periodicals, and conducts the "Sea and River Fisheries," and "Practical Natural History" columns of "Land and Water." He has established at his own expense the "Museum of Economic Fish-culture" (under the Science and Art Department, South Kensington), at the Royal Horticultural Gardens. This museum illustrates the cultivation of oysters, salmon, trout, and useful fish. In 1866 he received a silver medal for his labours in the promotion of this branch of science, from the "Exposition de Pèche et d'Aquiculture," at Arcachon, in France. He is the author of "Curiosities of Natural History" (first, second, and third series); and of "Fish-hatching." He edited, in 1858, his father's Bridgewater Treatise on Geology and Mineralogy. In 1859 he discovered, in the vaults of St. Martin's, Charing Cross, the coffin of the great surgeon and physiologist, John Hunter, which was re-interred in Westminster Abbey by the Royal College of Surgeons. For this he received the thanks of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a bound copy of the Catalogue of the Hunterian Museum. The Leeds School of Medicine presented him with a silver medal.

BUCKLEY, GENERAL EDWARD

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PERY, entered the army as ensign, June 24, 1812, served in the Peninsula with the Grenadier Guards from March, 1813, to the end of the war in 1814, including the passage of the Bidassoa, the battle of the Nivelle, and the investment of Bayonne. In 1814 he became Lieutenant and Captain. He served in the campaign of 1815, and was present at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and the taking of Peronne. He became Colonel Nov. 23, 1841; Major-General, Nov. 11, 1851; Lieut.-General, Oct. 26, 1858, and General, Aug. 17, 1865. He received his colonelcy of the 83rd regiment Aug. 17, 1865, and has the war medal with two clasps for Nivelle and Nive.

BUCKMAN, PROFESSOR JAMES, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.S.A., son of Mr. John Buckman, born at Cheltenham in 1816, and educated at a private school, was appointed Curator and Resident Professor at the Birmingham Philosophical Institution in 1846, and from 1848 to 1863 held the post of Professor of Geology and Botany at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. At an early age he was articled to a surgeon-apothecary at Cheltenham, and afterwards studied chemistry, botany, and geology in London. He was for many years Hon. Secretary and Lecturer at the Cheltenham Philosophical Institution, and he was presented with a handsome testimonial on leaving for Birmingham, in 1846; has since received two valuable testimonials, one from the inhabitants of Cirencester and his scientific friends, and the other from his pupils on resigning his appointment at the Royal Agricultural College. Professor Buckman is the author, *inter alia*, of "The Pittville Spa, Cheltenham: Analysis of its Waters, &c.;" "Chart of the Cotteswold Hills;" "Our Triangle: Letters on the Geology, Botany, and Archæology of the neighbourhood of Cheltenham," 1842; "The Flora of the Cotteswolds," 1844; "The Geology of the Cotteswolds," 1845; "The Ancient Straits of Malvern; or an Account of the Former Marine Conditions which separated England from Wales;" "The Remains of Roman Art," 1850; "History of British Grasses," 1858; and "Science and Practice in Farm Cultivation," 1863. He has contributed several papers to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and to the Geological Society; many published Notes on Geology, Zoology, and Botany, and several Prize Essays in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society; papers in the Bath and West of England Society's Journal, articles in Morton's "Cyclopædia of Agriculture," articles (nearly 300) in the *Agricultural Gazette* and other journals. Mr. Buckman has enriched Circencester with a fine museum of Roman antiquities, mostly collected by himself, and with a large collection of fossils. The former are deposited in the Corinium Museum and the latter at the Royal Agricultural College. Mr. Buckman occupies a large farm in Dorsetshire, which is conducted upon model principles, and with such success that he has already received cups for his root-cultivation, and other prizes.

BUCKSTONE, JOHN BALDWIN, born near London, in 1802, was intended for the navy. Instead, however, of going to sea, he was articled in a solicitor's office, and at the age of nineteen he took to the stage, making his first appearance on the boards at Wokingham, Berks, where his services were required at half an hour's notice, to play the part of Gabriel in the "Children of the Wood," owing to the absence of the comedian of a travelling company. His *début* on this occasion was successful, and the novice showed considerable ability for what is generally known as low comedy. Mr. Buckstone next engaged himself to a friend who had become lessee of the Faversham, Folkestone, and Hastings theatres, and for three years followed the chequered fortunes of a country actor's life. During this period he became acquainted with the late

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Edmund Kean, to whose encouragement he probably owed no small amount of his early success. In 1824 Mr. T. Dibdin resigned the management of the Surrey Theatre, and his successor, Mr. W. Burroughs, engaged Mr. Buckstone, who made his first appearance before a metropolitan audience as Peter Smink, in "The Armistice." His success soon led to other engagements. Amongst these was one at the Adelphi, then under the management of Mr. D. Terry, where he appeared in 1828 as Bobby Trot, in his own touching drama of "Luke the Labourer." Whilst performing at this theatre he had the good fortune to obtain from Mr. Terry a personal introduction to Sir Walter Scott, an event which acted as a powerful stimulus to his love of literature. During his engagement, Mr. Buckstone found leisure to write several pieces for the Haymarket, which eventually led to his services being secured by Mr. Morris as principal comedian at that theatre; thus adding a summer to his winter engagement. From 1837 Mr. Buckstone has devoted himself exclusively to the Haymarket Theatre, with the exception of a visit to the United States, a short engagement at the Lyceum, during the first season of Madame Vestris's management, and another at Drury Lane, under Mr. Bunn, where he played Wormwood in the "Lottery Ticket," and other comedy parts. At Drury Lane he produced "Popping the Question," "Our Mary Ann," and other well-known pieces. Indeed he has been a most prolific writer, and has written no less than 150 comedies, dramas, and farces, many of which have become standard pieces. Of his earlier productions we may specify "Luke the Labourer," "John Street, Adelphi," "The Wreck Ashore," "Victorine," and "The King of the Alps," an adaptation from the German; which were followed by a three-act comedy entitled "The Rake and his Pupil," "The May Queen," "Henriette the Forsaken," "Isabelle, or Woman's Life," "The Dream at Sea," and other successful dramas. His early plays at the Haymarket were "A Husband at Sight," "John Jones," "Uncle John," "Second Thoughts," "Married Life," "Single Life," "A Lesson for Ladies," "Nicholas Flam," "Rural Felicity," "Weak Points," "The Thimble Rig," and the "Irish Lion." For this house Mr. Buckstone afterwards composed the three-act comedy of "Leap-Year, or the Ladies' Privilege," "An Alarming Sacrifice," and "Good for Nothing," and during the management of Madame Celeste at the Adelphi, he wrote two dramas, — "The Green Bushes," and "Flowers of the Forest," which surpassed in point of attraction his previous productions. In the standard plays which are so frequently produced at the Haymarket, Mr. Buckstone is always the acknowledged Tony Lumpkin, Bob Acres, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Master Slender, Touchstone, Maw-worm, Frank Oatland, Scrub, Sim, Marplot, and, indeed, he plays nearly all the low comedy characters of the English drama. He is still (1867) the lessee and manager of the Haymarket, where his name is thoroughly identified with genuine English comedy and farce. Mr. Buckstone, in addition to his ordinary duties as actor and author, acts as master and treasurer of the General Theatrical Fund, is one of the honorary treasurers of the fund accumulating for the foundation of a Dramatic College, and for twelve years has been a member of the Garrick Club. It is understood that Mr. Buckstone contemplates writing an autobiography, embodying his varied experience of theatrical life.

BUELL, Don Carlos, a major-general in the U.S. army, born in 1819, in Ohio; was admitted as a cadet at West Point in 1837. He took his degree in 1841, and entered the army as Second Lieutenant of infantry. In 1846 he became First Lieutenant, was engaged in the Mexican war, and having distinguished himself at the battle of Monterey, was promoted to the rank of Captain.

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He was dangerously wounded in another action, and for his gallantry was made Major. He became, in 1848, Assistant Adjutant-General to General Persifer Smith, commanding in Texas. During the civil war, in 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Adjutant-General's department, and placed by General M'Clellan at the head of 12,000 men in the department of Ohio, thereby relieving General W. T. Sherman. He co-operated with Gen. Grant in the advance upon Forts Henry and Donelson. In 1862 he was placed in command of five divisions, with which he advanced to Savannah in time to take part in the second day's battle of Shiloh, and was engaged in various important operations till the close of the war.

BULWER. (*See* LYTTON, LORD.)

BULWER, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY LYTTON EARLE, G.C.B., born in 1805, an elder brother of Lord Lytton (*q.v.*), entered the diplomatic service in 1829, and was attached successively to the British embassies at Berlin, Brussels, and the Hague. In 1830 he was sent on a special mission to Brussels, to watch the course of the Belgian revolution, and the same year he was returned to the House of Commons for Wilton. He sat for Coventry in 1831 and 1832, and for Marylebone from 1834 till 1837. In 1835 he was made Secretary of Legation and *Chargé d'affaires* at Brussels; in 1837 Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, where he negotiated the commercial treaty between England and the Porte. He was appointed Secretary of the Embassy in Paris in 1839, and in the course of that and the following year was thrice gazetted as interim minister at the court of France during the absence of the ambassador. In 1843 he was Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid, and was instrumental in bringing about the peace between Spain and Morocco in the following year. During the troubles in the Spanish capital in 1848, Mr. Bulwer was frequently the medium of the remonstrances of his government upon the arbitrary system followed by Narvaez. As his firmness and candour were found inconvenient, the soldier-minister determined upon his removal; and, after having in vain sought to discredit him with the English cabinet, pretended to have discovered his complicity in plots laid against the Spanish government, and upon this pretext suddenly ordered him to leave Madrid. The English government marked its sense of this indignity by declining to name his successor, and for two years no English minister was accredited to the court of Spain. Both parties in the House of Commons approved Mr. Bulwer's conduct, and the Queen made him a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. The hasty Spaniard subsequently made the *amende honorable* in a note on the subject, the terms of which were dictated by Lord Palmerston. Sir Henry Bulwer afterwards proceeded to Washington as English minister, and enjoyed considerable popularity in the United States, where he learned how to conciliate the temper of a sensitive people while maintaining the interests of his country. The famous Bulwer-Clayton treaty was in a great measure his work. He was sent, in 1852, to Tuscany as Envoy Extraordinary, and held that appointment until Jan., 1855. He was from 1857-66, Ambassador at Constantinople, where he exercised considerable influence over the acts of the late sultan. Like his brother, he is an author as well as a politician. He has published "An Autumn in Greece," "France, Social and Literary," "The Monarchy of the Middle Classes," and a "Life of Lord Byron," prefixed to a Paris edition of the poet's works. He married in 1848 the youngest daughter of the late Lord Cowley.

BUNSEN, ROBERT WILHELM EBERARD, chemist, born in Göttingen, where his father was professor of Occidental literature, studied in the University the physical and natural sciences, and completed his education at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Having taken his degrees for teaching che-

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mistry in Göttingen in 1833, he succeeded Wöhler three years later as Professor of this science in the Polytechnic Institute of Cassel. In 1838 he was appointed Assistant Professor in the University of Marburg, became Titular Professor in 1841, then Director of the Chemical Institute. In 1851 he passed to the University of Breslau. Herr Bunsen, who has a happy manner of demonstration, has a high reputation in chemistry, and his lessons are attended by students from England and all parts of the Continent. He has made many important discoveries, and the charcoal pile which bears his name is in very extensive use. The records of his contributions to chemical science are to be found in Liebig's "Annals of Chemistry." He published at Göttingen a treatise, which has passed through more than one edition, on "The Hydrate of Iron, as an Antidote to White Arsenic and the Arsenic Acid."

BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN (COUNT), KARL-FERDINAND, diplomatist and statesman, Privy Councillor and Chamberlain of the emperor of Austria, was born in the Grisons, May 17, 1797. Under his father's direction, who held some important posts before the dissolution of the German empire, he commenced his diplomatic career. Count Buol represented his sovereign at the court of Turin in 1847, during the revival of the national feeling which led to the Italian war of 1848. His energetic conduct at this time was rewarded by the legation of St. Petersburg. In 1851 he was appointed Ambassador at London. In April, 1852, he was summoned in haste to Vienna, on account of the sudden death of Prince Schwarzenberg, and was appointed to the office of Foreign Affairs, which he held up to 1859. Although Count Buol is not one of those new men by whom Prince Schwarzenberg sought to regenerate the Austrian monarchy, he is believed to inherit the views of that able minister, by whom he was often recommended to his sovereign. The objects of his internal policy were to cultivate the goodwill of the middle classes by administrative reforms; to keep in check the influence and abate the power of the aristocracy; to centralize the administration of the extensive and heterogeneous monarchy; and during the dangers of this transitional state to rely on an army raised to unusual strength. The chief objects of Count Buol's foreign policy were to secure the emancipation of his country from the tutelage of the Czar, and the freedom of the navigation of the Danube. In Dec., 1854, Count Buol signed a treaty of alliance with England and France, and the four guarantees demanded by the allies were in principle immediately conceded by Russia. In May, 1859, before departing for the Italian war, the emperor had to provide, in the person of Count von Rechberg, a successor to Count Buol, who had retired from the ministry of Foreign Affairs on account of a discussion in which the unpleasant relations between Austria and Russia were attributed to him. In the midst of the incessant labour which the conduct of foreign affairs entailed upon him, Count Buol found time to prepare and negotiate a number of treaties of commerce, customs, and navigation; as well as postal conventions with Prussia and the Zollverein, the German Confederation, Switzerland, Spain, France, Belgium, Russia, and the different Italian states.

BURCHAM, THOMAS BORROW, barrister-at-law, born about 1809, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, obtaining the third place in the first class of the Classical Tripos. In 1832 he was elected a Fellow of Trinity College. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1843, and went the Norfolk circuit. He was for some time one of the classical examiners, and an examiner in mental philosophy in the London University; but these posts, as well as that of the recordership of Bedford,

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to which he had been appointed in 1848, he resigned on becoming one of the police magistrates of the metropolis in 1856.

BURGESS, GEORGE, D.D., born Oct. 31, 1809, at Providence, Rhode Island, U.S., was educated at Brown University, whence he went to Europe, and studied at the Universities of Göttingen and Bonn. On his return to his native country he was made rector of Christ Church, Hartford, United States, a post which he filled until 1847, when he was consecrated Bishop of Maine, becoming at the same time rector of Christ Church, Gardener. He has published "The Book of Psalms in English Verse," "Pages from the Ecclesiastical History of England," &c.

BURGESS, THE REV. HENRY, LL.D., born early in the present century, received orders from the bishop of Manchester in 1850. He held the perpetual curacy of Clifton Reynes, Bucks, from 1854 to 1861, has been for some years editor of the *Clerical Journal* and the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, and is known as the author of some translations from the Syriac language, including two volumes of the "Metrical Hymns and Homilies of St. Ephrem Syrus, with Philological Notes and Dissertations on the Syrian Metrical Church Literature," and a translation of the "Festal Letters of St. Athanasius," a work which in the original Greek, after being long lost, has been recently recovered in an ancient Syriac version, and edited for the Oxford "Library of the Fathers," by the Rev. H. G. Williams. In 1861 he was appointed by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of St. Andrew, Whittlesea, near Peterborough, in recognition of his services to theological learning. Dr. Burgess is Ph.D. of Göttingen, and a member of the Royal Society of Literature.

BURGESS, THE REV. RICHARD, B.D., born in 1796, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated, and was ordained by the late archbishop of York. Having acted for some time as English chaplain at Rome, he was appointed in 1836 to the rectory of Upper Chelsea, Middlesex, and was afterwards made a Prebendary of St. Paul's and Rural Dean of Chelsea. Dr. Burgess, who was formerly honorary secretary to the London Diocesan Board of Education, is honorary secretary of the Foreign Aid Society, an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and a corresponding member of the Pontifical Archæological Academy in Rome. He is the author of a treatise on the ancient "Ludi Circenses" (1827); "The Topography and Antiquities of Rome" (1831); "Greece and the Levant" (1835); "Lectures delivered in the English Chapel at Rome" (1831); and various pamphlets on "Education," &c. In 1861, on completing the 25th year of his incumbency at Upper Chelsea, he was presented by his parishioners and friends with a testimonial of the value of £1,200.

BURGON, THE REV. JOHN WILLIAM, son of a merchant of London, was born about 1819; entered Worcester College, Oxford, at a rather advanced age, and graduated there in 1848, having gained the Newdigate prize for English verse (subject Petra) in 1845. He was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College in 1848. Before going to Oxford he prepared a translation of the Chevalier Brönsted's "Memoir on the Panathenaic Vases" (1833), "The Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham," chiefly compiled from his correspondence in the State-Paper Office (1839), and has since published "A Plain Commentary on the Four Gospels," "Remarks on Art with reference to the University Studies," "Oxford Reformers" (1854), "A Century of Verses in honour of the late Rev. Dr. Routh" (1856), "Historical Notices of the College of Oxford" (1857), and a Memoir of the late Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq., under the title of a "Portrait of a Christian Gentleman" (1861). Mr. Burgon has taken an active part in the movement for supplying rural labourers

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with religious prints of good and tasteful design for their cottage walls.

BURGOYNE, General Sir John Fox, G.C.B., Bart., son of the late Right Hon. John Burgoyne, M.P., born in 1782, entered the corps of Royal Engineers as second-lieutenant in 1798, served in the Mediterranean and Levant from 1800 to 1807; took part in the blockade of Malta and the operations which led to the surrender of Valetta; served with the army in Sicily, and was present at the capture of Alexandria and the attack on Rosetta. He afterwards proceeded with Sir John Moore's army to Sweden, and again to Portugal. In 1809 he joined Lord Wellington's army in the Peninsula; and from that time until the conclusion of the campaign in 1814, was present at all the sieges, two of which, viz. Burgos and San Sebastian, he conducted, the latter after his superior officer had been killed in the trenches. Throughout the campaigns in Portugal and Spain, Burgoyne was attached to the third division, distinguished by the prominent part it took in the war, and was in most of the general actions, in which he was twice wounded. In 1814 he was appointed commanding engineer of the expedition to New Orleans, and was present at the attack on the town, and at the taking of Fort Bowyer. He has received the gold cross and one clasp for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian, and Nive; and the silver medal with three clasps for Bussaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Nivelle. In 1826 Burgoyne accompanied the expedition to Portugal, as commanding officer of engineers. In 1830 he was appointed Chairman of the Irish Board of Public Works, and in 1845 Inspector-General of Fortifications. Shortly after assuming the latter office, he drew up a memoir exposing the defenceless state of the country, and received in reply from the duke of Wellington that remarkable letter which, published in the newspapers, produced a sensation, enabling the Executive to stay the progress of dangerous retrenchment in the naval and military services, and eventually to obtain power to raise a new militia. In 1847, the famine year, he was appointed to conduct the commission for the relief of Irish distress, and four years afterwards was nominated one of the members of the Metropolitan Sewers Commission, then about to undertake the construction of an important system of drainage works. In 1854 he was sent to Turkey, to devise measures for defending Constantinople, and securing the free passage of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, against an apprehended advance of the Russians. He returned to England, but shortly afterwards again proceeded to the East, and directed the English works intended to reduce Sebastopol. He was present at the battle of the Alma, the affair of Balaklava, and the battle of Inkermann. In 1855, during the outcry raised against the generals in the Crimea, he was recalled to England, to occupy his former post of Inspector-General of Fortifications. He, however, remained with the army three months longer, at the particular request of Lord Raglan, and upon leaving the camp was highly complimented by the commander-in-chief in a general order. On his return to England, Sir John Burgoyne was promoted to the rank of General, and created a Baronet, for his services in the Crimea. About the same period he received the Order of the Medjidie, and that of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. He became a G.C.B. in 1852, and upon the death of Lord Combermere, in 1865, was appointed Constable of the Tower of London, and Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets. Sir John is the author of several professional articles in periodical publications.

BURKE, Sir John Bernard, Knt., LL.D., M.R.I.A., second son of the late John, and grandson of the late Peter Burke, Esq., of Elm Hall, county Tipperary, born in London, in 1815, was educated at the College of Caen, Normandy, and called to the Bar at

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the Middle Temple in 1839. He edited (for many years in conjunction with his father, and since his death solely) the "Peerage" which bears his name, an invaluable work to the lawyer and the antiquary. Sir Bernard is the author of "The Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland," afterwards published under the title of "The Landed Gentry," a "General Armory," "Visitation of Seats," "Family Romance," "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," "The Historic Lands of England," and "Vicissitudes of Families," 1st, 2nd, and 3rd series, published in 1859, 1860, and 1861. He has written many other books on heraldic, historical, and antiquarian subjects. In 1853 he was appointed to succeed the late Sir William Betham as Ulster King of Arms, and Knight Attendant of the Order of St. Patrick; in 1854 he received the honour of knighthood; and in 1862 the University of Dublin conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

BURKE, PETER, serjeant-at-law, only brother of Sir Bernard Burke, born about 1813, was educated at Caen College. Having been called to the English Bar in 1839 by the Society of the Inner Temple, he joined the Northern circuit and the Manchester and Lancashire sessions, and is a Parliamentary counsel practising in the House of Lords. He was made a Q.C. of the co. Palatine of Lancaster in 1858, and a Serjeant-at-law in 1859, and is the author of various legal works, particularly on the law of copyright and the criminal law; of "The Romance of the Forum," "Celebrated Trials connected with the Aristocracy and the Upper Classes," "Celebrated Naval and Military Trials," and of a "Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke." He was elected Director, or chief honorary officer, of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy for 1866-7, the first time the compliment has been paid to an Englishman.

BURMEISTER, HERMANN, naturalist, was born at Stralsund, Prussia, in 1807. While a student of medicine at Halle, he was encouraged by Professor Nitzch to study zoology, and particularly entomology. Becoming a doctor in 1829, he made his first appearance as an author in the domain of natural history, with a "Treatise on Natural History," published at Halle in 1830. On the death of Professor Nitzch, in 1842, he succeeded him in the chair of zoology in the University of Halle. He has written numerous articles on zoological subjects in the scientific journals of Germany; several monographs in a distinct form, such as "The Natural History of the Calandra Species," published in 1837, and a "Manual of Entomology." Professor Burmeister has occupied himself in disseminating correct notions of geology among the educated classes; and with this view delivered a series of lectures, which were well attended. They were collected and published in two works,—"The History of Creation," Leipsic, 1843, and "Geological Pictures of the History of the Earth and its Inhabitants" (1851), both of which have been well received. During the revolutionary fervour of 1848, Professor Burmeister was sent by the city of Halle, as Deputy to the National Assembly, and subsequently by the town of Liegnitz, to the first Prussian Chamber. He took his place on the Left, and remained until the end of the session; when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to demand leave of absence, which he turned to account by two years' travel in the Brazils, and he published "The Animals of the Brazils," 1854-6. On his return to Europe he resumed his post in the University of Halle.

BURNAND, FRANCIS COWLEY, born in 1836, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar in 1862. Mr. Burnand, who is the author of several dramatic pieces, principally burlesques, is a contributor to *Punch* and other periodicals.

BURNET, JOHN, painter, engraver,

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and art-critic, was born at Fisher Row, near Edinburgh, March 20, 1784. His father, a native of Borrowstoness, near Edinburgh, was descended from Dr. Thomas Burnet, the friend of Newton, and author of the "Sacred Theory of the Earth," and brother of Bishop Burnet. John Burnet was educated by Mr. Leeshman, the schoolmaster of Sir Walter Scott; but his passion for drawing, derived from both his parents, at a very early period, so entirely occupied every moment that he could steal from his studies, that his father placed him with Mr. Robert Scott, a landscape engraver of Edinburgh, from whom he learned the practical part of etching and engraving. Whilst under his tuition, he attended the Trustees' Academy under Mr. John Graham, where he acquired, with Wilkie and Allan, who were his fellow-students, a knowledge of drawing from the study of the antique. During his service to Mr. Scott, to whom he had been apprenticed for seven years, he was chiefly engaged in engraving; and the hours of labour being from seven in the morning until eight in the evening, there was little time for the cultivation of the art of design beyond the interval in which he was engaged in the Trustees' Academy. Being more devoted to figure than landscape engraving, his style was formed chiefly on small prints from the burin of Mr. James Heath, whose book-illustrations were then held (as they deserved to be) in great estimation. In all works of a larger size his favourite master was Cornelius Vischer. "The Village Politicians" had created such a sensation that the young engraver grew impatient for a similar chance, and having completed every engagement, in 1806 set sail in a Leith and Berwick smack, and arrived at London with only a few shillings in his pocket, and a single impression from a plate for Cooke's Novelist, as a specimen of his art. Having sought out Wilkie, who had preceded him some twelve months in visiting London, and who was then engaged on the picture of "The Blind Fiddler," he was received with great cordiality. His first engravings were for books; but, longing to try his hand upon a plate of larger dimensions, he asked Wilkie to allow him to engrave "The Jew's Harp," which he executed the same size as the painting. This was the first of the series of prints engraved from Wilkie's works by various eminent engravers. The plate of "The Jew's Harp" led to the introduction of Burnet to Sharp, the historical engraver. It was published in 1809, at a guinea, and proofs have since been sold for twelve, and in one instance for twenty guineas. Mr. Burnet's other plates from Wilkie were,—"Reading the Will," "The Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo," the "Rabbit on the Wall," the "Letter of Introduction," the "Death of Tippoo Saib," and the "Village School." After the peace of 1815 Mr. Burnet visited Paris, for the purpose of studying in the Louvre. About this period he wrote and published his "Practical Hints on Painting," and other elementary works. A member of the body of engravers who produced the well-known collection of prints from the National Gallery, Mr. Burnet engraved the "Jew," the "Nativity," and the "Crucifixion," all after Rembrandt, for that work, and several plates for Forster's "British Gallery." The following engravings were from his own pictures:—"The Greenwich Pensioners," the original painting of which was purchased by the duke of Wellington; "Feeding the Young Bird," the "Draught-Players," and the "Mouse." He has published "Hints on Portrait Painting," "Landscape Painting in Oil," Lives of Rembrandt and Turner, and other works, including an "Essay on the Education of the Eye." The whole of his works on art are illustrated by etchings by himself. In 1860 he received a pension, on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston.

BURNOUF, Émile-Louis, philologist, born at Valognes, Manche, Aug.

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25, 1821, was a pupil at the Lycée Saint-Louis; being received into the Normal School in 1841, took his degree of Doctor-in-letters in 1850, and was appointed Professor of Ancient Literature to the Faculty of Nancy. He is the author of the following theses and works:—"Des Principes de l'Art d'après la méthode et les doctrines de Platon;" "De Neptuno ejusque Cultu, præsertim in Peloponneso" (1850, theses); a translation, "Extraits du Novum Organum de Bacon;" "Essai sur le Véda, ou Introduction à la Connaissance de l'Inde," 1863; "Méthode pour étudier la Langue Sanscrite sur le plan des Méthodes de J. L. Burnouf" (in conjunction with M. Leupol); and a "Dictionnaire Classique Sanscrit-Français," 1863–64.

BURNS, The Rev. Jabez, D.D., born in 1805, at Oldham, near Manchester, was educated at Chester, and at Oldham Grammar School. Having aided his father for a time as a medical practitioner, and acted as assistant in a drapery establishment, he joined the Methodist New Connection. In 1826 he removed to London, and commenced his career as a writer on religious subjects; his first two works being "The Christian Sketch-Book" and the "Spiritual Cabinet," published in 1828 and 1829. In 1829 Mr. Burns removed to Scotland, and early in 1830 became minister of the United Christian Church at Perth, where he remained five years, and advocated temperance principles. While in Scotland he published a volume of religious anecdotes, a sermon on "The Harmony of Scriptural Election with the Universal Love of God to the World;" and he edited a periodical devoted to Christian union. Mr. Burns commenced his ministerial duties in London in 1835, having accepted an invitation to the pulpit of the General Baptist Congregation assembling in New Church-street Chapel, Marylebone. His congregation increased so much that twice during the first twenty-five years of his pastorate was it found necessary to enlarge his chapel. In 1836 Mr. Burns published his second series of the "Christian Sketch-Book," followed by "The Christian's Daily Portion; or, Exercises on the Person, Work, and Grace of the Redeemer;" a series of "Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons," for the aid of clergymen, ministers, and students, which have extended to fifteen volumes, several of which have gone through as many as fourteen editions. He afterwards wrote "Christian Philosophy; or, Materials for Thought," a work which has been more than once described as a "book of ideas," followed, at short intervals, by "Youthful Piety," "Youthful Christian," "Mothers of the Wise and Good," "Sermons for Families," "Fifty-two Discourses for Village Worship," "Light for the Sick-room: a Book for the Afflicted;" "Light for the House of Mourning: a Book for the Bereaved;" "Discourses on various Forms of Religion," "Deathbed Triumphs," "Missionary Enterprises," &c. In 1839 Mr. Burns became editor of the *Temperance Journal*. About this time he established *The Preacher's Magazine*, which extended to six volumes. Dr. Burns, though a Baptist, adopts the most liberal church polity, was one of the earliest members of the Evangelical Alliance, took his place in the first conferences held in Liverpool, London, Birmingham, and Edinburgh, and was in 1847 appointed by the Annual Association of General Baptists, one of the deputation to the Triennial Conference of the Free Will Baptists, held at Vermont, United States. He has been elected several times as moderator and one of the preachers of the Annual Assembly, and has filled the office of chairman or president on more than one occasion. In addition to his own pulpit labours, he has lectured in many towns of the United Kingdom on "Temperance," "The Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic," "Peace," "Abolition of Death Penalty," or for Christian Young Men's Associations. Dr. Burns's other literary productions include "Christian Exercises for every

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Lord's Day in the Year," "Marriage Gift-Book," "None but Jesus," "Life of Mrs. Fletcher," "Tracts and Small Treatises on Baptism," "Hints to Church Members," "A Few Words to Religious Inquirers," and several juvenile books of rhymes on "Christian Missions," "Temperance," &c. His religious works have had a large circulation in the United States of America, especially "The Pulpit Cyclopædia," soon after the publication of which, in 1846, the author received the degree of D.D. from the Wesleyan University of Middleton, Connecticut.

BURNSIDE, AMBROSE EVERITT, major-general in the U.S. army, born May 23, 1824, at Liberty, Union county, Indiana, from which state he was appointed a cadet to West Point Academy in 1843, and second lieutenant of the 3rd Artillery, Sep. 8, 1847. In Dec., 1851, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, but resigned his connection with the regular service Oct. 2, 1853, and acted as treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad, the same line of which Gen. M'Clellan was president and engineer-in-chief. This position he held at the breaking out of the civil war. The "call" of the President for troops to defend the capital brought Burnside from his private position, and at the head of the 1st regt. of Rhode Island Volunteers, a corps of 1,300 men, he made his way to the capital, April 27, 1861, within twelve days of the issuing of the proclamation. When the army of North-Eastern Virginia was organized under Gen. M'Dowell, Col. Burnside was appointed Commander of the 2nd brigade of the 2nd division, and on the return home of his regiment, in Aug., 1861, was commissioned as Brigadier-General of volunteers. After taking part in various operations in the war, he was, Nov. 5, 1862, appointed to succeed Gen. M'Clellan in command of the army of the Potomac. After a rapid march upon Fredericksburg, he made a rash attempt to storm the heights, and was defeated with terrible loss in the following month. He was relieved, at his own request, of the command of that army in Jan., 1863, was employed in the movements round Chattanooga, in conjunction with Gen. Rosecranz, was transferred to the West, and on the re-opening of the campaign in Virginia, in the spring of 1864, commanded a corps of reserve in General Grant's army, having a large force of negro troops under him. The aid of that corps was required at the sanguinary contest of the Wilderness, and its services were chiefly relied upon to secure the advantage Gen. Grant hoped to gain through springing a mine near Petersburg. Owing, however, to some "blunder," the attack failed, and the Federals were repulsed with great slaughter. An inquiry as to the cause of this failure ensued, and led to Burnside being superseded in his command.

BURRITT, ALEXANDER M., jurist, born in New York, about 1807, received his education at Columbia College, where he graduated in 1824, was admitted in 1828 to the Bar in the state of New York, and has practised with much success. In 1840 he published a treatise on the "Practice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York." His best-known work, "A Law Dictionary and Glossary," which did not appear till 1850, is recognized as an authority by all United States jurists, and has received the formal approbation of the judicial bench in that country. In 1853 Mr. Burritt published his "Treatise on the Law and Practice of Voluntary Assignments for the benefit of Creditors," and in 1856 his "Treatise on Circumstantial Evidence."

BURRITT, ELIHU, lecturer, scholar, and journalist, born in Connecticut in 1811, received an ordinary education till he was sixteen, when his father dying, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. Having during his apprenticeship, gained a fair knowledge of English literature, at the age of twenty-one he set to work to study mathematics. In spring and summer

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he kept at the anvil, alternately forging and reading, and earned enough to enable him to devote a great part of the winter to his studies, which he prosecuted with so much diligence that he gained a considerable knowledge of Latin, French, Spanish, Greek, and Hebrew, and afterwards studied French, Spanish, Italian, and German, under native teachers; and acquired Portuguese, Flemish, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Welsh, Gaelic, Celtic, and Russian. In June, 1846, Mr. Burritt left the United States for this country. For a year or two he had been brooding over the scheme of a peace league, and laboured in England and upon the Continent to induce the European nations to enrol themselves as members of the League of Universal Brotherhood; an association for the abolition of war throughout the world. While in London, in 1848, Mr. Burritt published a little work, entitled "Sparks from the Anvil," and later, in 1853, "Olive Leaves," which have been translated into several languages, and have had an extensive circulation.

BURROWS, GEORGE, M.D., F.R.S., eldest son of George Mann Burrows, Esq., M.D., born about 1802, graduated in arts at Cambridge in 1825, obtaining a good place in the first class of the Mathematical Tripos (wranglers), and was immediately elected Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of Caius College in that university. He graduated in medicine in 1829, became Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1832, and held successively the Gulstonian, Croonian, and Lumleian lectureships; has been four times elected censor and five times a member of the College Council; and was the representative of the Royal College of Physicians in the General Medical Council of Great Britain, of which important body he is the President. He obtained the appointment of Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1834, long held the Lectureship on the Principles of Medicine in that medical school, and is Physician to Christ's Hospital, &c. &c. Dr. Burrows contributed to the "Library of Medicine" the articles on "Hæmorrhage," &c., and several papers on professional subjects to the *Medical Gazette*, *Medical Times*, and to "The Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society." He is the author of a learned work on "The Disorders of the Cerebral Circulation and the Connection of Diseases of the Heart and Brain."

BURTON, JOHN HILL, historian and biographer, born at Aberdeen, Aug. 22, 1809, lost his father, who was an officer in the 94th regiment, when young. His mother, the daughter of an Aberdeenshire laird, though left with narrow means, made successful exertions to give her family a good education. Having studied at Marischal College, where he took the degree of A.M., Mr. Burton was apprenticed to a legal practitioner in his native city. Disliking the monotony of the business, he resolved on trying his fortune in the higher walk of the profession, and in 1831 became an Advocate at the Scottish Bar. Finding himself among the crowd of young men with little or no practice, he devoted his time to the study of law, history, and political economy. On these subjects he wrote articles in the *Westminster Review* from 1833, and afterwards in the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Burton is the author of "Life and Correspondence of David Hume," published in 1846; "Lives of Simon Lord Lovat, and Duncan Forbes, of Culloden," in 1847; "Political and Social Economy," in 1849; "Narratives from Criminal Trials in Scotland," in 1852; "A Manual of the Law of Scotland;" "A Treatise on the Law of Bankruptcy" in that country; "An Introduction to the Works of Jeremy Bentham;" a "History of Scotland, from the Revolution to the Extinction of the last Jacobite Insurrection," in 1853; and a "History of Scotland, from the Earliest Period to the Revolution of 1688," of which four volumes have been published. For several years he has contributed

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to *Blackwood* literary sketches, including the series entitled "The Scot Abroad" (repnblished in 1864), and "The Bookhunter." In 1854 he was appointed Secretary to the Prison Board of Scotland, and on the abolition of that board in 1860, and the transfer of its functions to the Home Secretary, he was continued as manager and secretary, in connection with the Home Office.

BURTON, RICHARD FRANCIS, African traveller, son of Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Netterville Burton, of Tuam, Galway, born in 1821, entered the Indian army in 1842, and became a captain in 1857, after serving five years in Scinde, under the late Sir Charles J. Napier. In 1855 he served under Gen. Beatson, as military secretary and chief of staff with the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry. He has travelled through Arabia and the greater part of the unexplored regions of Eastern Africa and North America, and his services in the cause of geographical discovery, in some of which he was the companion of the late Capt. Speke, were rewarded by the gold medals of the French and English Geographical Societies. He was appointed, in 1861, Consul at Fernando Po, and in the territories on the western coast of Africa, comprised within the Bight of Biafra, and lying between Cape Formosa and Cape St. John, and is well known as the author of "The Lake Regions of Central Africa." In 1863 he published "Abeokuta, or an Exploration of the Cameroon Mountains," and in 1864, a narrative of his mission to the king of Dahomey. It is said that he has acquired thirty-five languages and dialects; is expert as a swordsman, huntsman, and shot; and that he can mix with different tribes and nations without betraying himself, making his way through all difficulties by assuming the disguise of a priest, a native doctor, or bazaar-keeper.

BURTON, SIR WILLIAM WESTBROOKE, KNT., born in 1794, having served in the navy for some years, was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1824, and went the Midland circuit. In 1826 he became Recorder of Daventry, and was appointed one of the Judges at the Cape of Good Hope in 1827. He was transferred to New South Wales in the same capacity in 1833, and to Madras in 1844. Resigning his legal preferment in 1855, he returned to Sydney, where he was appointed President of the "Council" or Upper House of Representatives. He is the author of an able "Treatise on the Laws affecting Insolvents in New South Wales," and of a work on the "State of Religion and Education in Australia," which contains useful and well-arranged information, based on statistics.

BURY (VISCOUNT), THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM COUTTS KEPPEL, son of the earl of Albemarle, born in 1832, and educated at Eton; entered the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1849, and was private secretary to Lord John Russell in 1850–1. He afterwards went to India as aide-de-camp to the late Lord F. Fitz-Clarence, but returned home on sick leave, and retired from the army. In Dec., 1854, he was nominated Civil Secretary and Superintendent-General of Indian affairs for the Province of Canada; entered Parliament in 1857, was appointed Treasurer of the Royal Household on the return of Lord Palmerston to office in 1859; and first sat for Norwich, as a Liberal. On taking office in 1859, his re-election was declared void. In Nov., 1860, he was elected for the Wick district of Burghs, which he ceased to represent at the general election of 1865, when he was a defeated candidate for Dover. Lord Bury, who is married to a daughter of Sir Allen N. M'Nab, Bart., is the author of "The Exodus of the Western Nations," "A Report on the Condition of the Indians of British North America," and other political and historical papers. He has taken an active part in promoting the Volunteer movement, is Lieut.-Colonel of the Civil Service regiment of Volun-

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teers, and was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1859.

BUSK, HANS, eldest son of Hans Busk, Esq., of Glenalder, Radnorshire, born in 1815, was educated at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841 and M.A. in 1844, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1841. In 1837 (while an undergraduate at Cambridge) he strongly urged upon the Government of that day the importance of sanctioning the formation throughout the country of rifle clubs, with a view to the organization of an army of volunteers, as the most sure and legitimate constitutional defence of the realm; and on receiving from the then Prime Minister (Lord Melbourne) a reply indicative of apprehension at the idea of "putting arms into the hands of the people at large," he formed a model rifle club in the university. From that time he continued strenuously to advocate the establishment of a volunteer army, but with little effect, until the publication of his treatise on the rifle, in which he again earnestly advocated the volunteer cause. Early in 1858 he joined the Victoria Rifles, almost the only volunteer corps then in existence. In order to demonstrate, however, the urgent necessity for increased exertion, and to prove the extent of the war preparations making by France, and the growing increase of her fleet, he visited, at his own expense, her ports and naval arsenals, publishing, on his return, the only authentic French navy list that had appeared for sixteen years. Not long after he was solicited by an influential deputation from the University at Cambridge to address the undergraduates, with a view to the formation of a rifle corps, which he was afterwards requested to help in organizing. Such was the success consequent on the appeal then made, that from all parts of the country other invitations daily arrived from persons earnestly requesting him to aid practically a cause which, as the *Times* confessed, "he had been the first to originate," remarking that "he was unquestionably the earliest and most strenuous advocate of the volunteer system when in its infancy." Captain Busk has continued lecturing, writing, and counselling upon the subject up to the present hour. He is the author of "The Rifle, and how to Use it;" "Volunteers, and how to Drill them;" "The Hand-book for Hythe;" "The Navies of the World;" "Tabular Arrangement of Company Drill;" &c. He founded, and for several years edited, the *New Quarterly Review*. In 1837 he filled the office of High Sheriff of Radnorshire; in 1859 he was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex, and in 1860 he accepted a captaincy in the Victoria Rifles.

BUSSY, ANTOINE ALEXANDER BRUTUS, born at Marseilles in 1794, was admitted physician at Paris in 1832, and is director of the *École de Pharmacie*. He was called to the Academy of Medicine in 1824, and in 1850 was elected Member of the Academy of Sciences, in the room of M. Francœur. In addition to making many important discoveries, such as the means of liquefying sulphuric acid and many gases hitherto considered as fixed, M. Bussy has published several papers — a "Treatise on the Means of Recognizing Adulterations in Simple and Compound Drugs, and of Fixing their Degree of Purity" (1829); "Clinical Researches on the Soap-wort of Egypt" (1833); "Respecting Certain Preparations obtained by the action of Alkalies" (1834), in conjunction with MM. Orfila and Olliviers; and "Clinical Essays on Castor Oil" (1840). M. Bussy, who is an Officer of the Legion of Honour, is one of the regular contributors to the *Journal de Pharmacie*.

BUSTAMENTE, DON CARLOS-MARIA DE, archæologist, born in Mexico towards the close of the last century, is well versed in the antiquities of his country. His first work was a "Statistical Memoir on the

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Oaxaco Country" (1821), "with a Description of the Valley of the same name," followed by a dissertation "On the Republic of Tlaxcala;" "Tezcoco in the Last Days of its Ancient Kings" (1826), taken from the unpublished manuscripts of Boturini; and the Mexican translation of the "Conquests of Fernando Cortez" (1826). Having been put in possession of the dissertation of Don Antonio de Gama on the calendar of the Indians, and their manner of dividing time, he published two of them ("Descripcion Historica y Cronologica de las dos Piedras, &c.," Mexico, 1832), to which he added an Historical Commentary. The two most important publications of M. Bustamente are his editions of "Three Centuries of Spanish Domination in Mexico" (1836–42), by Andres Cavo; and of "A Complete History of the Events which have taken place in New Spain" (Mexico, 1839), by the monk Bernardino de Sahagan. This edition was prepared from the manuscripts preserved in the library of Lord Kingsborough.

BUTCHER, Dr. (*See* Meath, Bishop of.)

BUTLER, Benjamin Franklin, major-general in the United States army, born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, Nov. 5, 1818, having been educated at Lowell High School and Waterville College, was admitted to the Bar in 1840, and became a successful advocate, especially in criminal cases. In 1853 he was elected member of the Massachusetts State Legislature by the Free-soil Democratic party. He opposed the "Know-Nothing" faction in 1855, and at the close of the disturbances to which it gave rise, lost his commission of colonel in the State militia. In 1857 he was appointed Brigadier-General of Militia, and in 1858 was elected to the Senate. Beaten as a candidate for the post of Governor of Massachusetts in 1859, he took up a position against slavery at the Charleston and Baltimore Presidential Conventions in 1860. On the breaking out of the civil war, he commanded the Federal force encamped at Annapolis, and showed great severity at this time towards the city of Baltimore. He became Commander of the Virginia department in May, 1861, was military commander at the capture of Fort Hatteras, in Aug., and organized the expedition against New Orleans, which city, having been rendered untenable by the destruction of the Confederate fleet by Farragut, surrendered April 28, 1862. Butler's conduct towards the citizens during the occupation has been strongly condemned both in the United States and in this country, and his name is in consequence held in abhorrence. In Nov., 1863, he was appointed to the command of the 18th Army Corps, relieving Gen. Foster, and in 1864 to that of the forces operating on the James River, in conjunction with Gen. Grant, against Richmond. He was relieved of the command of the army of the James River, Jan. 8, 1865, was elected a member of Congress from Massachusetts in Nov., 1866, and is one of the bitterest opponents of President Johnson.

BUTLER, The Rev. Henry Montagu, Head Master of Harrow School, youngest son of the late Rev. George Butler, D.D., head master of Harrow, and afterwards dean of Peterborough, was born in 1833, and educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1855 as Senior Classic. In the same year he was elected Fellow of the college. On the retirement of Dr. Vaughan, at Christmas, 1860, he was elected to the head mastership of the school, over which his father had presided for twenty-four years.

BUTT, Isaac, Q.C., the only son of the Rev. Robert Butt, incumbent of Stranorlar, co. Donegal, born in 1813, claims descent from the O'Donnells, the ancient Irish chiefs of Tyrconnell. He obtained a scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1832, and graduated in high classical and mathematical honours in 1835. In 1836 he was appointed to the Whately Professor-

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ship of Political Economy in his college, and two years later was called to the Irish Bar. He obtained a silk gown in 1844, and was one of the counsel for the defence of Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other prisoners who were tried for high treason at Dublin in 1848, and of the Fenians in 1865. He was elected for Harwich in May, 1852, and represented Youghal, in Ireland, as a Liberal Conservative from 1852 to 1865. During his under-graduate course Mr. Butt was a distinguished member of the College Historians Society, in which he obtained the gold medal, and was one of the original projectors, and for some time editor of the *Dublin University Magazine*, to which, under the name of Edward Stevenson O'Brien, he contributed "Chapters of College Romance," which have been recently republished in a separate shape. In addition to being the author of several minor publications on Irish affairs, and of some lectures on Political Economy, he published in 1837 a letter to Lord Morpeth on the Irish Poor Law, which Mr. M'Culloch highly commends in his "Literature of Political Economy." In 1840 he appeared at the bar of the House of Lords as counsel for the corporation of Dublin against the Irish Corporation Reform Bill, was subsequently elected a member of the new corporation of that city, and in that capacity opposed Mr. O'Connell in 1843 in his agitation for a repeal of the Union. Mr. Butt published in 1860 a "History of the Kingdom of Italy," which was reviewed in favourable terms by the London press.

BUTTERFIELD, WILLIAM, architect, was born Sep. 7, 1814. Having been brought up as an architect, he devoted himself more especially to a scientific study of the various Gothic styles, into which, since entering on his profession, he has imparted variety by the use of coloured stone and marble, both in churches and domestic buildings. His chief works are, St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; All Saints' Church, Margaret Street, London; Baldersby Church, Yorkshire; Yealmpton Church, Devonshire; the new chapel at Balliol College, Oxford; and St. Alban's Church, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's-Inn Road.

BUXTON, CHARLES, third son of the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., M.P., born in 1822, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar, and where he graduated in honours in 1843. He sat for Newport, Isle of Wight, in the Liberal interest, from 1857 to 1859, when he was elected for Maidstone, which he represented till returned for East Surrey at the general election of 1865. He is the author of a life of his father, of many articles in the reviews of the day; has taken a leading part in educational and other questions in the House of Commons, and contributed to the "Cambridge Essays."

BYLES, SIR JOHN BARNARD, KNT., son of the late John Byles, Esq., of Stowmarket, Suffolk, born in 1801, and called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1831; went for some years the Norfolk circuit, and in 1840 was appointed Recorder of Buckingham. In 1843 he received the coif of a serjeant-at-law, to which was afterwards added a patent of precedence. He is the author of several professional works of high repute; amongst which may be mentioned one "On the Usury Laws," and another "On Bills of Exchange;" and of a political work of some notoriety, entitled, "The Sophism of Free Trade." In 1857 he was made Queen's Serjeant, and in 1858 received the honour of knighthood on his elevation to the Bench as one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

BYRON, HENRY JAMES, dramatist, son of Henry Byron, Esq., British Consul at Port au Prince, Hayti, is a native of Manchester, and completed his education at St. Peter's, London. He is well known to the play-going public as one of the most skilful and prolific writers of burlesque extrava-

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ganzas of the day—a class of entertainment that has of late years come greatly into vogue. His earliest effort in this line, "Fra Diavolo," produced at the Strand Theatre, on the first night of Miss Swanborough's season in 1858, was speedily followed by several successful pieces; amongst which may be mentioned the "Maid and Magpie," "Aladdin," "Esmeralda," "The Lady of Lyons," and "Grin Bushes;" two farces and a comedy, entitled, "The Old Story." Other theatres competed for his burlesques, and for the Adelphi he wrote the "Babes in the Wood," "Ill-treated Il Trovatore;" for the Olympic, "Mazeppa Travestie;" for Drury Lane, "Miss Eily O'Connor;" and for the Princess's, "Jack the Giant-killer," and other pantomimes. At the Haymarket, amongst other pieces, was produced his "Dundreary Married and Done for;" at the Prince of Wales's, "La Sonnambula Travestie," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Little Don Giovanni," "Der Freischutz," and original comedies, "War to the Knife" and "A Hundred Thousand Pounds." Mr. Byron has contributed extensively to periodical literature, was the first editor of *Fun*, and is the author of a three-volume novel—"Paid in Full," originally published in the *Temple Bar* magazine. Mr. Byron is a member of the Middle Temple.

BYSTRÖM, JOHAN-NIKLAS, sculptor, born at Philippstadt, in the province of Wermeland, Sweden, Dec. 18, 1783, was designed for the mercantile profession; but the death of his parents left him free to follow his inclination for art. In his twentieth year he became a pupil of Sergell, at Stockholm; in 1809 he gained the Academy's prize, and in 1810 was enabled to go to Rome, from which city he sent home, as his first work, a Bacchante lying intoxicated, half the size of life. This at once established his reputation. He has produced several colossal statues of the Swedish kings in marble, but he succeeds best in the representation of females and children, as his male figures want force and character. In 1849 appeared, in the Swedish language, "Byström's Sculptur-Gallerie," a cycle of the artist's most celebrated works, from drawings made in Rome; which publication appears to be still in progress.

C.

CABALLERO, FIRMIN-AGOSTO, statesman and journalist, born July 7, 1800, at Barajas de Melo, in the province of Cuenza, was educated as a lawyer, and called to the bar of Madrid. He was an ardent adherent of the revolutionary party which extorted from Ferdinand VII. the liberal constitution of 1820; and in 1823, when the armies of France had restored despotism, he retired to Estramadura. He returned to Madrid in 1833, and when Don Carlos was disputing the throne with the Infanta Isabella, founded the *Bolatin del Comercio*, in which he exposed with much vigour the hypocrisy of the Constitutional court and the pretensions of the absolutists. This journal, suppressed in 1834, reappeared under the title of *El Eco del Comercio*. His political persecutions made him popular, and he was chosen by the electors of Madrid and of Cuenza as deputy to the Cortes, where he became one of the most formidable antagonists of the administration of M. Martinez de la Rosa. When Mendizabal was in office, Caballero lent him his aid in the discussion on the suppression of the convents, and advocated the sale of ecclesiastical property for the benefit of the State. Caballero has written several works on statistics and political economy. The work by which he is best known is entitled "Manual Geografico-Administrativo de la Monarquia Española," published in 1844. He is corresponding member of the Royal Academy of History of France.

CABALLERO, MANUELO ANTONIO, sometimes confounded with Firmin-Agosto Caballero, was, after the re-

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volution of July, 1854, appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Spain. He only remained in office a year, and has been made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

CABANEL, ALEXANDRE, artist, was born at Montpellier, Sep. 28, 1823; studied in the atelier of M. Picot, and attracted attention by his exhibition in the "salon" of 1844 of a painting, the subject of which was the "Agony of Christ in the Garden of Olives," and obtained the second great prize for painting in 1845. Having returned from Rome, he exhibited, amongst other works (1850–53), a "Saint John," and "The Death of Moses," and was intrusted with the execution of twelve medallions for the decoration of the Hôtel de Ville of Paris, representing the twelve months of the year. M. Cabanel's reputation as a painter is high. He obtained a second-class medal at the exhibition of paintings in 1852, a first-class medal in 1855, and the medal of honour at the "salon" of 1865. He was elected member of the Académie des Beaux Arts, in place of Horace Vernet, Sep. 26, 1863; Professor in the École des Beaux Arts at the end of that year, and was promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 29, 1864.

CABRERA, RAMON, Count of Morella, Duke de la Victoria, one of the most distinguished of the Carlist generals, was born at Tortosa, in Catalonia, Aug. 31, 1810. His father died when he was quite young, and being left to his own devices, on the death of Ferdinand VII. and the breaking out of the civil war in Spain, he joined a small body of guerillas, under the command of Camicer, who had espoused the cause of Don Carlos. His commander quickly appreciated his abilities, and promoted him to the rank of captain. During the war he was notorious for his bloodthirsty and vindictive disposition; and, roused to fury by the execution of his mother by Gen. Mina, he wreaked his vengeance upon all the Christinos who fell into his hands. In 1838 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and created Count of Morella by Don Carlos, to commemorate the capture of the fortress of that name, and in acknowledgment of his services in the expedition to Madrid. Compelled in 1840 to take refuge in France, he was arrested and imprisoned at Ham, and having regained his liberty, he, in 1841, took up his residence at Lyons. He strongly opposed the abandoning by Don Carlos of his pretensions in favour of his son, the count of Montemolin, in 1845; and in the latter part of 1846 repaired to London, in the hope of doing something for the Carlist cause. He then attempted to effect a rising in Catalonia, Valencia, and Aragon, but without success. After the French revolution of Feb., 1848, thinking it a favourable time to advance the interests of the count of Montemolin, he landed in Spain in June, raised the Carlist standard, and, with but few followers, fought a battle at Pasteral, Jan. 27, 1849, where, having been badly wounded, he was again obliged to take refuge in France; whence he proceeded to London, and married a wealthy Englishwoman, Miss Marianne Catherine Richards, with whom he visited Naples for the purpose of aiding the Carlist cause. After the revolution of July, 1854, the Carlists rose in several directions against the government of Gens. Espartero and O'Donnell; but Cabrera took no part in the desperate struggle, and has since lived in retirement.

CADELL, FRANCIS, the explorer of the river Murray, son of H. F. Cadell, Esq., of Cockenzie, near Preston Pans, Haddingtonshire, was born in 1822, and educated at Edinburgh and in Germany. While very young he showed a taste for adventure, and entered as a midshipman on board an East Indiaman. The vessel having been chartered by Government, the lad, as a volunteer, took part in the first Chinese war, was present at the siege of Canton, the capture of Amoy, Ningpo, &c., and received an officer's

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share of prize-money. At twenty-two he was in command of a vessel, and in the intervals between his voyages he spent much time in the ship-building yards of the Tyne and Clyde, where he gained a thorough knowledge of naval architecture and the construction of the steam-engine. A visit to the Amazons first led him to study the subject of river navigation, and when in Australia, in 1848, his attention was drawn to the practicability of navigating the Murray and its tributaries, which had only served for watering the flocks belonging to the scattered stations on their banks. Three years later, encouraged by the governor of Australia, Sir H. F. Young, he put his project into execution. In a frail boat, with canvas sides and ribs of barrel hoops, he embarked at Swanhill, on the Upper Murray, and descended the stream to Lake Victoria at its mouth, a distance of 1,300 miles. Having thus proved that the Murray was navigable, he succeeded in crossing the dangerous bar at its mouth in a steamer planned and constructed under his supervision. This vessel accomplished a first voyage of 1,500 miles. Other steamers were procured, and the Murrunbidgee, the Edward, and the Darling were in like manner opened to traffic. A gold candelabrum was presented to Mr. Cadell by the settlers, the value of whose property had been greatly increased by his efforts, and the Legislature directed a gold medal in his honour to be struck in England by Mr. Wyon. As is the case with most first adventurers, others are reaping the abundant fruits of his labour, and on account of intercolonial jealousies, he has received no substantial return for a fortune expended, and years of danger, anxiety, and toil.

CAHEN, ISIDORE, son of the late Samuel Cahen, the learned Hebraist, born in Paris, Sep. 16, 1826, was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the Collége Napoléon-Vendée in 1850. Compelled by the bishop of Luçon to quit this profession, he joined the staff of the *Journal des Débats*, and afterwards that of *La Presse*, and has published one or two works.

CAIL, JEAN-FRANÇOIS, engineer and mechanician, was born at Douai, about 1804. Familiar from his youth with the construction of machinery, he became, in 1825, a partner with M. Charles Derosne, who at that time possessed the important manufactory in the Quai de Billy, Paris, and they afterwards established, at Chaillot, a large manufactory for the construction of motive machines. Messrs. Derosne and Cail, for fifteen years, supplied Holland with all the machinery employed in purifying the sugar produced in the colonies belonging to that country, and have established branch manufactories at Valenciennes, Douai, Brussels, and Amsterdam, all of which have been under the management of M. Cail since the death of M. Charles Derosne in 1846. MM. Cail and Derosne published, in 1844, a work entitled "De la Fabrication du Sucre aux Colonies et des nouveaux appareils propres à améliorer cette fabrication." Their names have appeared honourably in all the "Expositions" since 1827, and that of M. Cail at the Universal Exhibitions of London and Paris (1851 and 1855), at the latter of which he gained a grand medal of honour for locomotive engines. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1844.

CAILLIAUD, FRÉDÉRIC, traveller, born at Nantes, March 17, 1797, having studied mineralogy at Paris, and prepared himself for his extensive journeys of discovery, he visited Holland, Italy, Sicily, and Greece, and went to Alexandria in 1815. Here he received a commission to explore the mineral wealth of Egypt. In his journey from Edfou, in Upper Egypt, to the Red Sea, he discovered the emerald-mines which had been known to the ancients. In 1819 he returned to France, and in 1822 published his "Recherches sur les Oases, sur les Mines d'Émeraudes, et sur l'Ancienne Route du Commerce entre le Nil et la Mer Rouge," which appeared in Jomard's "Voyage à

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l'Oasis de Thèbes," &c. Before this work made its appearance, he was encouraged to undertake another journey to Egypt and to Nubia, where he made many valuable observations in astronomy, archæology, and natural history. In 1822 he returned to Paris, arranged his numerous collections, which he presented to the Museum, and published, in four volumes, his "Voyage à Méroë, au Fleuve Blanc, etc., fait pendant les années 1819–22." This work, which was completed in 1826, forms the continuation to the "Description de l'Égypte," published by the Institute. As a reward for his important scientific discoveries, he was, in 1827, appointed Conservator of the Museum of Natural History at Nantes. His other works are "Recherches sur les Arts et Métiers, les Usages de la Vie Civile et Domestique des Anciens Peuples de l'Égypte, de la Nubie, et de l'Éthiopie," &c., published at Paris, 1831–7, and "Mémoire sur les Mollusques perforants," published in 1856. The collection of plants brought by M. Cailliaud from Africa are described by M. Raffeneau Delille in his "Centuries," published in 1826.

CAIN, Auguste, sculptor, born in Paris, in Nov., 1822, worked first with a carpenter, and afterwards entered the studio of M. Rude. M. Cain, who has devoted his attention to groups of animals, first exhibited at Paris in 1846, and is the publisher of his own bronzes. Amongst numerous works, he has exhibited "The Dormouse and Tom-tit," in 1846; "The Frogs desiring a King," in 1850; "The Eagle defending his Prey," in 1852; and "An Eagle chasing a Vulture," in 1857. Several of these objects appeared in the Great Exhibition of 1851, when M. Cain obtained the bronze medal. He has received many recognitions of merit, and another medal in 1864.

CAIRD, James, born at Stranraer in 1816, was educated at Edinburgh. During the Protection controversy in 1849, Mr. Caird published a treatise on "High Farming as the best Substitute for Protection," which went rapidly through eight editions, and attracted much public attention. In the autumn of the same year, at the request of the late Sir Robert Peel, he visited the west and south of Ireland, then prostrate from the effects of the famine, and at the desire of the lord-lieutenant, Lord Clarendon, reported to the Government on the measures which he deemed requisite for encouraging the revival of agricultural enterprise in that country. This report was enlarged into a volume, published in 1850, descriptive of the agricultural resources of the country, and led to considerable landed investments being made there. During 1850 and 1851 Mr. Caird, as the commissioner of the *Times*, conducted an inquiry into the state of English agriculture, in which he visited every county in England; and his letters, after appearing in the columns of the *Times*, were published in a volume, which has been translated into the French, German, and Swedish languages, besides being republished in the United States. In 1858 Mr. Caird published an account of a visit to the prairies of the Mississippi. A translation of this work appeared on the Continent. During the autumns of 1853, 1854, and 1855, Mr. Caird published in the *Times* a series of letters on the corn crops, which were considered to have had a material effect in allaying a food-panic. Invited at the general election of 1852 to offer himself to represent his native district in Parliament, he was defeated by a majority of one. At the general election of 1857 he was elected member for the borough of Dartmouth, as a supporter of Lord Palmerston, and an advocate of liberal measures. In 1859 he was elected for Stirling without opposition, and vacated his seat in July, 1865, on accepting the office of one of the Inclosure Commissioners. In 1860 he was appointed a member of the Fishery Board, and in 1863 became Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom; Professor Huxley and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., being

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his colleagues. That commission, after visiting the principal fishing ports of the kingdom, completed its labours in 1866, and the President of the Board of Trade, in the course of a discussion on the subject, thus expressed the opinion of the Government on the results of that inquiry:—"I may be permitted to say that I think a more able report than that which these commissioners have laid before Parliament was never made. It is evident that this inquiry has been most searching and complete, and conducted in a most diligent and judicious manner. Her Majesty's Government have sent to the Government of France a copy of the report, and have invited its attention to it, with a view of ascertaining the extent to which the French Government would be prepared to go in revising the present convention, and in the repeal of those obstructions to free fishing which the commissioners have recommended should be abolished. I think the ground is now laid for putting our fishery laws on a sound and satisfactory footing. It is highly satisfactory that an inquiry undertaken in the spirit of a proposal to increase the restrictions upon fishing should have resulted in showing that the supply of fish and the interests of fishermen would be best promoted by free and unrestricted fishing." In 1864 Mr. Caird, after many years' perseverance, carried a resolution of the House of Commons in favour of the collection of agricultural statistics, which was followed by a vote of £10,000 for that object. The returns of 1866 for Great Britain, the result of that vote, for the first time complete the agricultural statistics of the United Kingdom.

CAIRD, THE REV. JOHN, M.A., a popular and eloquent preacher of the Established Church of Scotland, was born in 1823, at Greenock, where his father was an engineer; studied at the University of Glasgow, and in 1844 was licensed as a preacher. In 1845 he was ordained minister of Newton-on-Ayre, and in the same year was removed to Lady Yester's Church, in Edinburgh, to which charge he was elected by the town-council. In 1850 he accepted the charge of the Established Church at Errol, in Perthshire, whence he removed to Glasgow in 1858. A sermon preached by him before the Queen, in the parish kirk of Crathie, has been published by her Majesty's command.

CAIRNS (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. HUGH MCCALMONT, second son of the late William Cairns, Esq., of Cultra, co. Down, Ireland, was born in 1819, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in high classical honours, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1844, and soon obtained a first-rate practice. In 1852 he was elected in the Conservative interest for Belfast, which city he continued to represent till he was appointed in Oct., 1866, to succeed Sir J. L. Knight Bruce as Lord Justice of Appeal. He was made a Q.C. and elected a Bencher of his inn in 1856; and on the return of Lord Derby to power in 1858, Mr. Cairns was knighted, and appointed Solicitor-General. In that capacity he showed extraordinary ability, and his speeches have been deemed masterpieces of eloquence. On the return of Lord Derby to power in 1866, Sir H. Cairns became Attorney-General, and was made Lord Justice of Appeal Oct. 18. The announcement of his elevation to the peerage as Baron Cairns of Garmoyle, in the co. of Antrim, appeared in the *London Gazette*, Feb. 23, 1867.

CAITHNESS. (*See* MORAY, ROSS, AND CAITHNESS, BISHOP OF.)

CAITHNESS (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. JAMES SINCLAIR, F.R.S., born Dec. 16, 1821, succeeded his father as 14th earl, Dec. 24, 1855, was created Baron Barrogill, June 12, 1866, and is Lord-Lieutenant of Caithness-shire. In 1858 he was chosen a representative peer for Scotland, and was Lord in Waiting on the Queen under Lord Palmerston's administration. His lordship, well known as one of the most scientific

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members of the peerage, has been successful in his practical application of science, having perfected a steam carriage capable of travelling on ordinary macadamized roads. His lordship not only improved the machinery, but acts as his own engine-driver. He has invented a tape-loom, enabling the weaver to stop any one of the shuttles without stopping the loom. It has been for some time at work in Lancashire.

CALCUTTA (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Robert Milman, educated at Oxford, graduated in 1838. He was appointed to the vicarage of Chaddleworth, Berks, in 1840, to that of Lamborne, in the same county, in 1851, and to that of Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, in 1862. Soon after the death of Dr. Cotton he was appointed Bishop of this diocese, and was consecrated at Canterbury, Feb. 2, 1867. Dr. Milman is the author of "The Life of Tasso," "Conversion of Pomerania," "Love of the Atonement, &c.

CALDERON, Philip Hermogenes, son of the Rev. Juan Calderon, was born at Poitiers in 1833, studied at Mr. Leigh's academy and at the atelier of M. Picot (Member of the Institute) at Paris. He has painted "The Gaoler's Daughter," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1858; "French Peasants finding their Stolen Child," and "Man goeth forth to his Labour" (1859); "Never More" (1860); "Releasing Prisoners on the Young Heir's Birthday," "La Demande en Mariage," and "The Return from Moscow" (1861); "Queen Katherine and her Women at work," "After the Battle," "Something it is which thou hast lost" (1862); "The British Embassy in Paris during the Massacre of St. Bartholomew," "Drink to me only with thine Eyes" (1863); "The Burial of Hampden," and "Women of Arles" (1864). Mr. Calderon was elected A.R.A. in 1864.

CALDERON, Don Serafin-Estevan, poet, born at Malaga about the beginning of the century, studied law at the University of Grenada, where he became Professor of Poetry and Rhetoric, and attracted attention by some poems which he published. "Poesias del Solitario," published anonymously in 1833, was followed by a second volume in 1840. About the same time he published in the *Cartas Españolas*, the only literary journal of the period, articles on the manners of Andalusia. In 1834 he was appointed Auditor-General of the Army of the North, and employed his leisure in producing an important critical work on the "Cancioneros" and the "Romanceros." In 1837 he retired into private life, and published a novel, "The Christians and Moors," in the manner of Cervantes; in 1838 an essay on "The Literature of the Moriscos," and "Andalusian Scenes" in 1847. A collection of his works in prose and verse appears in Ochoa's "Library of Contemporaneous Spanish Authors."

CALVERT, The Rev. William, M.A., F.S.A., born in 1819, was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1842. In 1848 he was appointed a minor canon of St. Paul's; in 1849 rector of St. Antholin and St. John the Baptist, Walbrook; and in 1858 incumbent of Kentish Town. He is the author of the "Wife's Manual, or Prayers, Thoughts, and Songs on several occasions of a Matron's Life," published in 1854, and of "Pneuma, or the Wandering Soul, a Parable in Rhyme and Outline," in 1856, &c.

CAMBRIDGE (Duke of), H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, Field-Marshal, son of Adolphus Frederick, the first duke, grandson of King George III., and first cousin of her Majesty Queen Victoria, was born at Hanover, March 26, 1819, and succeeded his father July 8, 1850. He became a Colonel in the army Nov. 3, 1837, was advanced to the rank of Major-General in 1845, to that of Lieutenant-General in 1854, when he was appointed to command the two brigades of Highlanders and Guards, united to form the first division of the

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army sent in aid of Turkey against the emperor of Russia; and was promoted to the rank of General in 1856. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal Nov. 9, 1862. His Royal Highness has been successively Colonel of the 17th Light Dragoons, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and, on the death of the late Prince Consort, of the Grenadier Guards. At the battle of Alma his Royal Highness led his division into action in a manner that won the confidence of his men and the respect of the veteran officers with whom he served. At Inkermann he was actively engaged, and had a horse shot under him. Shortly after this, in consequence of impaired health, he was ordered by the medical authorities to Pera, for change of air, and after staying there some time proceeded to Malta; whence, his health still failing, he was directed to return to England. At a later period his Royal Highness gave the results of his camp experience in evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the manner in which the war had been conducted. On the resignation of Viscount Hardinge, the Duke of Cambridge was appointed to succeed as Commander-in-Chief, in which capacity his Royal Highness has shown his desire to introduce useful reforms, which tend materially to improve the comfort of the soldier and the efficiency of the army.

CAMERON, Capt. Charles Duncan, F.R.G.S., son of the late Col. Cameron, of the 3rd Buffs, served as ensign in the 45th regt. from May, 1846, till July, 1851; served with the irregulars in the Kafir war of 1846-7, and for his services received the Kafir war medal. In 1851 he was employed by Sir B. C. Pine on diplomatic service in the Zulu country, acted as Kafir magistrate at Klip river, in the Natal district, and commanded the Native Irregulars during the Kafir wars of 1852-3. He was appointed to the staff of Lieut.-General Sir Fenwick Williams, her Majesty's commissioner with the army in the East, and whilst so employed in Turkey received the rank of Captain (March 27, 1855), and was appointed by Sir F. Williams to superintend the works of the fortifications then in course of erection at Erzeroum. While at Kars he volunteered to sally from that fortress to obtain provisions for the then starving garrison. After the fall of Kars, he was detached on special service to Trebizond, serving in that capacity until Sep., 1856. In 1858 he passed an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, and obtained an honorary certificate for proficiency in the German, Swedish, Turkish, and Latin languages. He was appointed Vice-Consul at Redoubt Kale, April 20, 1858, which vice-consulship was removed to Poti, April 23, 1859. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in Nov., 1858, and was appointed Consul for Abyssinia, to reside at Massowah, June 30, 1860. He accompanied H.R.H. the duke of Saxe-Coburg in his expedition into the interior of that country in April, 1862, and proceeded to Gondar for the purpose of delivering a letter and presents from her Majesty Queen Victoria to King Theodore in June, 1862. Captain Cameron was imprisoned by the emperor from Jan. 2, 1864, until April 17, 1866, when he was handed over to Mr. Rassam; but in consequence of some evil reports, is still (1867), with other captives (including Mr. Rassam and his suite), a prisoner at Amba Magdala.

CAMERON, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Duncan Alexander, K.C.B., of an ancient Highland clan, was born about 1808. He entered the army in 1825, became Captain in 1833, Major in 1839, Colonel in 1854, and Major-General in 1859. He served with distinction in the Crimean campaign of 1854-5, having commanded the 42nd regiment at the battle of the Alma, and the Highland Brigade at the battle of Balaklava, and was sent out to

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command the troops in New Zealand, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General, in 1863. In that capacity he highly distinguished himself, and in 1864 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Military division, in recognition of his able services against the Maories. Sir D. Cameron was made Colonel of the 42nd foot Sep. 9, 1863.

CAMERON, SIMON, was born in Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, in 1792. Having lost his father at a very early age, he was compelled, in boyhood, to depend on his own efforts for support. In 1816 he settled at Harrisburg, where he became an assistant in a printing-office. His frugality, industry, and regular habits of life gained him many friends, and, on removing to Washington, he obtained employment as a compositor in a newspaper office. In 1832 he was appointed Visitor at Westpoint. His political career commenced in 1845, when he became a Senator of the United States for Pennsylvania. Appointed Secretary of War by President Lincoln in 1861, he was superseded by Mr. Secretary Stanton.

CAMPBELL, DR. (*See* BANGOR, BISHOP OF.)

CAMPHAUSEN, WILLIAM, painter, born at Dusseldorf, Feb. 8, 1810, manifested from his earliest years a love of drawing, and after completing his college studies, entered the Academy of his native town. Being fond of painting horses and battles, he for some years joined a regiment of hussars to study his subjects close at hand, and made long tours in Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany. "The Puritans watching the Enemy" exhibits knowledge of design, able composition, and softness of colour. It belongs to the Consul Wagner of Berlin. Many of his subjects are taken from English history; such as, "Removal of Prisoners belonging to Cromwell's Party," "Cavaliers and Roundheads," "Charles II. in the Retreat from Worcester," "Pillage of an English Castle by Cromwell's Soldiers," and "Charles I. at the Battle of Naseby." He has painted the two pictures of "Prince Eugène at Belgrade," and "Godfrey de Bouillon at Ascalon," besides producing numerous drawings for illustrated publications, and among others for the Dusseldorf monthly almanack.

CANDLISH, THE REV. ROBERT, D.D., preacher, and one of the leaders of the "Non-Intrusion" party during the discussions which led to the separation of the Scottish Church into two distinct sections, and the establishment of the Free Kirk, was born in Scotland about the commencement of the present century. Dr. Candlish is the author of an "Exposition of the Book of Genesis," works on "The Atonement," and "The Resurrection," "Life in a Risen Saviour," "Scripture Characters," and an "Examination of Mr. Maurice's Theological Essays." In 1861 he was appointed moderator of the Free Church Assembly.

CANNING, SIR SAMUEL, C.E., Engineer-in-chief of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, upon whom the responsibility of laying the Atlantic cable of 1866 devolved, is son of the late Robert Canning, Esq., of Ogbourne St. Andrew, Wiltshire, and was born July 21, 1823. His experience with respect to submarine telegraph cables is great, having been constantly engaged in their manufacture and submersion since 1852. In the various expeditions for laying the Atlantic cable he has taken an active part; has superintended, for the firm of Messrs. Glass, Elliot, & Co., and the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, the manufacture and laying down of the most important lines of cables; and to his skill and energy much of the success of the Atlantic expedition of 1866 is undoubtedly due. In conjunction with Mr. H. Clifford he perfected the paying-out and the recovering and grappling machinery for the cable of 1866, which so materially aided its submersion and the recovery of the cable lost in the previous year. He received the honour of Knighthood

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in 1866, and a gold medal from the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, March 14, 1867.

CANROBERT (MARSHAL), FRANÇOIS-CERTAIN, for some time Commander-in-Chief of the French Army of the East, was born in 1809, of a good family, in Britanny, where he has a small patrimony, entered the military school at St. Cyr in 1826, and having distinguished himself there, joined the army as a private soldier, and was soon made sub-lieutenant of the 47th regiment of the line. He became Lieutenant in 1832, and in 1835 embarked for Africa, and took part in the expedition to Mascara. His services in the provinces of Oran were rewarded with a captaincy. He was in the breach at the attack on Constantine, and was wounded in the leg. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honour about this time. In 1846 he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and commanded the 64th regiment of the line, which was charged to act against the formidable Bou Maza. In 1847 he was made Colonel of the 3rd regiment of light infantry, and in 1848 was intrusted with the command of the expedition against Ahmed-Sghir, who had rallied the tribes of the Bouaoun in insurrection. Col. Canrobert pushed forward as far as the pass of Djerma, defeated the Arabs there, took two sheiks prisoners, and then returned to Bathna. He left the 3rd regiment to command a regiment of Zouaves, with whom he marched against the Kabyles, was again victorious, being promoted to the rank of General of Brigade, and at the commencement of 1850 led an expedition against Narah. The Arabs here, eagle-like, had their nests among the rocks. Canrobert advanced three columns to attack the enemy in his retreat, and so skilfully combined their fire, that in seven hours the Arab stronghold was destroyed. Louis Napoleon, when President, appointed Canrobert one of his aides-de-camp, and shortly after the wholesale proscriptions and imprisonments which followed the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, gave him a commission, and very extensive powers, to visit the prisons, and select objects for his clemency. Upon the formation of the Army of the East in 1854, he was appointed to the command of the first division in the Crimea. His troops took part in the battle of the Alma, and he was himself wounded by a splinter of a shell, which struck him on the breast and hand. Marshal St. Arnaud resigned six days after the first battle in the Crimea, and the command of the Army of the East was transferred to General Canrobert. Although Commander-in-Chief, General Canrobert was again in the thickest of the fight at Inkermann (Nov. 5), and whilst heading the impetuous charge of Zouaves was slightly wounded, and had a horse killed under him. In May, 1855, finding that impaired health no longer permitted him to hold the chief command in the Crimea, he resigned to Gen. Pelissier, and soon after returned to France. He was treated with great distinction by the emperor Louis Napoleon, and was sent on a mission to the courts of Denmark and Sweden. At the commencement of the Italian war in 1859, Gen. Canrobert received the command of the third corps of the Army of the Alps. He exposed himself to great danger at Magenta, and at Solferino had to effect a movement which brought valuable assistance to Gen. Niel. Gen. Canrobert has since been made a Marshal of France, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and an honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. In 1860 he married Miss Macdonald, a Scotch lady. In June, 1862, he commanded at the camp of Châlons, and succeeded the Marshal de Castellane in command of the 4th corps d'armée at Lyons, Oct. 14.

CANTERBURY (ARCHBISHOP OF), HIS GRACE THE MOST REV. CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY, D.D., fifth son of the late John Longley, Esq., Recorder of Rochester, born in 1794, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where he distinguished him-

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self as a first-class in classics. He was afterwards College Tutor, Censor, and Public Examiner; Perpetual Curate of Cowley, Oxon, in 1823; and Rector of West Tytherley, Hants, from 1827 to 1829, when he was elected Head Master of Harrow School, in which post he remained till he was appointed the first Bishop of Ripon in 1836. On the resignation of Dr. Maltby, in 1856, he was translated to Durham; on the death of Archbishop Musgrave, in 1860, to York; and on the death of Archbishop Sumner, in 1862, to Canterbury. His Grace is Primate of all England; Visitor of All Souls and Merton Colleges, Oxford; of Harrow School, Dulwich College, and King's College, London; Visitor and Elector of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; Patron of King's College, Nova Scotia; Governor of the Charterhouse, and a principal Trustee of the British Museum. The see is of the annual value of £15,000, and the patronage consists of 177 livings.

CANTÙ, CÉSAR, historian, was born at Brivio, near Milan, Sep. 5, 1805. When only eighteen years of age, he became Professor of Literature in the College of Sondrio, in the Valteline, from which he went to Como, and thence to Milan. He embraced the liberal cause, and his "Reflections on the History of Lombardy in the Seventeenth Century," published at Milan, excited the hostility of the Austrian government, and he was imprisoned for three years. In his captivity he wrote an historical romance, "Margherita Pusterla" (1835), a work which has often been compared to the "Promessi Sposi" of Manzoni. He has composed various religious hymns, and his poem, "Algiso," his "Letture Giovanelli," which have passed through more than thirty editions, and the articles which he has contributed to the "Biblioteca Italiana" and the "Indicatore" of Milan, have popularized his name throughout Italy. He belongs to what has been called the Romantic School, founded by Manzoni and Silvio Pellico. This author has published "Storia Universale," which has been translated into English, French, and German; "History of Italian Literature" (1851), "History of the Last Hundred Years" (1852), and "History of the Italians" (1859).

CAPEFIGUE, JEAN-BAPTISTE-HONORÉ-RAYMOND, historian, born at Marseilles in 1802, after studying law at Aix, went to Paris to complete his studies. Soon after his arrival, abandoning the law, he turned his attention to politics, connected himself with the Legitimist party, and became one of the editors of the *Quotidienne*. His contributions to this journal, and his work entitled "Recueil des Opérations de l'Armée Française en Espagne," attracted the attention of the Government, and he was appointed to an office in the Foreign department, which he held until the revolution of 1830. Since that period he has devoted himself entirely to literature. During the interval from 1823 to 1826 he had obtained three prizes from the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, for essays on historical subjects. His connection with the department of Foreign Affairs afforded him opportunities for examining the original sources of French history, and collecting materials for historical works, which he turned to good account. In 1823 he published his "Essai sur les Invasions des Normands," followed in rapid succession by a number of historical works, many of them very voluminous. The principal are "Histoire de Philippe-Auguste," published in 1827–9; "Histoire de la Réforme, de la Ligue, et du Règne de Henri Quatre," in 1834; "Richelieu, Mazarin, la Fronde, &c.," in 1835–6; "Louis XIV." in 1837; and "L'Europe pendant le Consulat et l'Empire de Napoléon," in 1839–41. Through the favour of M. Guizot, he had at one time free access to the archives of the French Foreign Office, and drew at discretion from these precious documents. The revolution of 1848 closed this door to his his-

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torical researches, but be published in the *Revue Rétrospective* many of the most important secrets which he had discovered. M. Capefigue has published during the last few years several interesting biographical works, including "Les Diplomates Européens," in 1845; "L'Europe depuis l'Avénement de Louis Philippe," in 1845–6; "Le Congrès de Vienne," in 1847; "Les Quatre Premiers Siècles de l'Église Chrétienne," in 1850; "L'Église au Moyen-Âge," in 1852; "Histoire des Grandes Opérations Financières," in 1855-8; "Avant 1789 Royauté, Droit, Liberté," in 1857; "L'Église pendant les Quatre derniers Siècles," "Mde. de Pompadour," and "Mde. la Comtesse du Barry," in 1858; and Mdlle. de la Vallière et les Favorites des trois âges de Louis XIV." in 1859.

CAPERN, EDWARD, born at Tiverton, Devon, Jan. 29, 1819, is the author of "Poems," published in 1856, a work which attracted considerable attention, and procured for the author a pension of £40 per annum (afterwards increased to £60) from the civil list. In 1859 he published "Ballads and Songs," which was followed by "The Devonshire Melodist," a collection of the author's songs, in some instances accompanied by his own music. Edward Capern, who has long been known to the world as "the Rural Postman of Bideford," published "Wayside Warbles" in 1865.

CARDEN, SIR ROBERT WALTER, BART., son of the late J. Carden, Esq., of Bedford Square, London, was born in 1801. His mother was a daughter of the late Mr. John Walter, M.P., of the *Times*, in which Sir Robert is understood to possess an interest. He was gazetted to the army, but afterwards went on the Stock Exchange, became, in 1849, an alderman of the city of London, and served the office of Lord Moyor in 1857-8. He was the founder of the City Bank, was an unsuccessful candidate for St. Alban's in 1850, and procured the disfranchisement of that corrupt constituency at his own expense. He was returned for Gloucester, as a Conservative, in 1857, was defeated at the general election of 1859, though he unseated his opponents on petition, and was defeated in a contest for Marylebone in April, 1861. Sir R. W. Carden is a Magistrate for Middlesex and Surrey, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for London.

CARDIGAN (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. JAMES THOMAS BRUDENELL, K.C.B., the son of the 6th earl, by the daughter of John Cooke, Esq., of Harefield Park, was born Oct. 16, 1797, and entered the army as cornet in the 8th Hussars, May 6, 1824. His promotion was rapid, and by Dec. 3, 1830, he had become Lieutenant-Colonel. As Lord Brudenell, he was one of the members for Northamptonshire from 1832 to 1837, when he succeeded to the peerage. In March, 1832, he was promoted from half-pay to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 11th Hussars, and applied himself at once to increase the efficiency of his corps. He was tried before the House of Lords in Feb., 1840, for wounding Captain Tuckett in a duel, and was acquitted; in 1848 he was highly complimented by the late duke of Wellington on the discipline and efficiency of his regiment; and on the outbreak of the Crimean war he was appointed to command a brigade of cavalry, having then recently obtained thé rank of Major-General. In the battle of Balaklava, Oct. 20, 1855, he led the celebrated "death-charge" which has become so fertile a theme for military criticism. His lordship was created a K.C.B. soon after his return to England from the East. The earl of Cardigan, who was Inspector-General of Cavalry from Feb., 1855, to the end of March, 1860, was appointed Colonel of the 5th Dragoon Guards in Aug., 1859, and was transferred to his old regiment, as Colonel of the 11th, or Prince Albert's Own Hussars, in Aug., 1860.

CARDWELL, THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD, son of the late John Cardwell, Esq., merchant, of Liverpool,

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and nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Cardwell, many years principal of Alban Hall, Oxford, and Camden professor of ancient history in that university, was born in 1813, and was educated at Winchester. He was elected to a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1832, graduated in 1835 as a double first-class, and was elected Fellow of his College. In 1838 he was called to the Bar, but preferring political to legal distinction, he entered Parliament in 1842 as member for Clitheroe. Having supported Sir R. Peel in the financial changes of 1845–6, he was elected for Liverpool in 1847, and was defeated at the general election in July, 1852. In Dec. he was returned for the city of Oxford. Defeated at the general election in March, 1857, and one of his opponents having been unseated on petition, he was elected in July, and continues (1867) to represent that city. He was Secretary to the Treasury from 1845 to 1846, and President of the Board of Trade under the "Coalition" ministry, of which Lord Aberdeen was the head; when he introduced some useful and valuable reforms into the office over which he presided. Though a member of the Peelite party, Mr. Cardwell accepted the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland under Lord Palmerston, on his return to office in 1859, and held the Chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster from July, 1861, till 1864, when he succeeded the duke of Newcastle as Secretary of State for the Colonies. He held the same appointment under Earl Russell's administration, and resigned with his colleagues in 1866. He was one of the literary executors of the will of the late Right Hon. Sir R. Peel.

CAREW, JOHN EDWARD, sculptor, of Irish extraction, was born about 1785. In early life he was a pupil of the late Sir A. Westmacott, by whom, as well as by Chantrey, his intuitive genius was much admired, and he became acquainted with the earl of Egremont, by whom he was employed at Petworth House, and who, amongst other acts of liberality, commissioned him to execute the fine altar-piece representing the Baptism of Christ, which adorns the Roman Catholic chapel on the East Cliff at Brighton. Carew executed the sculptures on the base of the Nelson column, and the well-known statue of "Whittington listening to the London Bells."

CAREY, ALICE, authoress, was born in 1822, at Mount Healthy, near Cincinnati, Ohio. Though imperfectly educated, she at an early age attracted attention by some sketches of rural life contributed to the *National Era* under the signature of "Patty Lee." In conjunction with her sister Phœbe, she published a volume of "Poems" in 1850, and the romantic poem of "Hualco," and "Clovernook; or, Recollections of our Neighbours in the West," in 1851. The latter work was followed by another volume of "Poems," by "Hagar, a Story of To-day;" "Married, not Mated;" and "Hollywood," novels which have met with considerable success. "The Children of Clovernook" appeared in 1855.

CAREY, HENRY C., is the son of Matthew Carey, who was so deeply implicated in the Irish troubles at the close of the last century, and who emigrated to America and established an extensive publishing business, to which his son Henry, born at Philadelphia, succeeded in 1821. In 1824, according to Allibone, the latter first established the system of periodical trade-sales, which had long been in operation in England. In 1836 Mr. Carey published "On the Rate of Wages," expanded in the following year into a larger work, with the title of "The Principles of Political Economy." In 1838 he gave up all active part in the publishing business in order to devote his attention to those works which have gained him the reputation of a "statistical writer." His first publication of the kind was "The Credit System in France, Great Britain, and the United States," which was noticed in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. In 1840 appeared "Answers to the Questions: What Constitutes Currency? What are the Causes of its

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Unsteadiness? and What is the Remedy?" and in 1848 "The Past, the Present, the Future," being an elaborate attack on the doctrine of Malthus and his school. "Principles of Social Science" appeared in 1858. Many of his works have been translated into foreign languages.

CARLÉN, MADAME EMILIA FLYGGARE, novelist, was born in Stockholm, in 1810. Her maiden name was Schmidt, and her first marriage to a musician, named Flyggare, was an unfortunate one. After its dissolution she was married to M. J. G. Carlén, a lawyer of Stockholm, known as a poet and romancist. Her first novel, "Waldemar Klein," appeared in 1838, and by 1851, an interval of only thirteen years, she had published her twenty-second work. Amongst the publications best known in this country are "Rose of Thistleton," "Woman's Life," "The Birthright," "The Magic Goblet," "Ivar, or the Skjut's Boy," "The Lover's Stratagem," "Mary Louise," "Events of the Year," "The Maiden's Tower," and "John." This by no means exhausts the catalogue of this lady's productions, for she is a most prolific writer.

CARLETON, WILLIAM, was born at Clogher, Tyrone, in 1798. His father, a peasant, was remarkable for his knowledge of the traditions of Ireland, and from him the author appears to have early imbibed the characteristic prejudices, feelings, and superstitions of his country. Carleton, who displayed a taste for reading, became a tutor in a village school. Having left his home to go to Dublin in search of fortune, he published, anonymously, in 1830, "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry." His productions include a second series of "Traits and Stories," "Fardorougha the Miser," "The Fawn of Spring Vale," "Valentine M'Clutchy," "The Black Prophet," "Castle Squander," "Willie Reilly," "The Black Baronet," "The Evil Eye," and numerous tales. Mr. Carleton, who has a literary pension of £200 a year, resides in the neighbourhood of Dublin.

CARLISLE (BISHOP OF), THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. SAMUEL WALDEGRAVE, D.D., son of the eighth Earl Waldegrave, born in 1817, and educated at Cheam School and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. as a double first-class in 1839. Having held some university offices and parochial cures, he was nominated to a canonry of Salisbury Cathedral in 1857, and in 1860 was consecrated to the see of Carlisle, rendered vacant by the translation of Dr. Villiers to Durham. His lordship, who is a moderate evangelical in his religious opinions, is the author of "New Testament Millennarianism," being "The Bampton Lectures for 1854," and several smaller works. His diocese includes Cumberland, Westmorland, and part of North Lancashire; and the patronage consists of thirty-five livings. The annual value of the see is £4,500.

CARLYLE, THOMAS, essayist, biographer, and historian, was born in 1795, at Ecclefechan, a small village in Dumfriesshire, where his father, a man of intellect and earnest religious feeling, held a small farm, and received the rudiments of his education at Annan. At the age of fourteen he entered the University of Edinburgh, passing through a regular curriculum, and studying mathematics under Professor Leslie. Intended by his parents for the ministry, he remained at the university upwards of seven years, spending his vacations among the hills and by the rivers of Dumfriesshire. At college his habits were lonely and contemplative. After teaching mathematics in a school in Fifeshire for about two years, he determined to devote himself to literature, and in 1823 commenced his career by contributing to Brewster's "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," some able articles on "Montesquieu," "Montaigne," "Nelson," and the "Two Pitts," and literary notices to the *New Edinburgh Review*. In the same year he completed a translation of Legendre's "Geometry," to which he prefixed an "Essay on Proportion," and published his translation of

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Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," a work which showed a direction of reading destined to influence materially his future career. On the completion of this translation he commenced his "Life of Schiller," which was published by instalments in the *London Magazine*, then sustained by the talents of Lamb, Hazlitt, De Quincey, Hood, John Scott, and A. Cunningham. For Goethe and Schiller, two of the "true sovereign souls of German literature," his admiration has ever been unbounded, and his letters to Goethe have appeared in the poet's published correspondence. Having married in 1827, he resided alternately at Comley Bank and Craigenputtock, a small estate, fifteen miles to the north-west of Dumfries. In this secluded spot he occasionally contributed to the foreign and other reviews of the day. Between 1830 and 1833 he was engaged in writing "Sartor Resartus," which appeared in the latter year in *Fraser's Magazine*. During the negotiations for the publication of this work he was induced to remove to London, where he has continued to reside, we believe, since 1834. In 1837 he published "The French Revolution," a history abounding in vivid and graphic descriptions. "Chartism," and five volumes of his "Essays," collected for the most part from periodical publications, appeared in 1839, and in 1840 he delivered a series of lectures on Hero-worship, which were afterwards published in a collected form. His "Past and Present" appeared in 1843, "Latter-day Pamphlets," essays suggested by the convulsions of 1848,—an era which he calls "one of the most singular, disastrous, amazing, and, on the whole, humiliating years the European world ever saw," in 1850. His "Life of John Stirling" has been described as "one of the finest biographies ever written." In 1845 Mr. Carlyle produced his great work entitled "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, with Elucidations," which gave him a distinguished place among the historians of the age. On the death of the earl of Ellesmere, in 1857, Mr. Carlyle was appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. In 1860-4 he published his "Life of Frederick the Great." "Mr. Carlyle's characteristic," says one of his admirers, "is a rugged earnestness of expression, and a range of thought widened and deepened by his acquaintance with the writings of the great German thinkers." Mr. Carlyle, elected Rector of Edinburgh University, Nov. 11, 1865, delivered his inaugural address April 2, 1866.

CARMOLY, Éliacin, Hebraist, born in 1805, at Soultz (Haut-Rhin), published, in Hebrew, a "Biography of Ancient and Modern Israelites," in 1829, being at the time private secretary to the Marquis Fortin d'Urban. Some time afterwards he resided in Belgium, and in 1834 was elected Grand Rabbi at Brussels, a post which he resigned in 1839, to devote himself exclusively to study. He has written a great number of works with the view of restoring Hebrew literature; and has contributed several articles and dissertations to French and German periodicals. In 1855 he established at Paris a monthly review, entitled *La France Israëlite*.

CARNARVON (Earl of), The Right Hon. Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, eldest son of the third earl (who was an accomplished scholar and poet), born June 24, 1831, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1852 as a first-class in classics. Lord Carnarvon, who represents a younger branch of the noble house of Pembroke, succeeded to the title during his minority. Soon after taking his seat in the House of Peers, he made his maiden speech, on which he was highly complimented by Lord Derby, who, in 1859, nominated him High Steward of the University of Oxford. His lordship has published one or two historical and antiquarian lectures delivered in his own neighbourhood, and is the author of a small

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and well-written work on "The Druses of Mount Lebanon," published in 1860, on returning from a visit to the East. He was Under-Secretary of State for the colonies in Lord Derby's second administration, 1858-9, and was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Derby's third administration, June, 1866. His lordship resigned on account of a difference of opinion respecting Reform, March 2, 1867.

CARNOT, LAZARE HIPPOLYTE, politician, son of the celebrated Carnot, born at Saint Omer, April 6, 1801, studied the law, and became an advocate. Later in life he ranked as a *homme de lettres*, edited the "Revue Encyclopédique," and was at one time a disciple of St. Simon. He was elected deputy in 1839, and after the revolution of 1848 was appointed Minister of Public Instruction, but retired July 5. After the *coup d'état*, M. Carnot was elected, with Gen. Cavaignac, deputy for Paris. Both refused the oath, and retired into private life. M. Carnot is the author of "Mémoires de Henri Grégoire, ancien Évêque de Blois," published in 1837; "Mémoires de Carnot, par son Fils," published in 1861–4, and other works. For many years he has been labouring upon an historical work, "Germany during the War of Deliverance," a fragment of which was published in 1843.

CARPENTER, MRS. MARGARET, born at Salisbury, in 1793, is the daughter of the late Alexander R. Geddes. When very young, Miss Geddes received two years' instruction in figure-drawing and painting from a resident master at Salisbury, and had the advantage of studying from the fine collection of pictures at Longford Castle, the seat of the earl of Radnor, who evinced a warm interest in her advancement. At his recommendation, she took the step which first made her generally known, and sent pictures to the Society of Arts for three successive years. On each occasion she received a public acknowledgment of her talents, and for a study of a boy's head, afterwards purchased by the marquis of Stafford, the largest gold medal was awarded. In 1814 Miss Geddes removed to London, which offered greater facilities in every point of view for the pursuit of her professional exertions, and three years later married Mr. W. H. Carpenter, the publisher, and keeper of engravings at the British Museum, who died July 12, 1866. Mrs. Carpenter has been a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy and British Institution, contributing portraits and figure-studies, which are very highly appreciated, not only for their truth, but for their firmness of touch and brilliancy of colour. A pension of £100 per annum was granted to this lady in 1866.

CARPENTER, MARY, daughter of the late Dr. Lant Carpenter, of Bristol, born about 1820, has taken an active part in the reformatory movement, more especially in Bristol, where she has founded and superintends a reformatory institution for females. Miss Carpenter is the authoress of "Reformatory Schools for Children," published in 1851; "Juvenile Delinquents, their Condition and Treatment;" "Juvenile Delinquency in its Relation to the Educational Movement;" "The Relation of Ragged Schools to the Educational Movement,"—a lecture read before the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science; "Reformatory Schools and their Present Position," published in 1855; and "The Claims of Ragged Schools to Pecuniary Aid from the Annual Parliamentary Grant for Educational Purposes,"—works which have had a considerable influence in directing public attention to the proper treatment of youthful criminals. Miss Carpenter, who visited India for philanthropic objects, arrived at Bombay Sep. 25, 1866, and returned to England in April, 1867.

CARPENTER, WILLIAM, the son of a tradesman of St. James's, Westminster, was born in 1797, and began life as errand-boy to a bookbinder in

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Finsbury, to whom he was afterwards apprenticed. Here chance brought him in contact with Mr. William Greenfield, the learned but self-taught editor of Bagster's Polyglott Bibles, and of various publications of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Though he had never been to school, he soon mastered several ancient and modern languages; and the two friends edited for four years a monthly journal of sacred literature, entitled *Critica Biblica*. In 1825 Mr. Carpenter published "Scientia Biblica," dedicated to George IV., the proof-sheets of which were read by Dr. Sumner, now bishop of Winchester. This was followed by "Mneiophile, a Dictionary of Facts and Dates," "Scripture Natural History," "A Popular Introduction to the Scriptures," "The Christian Inheritance," "Guide to Reading the Bible," "Lectures on Biblical Criticism," "Old English and Hebrew Proverbs Explained and Illustrated," "Calendarium Palestinæ," "Critical Dissertation on Ezekiel's Temple," "Scripture Difficulties Explained," "Wesleyana," "Biblical Companion," "Life of Cobbett," "Life of Milton," "A Peerage for the People," "A Dictionary of English Synonyms," "The Animal Kingdom Described," "Small Debts, an Argument for County Courts," "The Corporation of London," "Machinery and the Working Classes," "The Condition of Children in Mines and Factories," and a variety of publications on Chancery Reform. He edited "Calmet's History of the Bible," and prepared the abridgment of the larger work in five volumes in one large octavo volume. From 1821 to 1860 Mr. Carpenter was a constant contributor to periodical literature and the newspaper press, &c., and edited a variety of serial publications, including *The Era*, *Railway Times*, *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, *The Court Journal*, *Sunday Times*, &c., and from 1851 to 1853 he acted as honorary secretary to the Chancery Reform Association.

CARPENTER, WILLIAM BENJAMIN, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., physiologist, son of the late Dr. Lant Carpenter, of Bristol, born in 1813, was educated in Bristol, at University College, London, and at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1839, and commenced practice in Bristol. Having resolved to devote himself exclusively to scientific and literary pursuits, he removed to London in 1843, and was soon afterwards appointed Examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy in the University of London, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College. These offices he held until appointed in 1856 to the Registrarship of the University of London. He is the author of "Principles of General and Comparative Physiology," "Principles of Human Physiology," "A Manual of Physiology," "The Microscope and its Revelations," an "Introduction to the Study of the Foraminifera," some able papers in the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology," in the Reports of the British Association, in the *Quarterly Geological Journal*, in the Philosophical Transactions, &c. In 1861 the Royal medal was awarded to him by the Council of the Royal Society, for his contributions to physiological science.

CARTIER, THE HON. GEORGE ETIENNE, Attorney-General for Lower Canada, was born at St. Antoine, on Chambly River, Lower Canada, in Sep., 1815, and is descended from Jacques Cartier, who discovered the country. He was elected a member of the Canadian Parliament in March, 1848, and on account of his high position in the legal profession, was offered by Lord Elgin, in 1851 and 1853, a seat in the Cabinet. These offers he declined on account of his desire to devote himself to his profession; but in 1855 he became provincial secretary in the ministry, and was appointed Attorney-General for Lower Canada in May, 1856. He was Prime Minister from August, 1858, till May, 1862, when his ministry was defeated on their measure for the re-

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organization of the militia. Having been requested, on the fall of the Sandfield - Macdonald ministry in March, 1864, to form another ministry, he declined, but again accepted the post of Attorney-General for Lower Canada. Mr. Cartier, who acted as the leader of the French-Canadian Conservative party, has carried several important measures through the Canadian Parliament. He was one of the delegates to England on the questions of confederation and the inter-colonial railway, in April, 1865, and again in 1866.

CARUS, The Rev. William, M.A., born in 1804, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in the highest honours both in classics and mathematics in 1827, and was elected Fellow of his college. He was Senior Fellow and Senior Dean of Trinity College, and a select preacher in the university in 1854, 1859, and 1866; was appointed a Canon Residentiary of Winchester, Vicar of Romsey, and Rural Dean in 1851, and is incumbent of Christ Church, Winchester, and proctor for the chapter in Convocation. He is the author of "Memoirs of the late Rev. Charles Simeon," &c. A Greek Testament prize, called the Carus Prize, in remembrance of long services there, has been established in the University of Cambridge.

CASABIANCA (Comte de), François-Xavier, senator, son of a Corsican general, received the title of count from the emperor, was born at Nice, June 27, 1797; educated in the Lycée Napoléon, where, in 1812, he carried off the prize of philosophy, studied law, having been called to the French Bar at Bastia in 1820, and soon acquired a high reputation. He was remarkable for his attachment to the Bonaparte family, and after the revolution of February, 1848, was returned to the Constituent Assembly for Corsica. He voted with the Right, and after the election of Dec. 10, upheld the policy of the emperor. He was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, and only abandoned the parliamentary majority when conflicts broke out between it and the Elysée. At the close of 1851 he was intrusted with the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce, and a month afterwards with that of Finance. After the *coup d'état*, he was commissioned to organize the Ministry of State created by the decree of Jan. 22, 1852. He resigned his various important offices to enter the Senate, July 28, and was promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, July 30, 1858.

CASHEL (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Robert Daly, D.D., son of the late D. Daly, Esq., and brother of Lord Dunsandle, born in 1783, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in high honours. Dr. Daly, who belongs to the Evangelical party in the Church, was appointed Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, in 1842, and consecrated to the see of Cashel in 1843. His diocese includes the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, with the patronage of eighty-three livings, and an income of £5,000 a year.

CASSAGNAC. (*See* Granier de Cassagnac.)

CASTIGLIONE (Count), Carlo Ottavio, philologist, born in 1795, at Milan, devoted himself at an early age to studies which have hitherto found few friends in Italy. In 1819 he published his description of the Cufic coins in the cabinet of Brera, at Milan, under the title of "Monete Cufiche del Museo di Milano." His principal work in the department of Oriental literature is the "Mémoire Géographique et Numismatique sur la Partie Orientale de la Barbarie, appelée Afrikiah par les Arabes," &c., published in 1826, in which the origin and history of those cities of Barbary of which the names occur upon Arabic coins are detailed. Count Castiglione is best known in other countries by his publication of the fragments of the Gothic translation of portions of the Old and New Testament by Ulphilas, which Cardinal Mai had discovered among the palimpsests in the Ambrosian library. In con-

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junction with Cardinal Mai, he in 1819 published "Ulphilæ Partes Inéditæ in Ambrosianis Palimpsestis," and wrote most of the dissertations given in the work; continued afterwards, under various titles, through twenty years.

CASTILLE, CHARLES-HIPPOLYTE, romancist and journalist, the son of a colonel of artillery, born at Montreuil-sur-Mer, Nov. 8, 1820, studied at Douai and Cambrai, and was afterwards employed in the office of Public Works. Having been dismissed for neglecting to his duties, he turned his attention to literature, his first contributions to which appeared in *Le Musée des Familles*. He has written a number of romances which have become popular, though, as they belong to the "horrible school," he charges his pictures with the most sombre colours. His chief work is "Histoire de la Seconde République Française," published in 1854–5, and he is best known in England by a series of historical and political biographies, published in 1856–7. In 1858 he published "Parallèle entre César, Charlemagne, et Napoléon," and in 1859, "Histoire de Soixante Ans 1789–1850." He continues to write in the French magazines and journals, and for some time edited *Le Globe*.

CASTRÉN, MATTHIAS ALEXANDER, traveller and philologist, born in Finland, in 1813, at an early age devoted himself to scientific research, and for this purpose travelled over Lapland and the extreme north of Russia between 1838 and 1844; undertook a journey of inquiry through the districts of Siberia in 1845–6, and shortly after his return was appointed Professor of Finnish Literature at Helsingfors. His lectures were considered so valuable that the Russian government ordered them to be translated into the German language. He was the first person to write grammars of the Ostiak and Tcheremiss languages, the earliest spoken by the inhabitants of the country to the eastward of the river Yenisei, and the latter by a people on the left bank of the river Volga. He has published a Syrian grammar, a work on Finn mythology, &c., all of which are highly prized in Russia.

CASWALL, THE REV. HENRY, D.D., eldest son of the late Rev. R. C. Caswall, born at Yateley, Hants, in 1810, was educated chiefly at the grammar-school at Chigwell, Essex, and took his degrees of B.A. and M.A. at Kenyon College, Ohio (United States), in 1830 and 1834. Having been engaged as a parish minister and a professor of theology in Canada and in the United States, he returned to England in 1842, and after obtaining a private Act of Parliament removing the disabilities of his ordination in the U.S., was appointed to the vicarage of Figheldean, Wilts, and became proctor in Convocation for the diocese of Sarum, and prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral. In 1854 he received the honorary degrees of M.A. from the University of Oxford, and that of D.D. from Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut (U.S.). He is the author of "America and the American Church," "The City of the Mormons," "The Prophet of the Nineteenth Century," "The Jerusalem Chamber," "A Pilgrimage to Canterbury," "Scotland and the Scottish Church," "The Western World revisited," "The Martyr of the Pongas," "The American Church and the American Union," &c.

CATTERMOLE, GEORGE, born at Dickleburgh, near Diss, Norfolk, in 1800; at an early age contributed to the Annuals, and about 1830 began to exhibit at the Water-colour Society. Some of the most elaborate architectural drawings in Britton's "Cathedrals" bear the signature of the young student, who afterwards applied the knowledge, of which he thus laid the groundwork, in the execution of many beautiful works. His "Skirmish on the Bridges," and his Scottish designs, illustrating the life of Queen Mary, are as remarkable for their beauty of design and colour as for their poetic feeling, which is gloomy and grand. He contributed fine delineations of his favourite Cavaliers

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and Roundheads to his brother's volumes of the "History of the Civil Wars." Some of his best performances are suggestions from the histories and tragedies of Shakespeare. Monks, cavaliers, battles, banditti, knightly halls, and enchanted forests, in which knights and distressed damsels wander—the pomp and circumstance of feudal times—are subjects in which Mr. Cattermole delights. In 1855 he was one of the English artists who was honoured with the first-class medal at the Exhibition of Pictures at Paris, and he was afterwards chosen a member of the Royal Academy of Amsterdam, and of other foreign art societies.

CAUTLEY, Sir Proby Thomas, K.C.B., the son of a Suffolk clergyman, born at Roydon in that county, in 1802, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Addiscombe, whence he proceeded to India with a commission in the Bengal Artillery. Having seen some active military service in Oude and at the siege of Bhurtpore, he obtained an appointment in the Canal department of public works, was employed on the Eastern Jumna and Deyra Doon canals, and became the projector and designer of the Ganges Canal works, opened in 1854 under Lord Dalhousie. Sir Proby T. Cautley, who returned to England, where he was made a K.C.B. (civil division) in 1854, was appointed a member of her Majesty's Indian Council in 1858. He has devoted much time and labour to the study of palæontology, has presented to the British Museum a very extensive collection of fossil mammalia from the Sewalik hills, and is the author of various papers on Physical Science, which have been published in the Transactions of more than one learned society.

CAYLEY, Arthur, son of the late Henry Cayley, Russia merchant, a relative of the family of Cayley of Brompton, in Yorkshire, born at Richmond, in Surrey, in 1821, was educated at King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1842 as Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman. He was successively scholar and fellow of his college, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1849, and has since practised as a conveyancer. He has been elected a Fellow of the Royal and of the Royal Astronomical Societies, and an Honorary Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, and has contributed on mathematical subjects to the Philosophical Transactions, to the Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society, and to various British and foreign mathematical journals. In 1863 he was chosen a Corresponding Member of the French Institute, in the Astronomical department.

CECIL, Lord R. (*See* Cranborne, Viscount.)

CÉLESTE, Madame, or Céleste Elliot, born in Paris, Aug. 6, 1814, entered the dancing classes of the Royal Academy of Music when quite a child. At the age of fifteen she accepted an engagement in the United States, where she was married to a Mr. Elliot, who died shortly afterwards. Her first appearance in England was at Liverpool, in 1830, when she performed the part of Fenella in "Masaniello." After having played at many of the principal provincial towns, she appeared as a dancer with great success in London, and returned, in 1834, to the United States, where the people, in the excess of their enthusiasm, presented arms to her, yoked themselves to her carriage, and proclaimed her a citizen of the Union, Gen. Jackson himself presenting her to the Council of Ministers, and complimenting her on having been deemed worthy of such an honour. In 1837 she returned to England with considerable wealth, and appeared as an actress at Drury Lane, and afterwards at the Haymarket. In 1844 she was associated with Mr. Webster in the direction of the Adelphi Theatre, and having dissolved partnership with him, undertook the management of the Lyceum, which she held until the close of the season 1860–61. Madame

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Céleste, who afterwards appeared in some of the minor east-end theatres, and in the provinces, returned to the United States in 1865.

CERITO, Francesca, called Fanny, a celebrated dancer, born in Naples, March 11, 1821, is the daughter of an old soldier of the Empire. While quite a child she was distinguished for great natural grace and vivacity. She made her first appearance in 1835, at the San Carlo theatre, in a ballet called "The Horoscope," and created great enthusiasm, and afterwards danced at the principal theatres of Italy. She was at Vienna for two years, and was a favourite every season from 1840 to 1845, in London, where she danced the famous *pas de quatre* with Taglioni, Carlotta Grisi, and Lucille Grahn. About this time she was married to a distinguished dancer and violinist, M. A. St. Léon, from whom she was separated in 1850. Mdme. Cerito, who was called the "Fourth Grace," has composed, jointly with M. Théophile Gautier, the "Gipsy," "Gemma," and other ballets.

CHADWICK, Edwin, C.B., social economist, born in 1801, was called to the Bar in 1830. His first publication was an article in the *Westminster Review* in 1828, on Life Assurances. He attracted the notice of Jeremy Bentham, who bequeathed to him part of his library and a small legacy. When Lord Grey's government issued the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of the Poor-Law, Mr. Chadwick was appointed Assistant-Commissioner, and his investigations in the rural districts were of great service. He was engaged on the Commission of Inquiry into the Labour of Young Persons in Factories, intended to protect young children engaged chiefly in cotton-mills from physical deterioration by overwork; and although its object, with respect to the securities for an efficient system of half-time instruction, was defeated, the foundation was laid for the system of governmental inspection, since extended to labour in mines and other branches of industry. Mr. Chadwick was appointed one of the commissioners for preparing the Report on the Administration of the Poor-Law. The measures adopted were chiefly remedial, and for the direct repression of abuses; but Mr. Chadwick urged a preventive course, including the industrial training of children separately from adult paupers in district schools, and the entire abolition of the law of settlement. In 1838 he obtained the consent of the Poor-Law Commissioners to a special inquiry into the local and preventible causes of disease, and the improvement of habitations in the metropolis. This inquiry afterwards extended to the whole of England and Wales, was undertaken by Mr. Chadwick, in addition to his laborious duties as Secretary to the Poor-Law Commission. From the former investigations proceeded the Sanitary Report, proposing a venous and arterial system of water supply and drainage for the improvement of towns, and works for the application of sewage to agricultural production. In 1848 he produced a report on interments in towns, which laid the foundation of legislative measures on that subject. In 1839 Mr. Chadwick was appointed on the Constabulary Force Commission for the prevention of offences, the detection of offenders, and the organization of the police forces, &c. In 1848 he was appointed a Commissioner of the General Board of Health for improving the supplies of water, and the sewage, drainage, cleansing, and paving of towns. Upon the reconstruction of this Board in 1854, when it was placed under political chiefs, who are changed with the Government, Mr. Chadwick retired with a pension. In 1848 he was honoured with a civil Companionship of the Bath, and in 1854 his aid was sought by Government in framing measures for the improvement of the civil service. He has since published a paper on its reorganization, more especially on the results of competitive examinations for appointments, and on the necessity of further securities to insure

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promotion in the public service. He has published in the Transactions of the Statistical Society papers read there, and at the British Association, on the principles of competition for private as well as for public service. In 1858 he read a paper at the Liverpool meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, on the application of sanitary science to the protection of the Indian army, which led to the appointment of a commission on that subject. In 1859–60 he examined in aid of the Education Commission, and collected evidence laid before Parliament, on the results of good voluntary half-time schools, the effects of physical training, including the naval and military drill, in good district pauper schools on the half-time system, the results of voluntary combinations of educational means, and the division of educational labour, on the principles of the district schools, and the great saving of time and expense, and improvement in mental and bodily power obtainable thereby. In the Transactions of the British Association he published a paper, read at Oxford, on the physiological as well as the psychological limits to mental labour.

CHAILLU, Paul B. Du, African traveller, of French parentage, was born in the United States, about 1820. His father was for many years a trading settler at the mouth of the Gaboon river, which, taking its rise among the Sierra del Crystal mountains, empties its sluggish waters into the Atlantic, a few miles north of the equatorial line. Here, in 1842, the French made a settlement, and built a fort, under the protection of which both father and son traded with the natives, and the latter gained that experience which enabled him, when thoroughly acclimatized, to traverse the interior of the desert for thousands of miles where civilized foot had never trod. Having lived some time in America, M. du Chaillu returned to Africa in the winter of 1855–6, and spent four years in exploring the interior. During these travels he killed and brought home several gorillas, or giant apes (the existence of which had scarcely been credited since the days of Herodotus), some nest-building apes, and several curious creatures. He ascertained the existence of the Fans, a tribe of cannibals under partial civilization; and his researches tended to establish the fact that a high range of mountains runs across the centre of Africa from east to west nearly along the line of the equator. He published an account of his "Explorations and Adventures" in 1861, a work which gained extensive celebrity, though some of his statements were, at the time, impugned by Dr. J. E. Gray. His collection of animals from Africa was bought for the British Museum. M. du Chaillu returned to Africa in 1863, in the hope of crossing the continent and reaching the Nile. After a variety of adventures, he reached England in 1866, and an account of his travels, entitled "A Journey to Ashango Land and further Penetration into Equatorial Africa," was published in 1867.

CHAIX, D'EST ANGE, Gustave Louis Adolphe Victor Charles, advocate, born at Rheims, April 11, 1800, is a self-made man. Having, at the age of nineteen, been left an orphan, with a young sister to maintain, and for his fortune the sum of 600 francs (£24), he set resolutely to work, and soon distinguished himself at the Bar, pleading in criminal causes, and causes of literary property. He sustained the rights of the administration with respect to the suppression of Victor Hugo's drama, "Le Roi s'amuse." As a politician he has not greatly distinguished himself. In 1857 he was made Procurator-General of the Imperial Court of Paris, and soon after Counsellor of State. He was made Senator Nov. 2, 1862, and Vice-President of the Council, Oct. 18, 1863. He was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 11, 1858, and Grand Officer, Aug. 13, 1861.

CHALLIS, Rev. James, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c., born in 1803, was educated at Trinity College, Cam-

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bridge, where he graduated as Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman, in 1825, and became fellow of his college. Ordained in 1830, he was, in 1836, appointed Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and Director of the Cambridge Observatory. In 1861 he published "Creation in Plan and Progress," a reply to Mr. Goodwin's treatise on the Mosaic Cosmogony in the celebrated "Essays and Reviews," and is the author of twelve volumes of astronomical observations, and of numerous scientific memoirs.

CHAM, or AMADÉE DE NOÉ, caricaturist, the son of a former peer of France, the count de Noé, was born at Paris, Jan. 26, 1819. He was intended for the Polytechnic School; but, preferring to follow his tastes as a painter, he entered the studio of M. Paul Delaroche, afterwards that of M. Charlet, and, under the latter, developed his talent in grotesque drawing. His first attempts, under the pseudonym of "Cham" (the French spelling of Ham, one of the sons of Noah), were made in 1842, and soon became popular. He has contributed numerous caricatures to albums and almanacks, and especially to the *Charivari;* most of which have been collected in albums (1843–1857). Among the productions of his ready pencil are "The Great Exhibition in London," and "Punch in Paris."

CHAMBERLAIN, Sir Neville Bowles, K.C.B., the second son of the late Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart. (who was for some years Consul-General, and Chargé d'Affaires in Brazil), born at Rio, Jan. 18, 1820, was appointed to the Indian army in 1836. He served as a subaltern with much distinction, in Affghanistan and Scinde, and was wounded at Kandahar and at Ghuznee. In 1842 he was attached to the Governor-General's body-guards, and in 1843 was appointed Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Army of Exercise. In 1848 he was nominated by Lord Dalhousie one of his aides-de-camp, and commanded the 8th Irregular Cavalry, attached to the army in the Punjaub. In 1855, having previously discharged some important civil duties as military secretary to the Chief Commissioner (Sir John Lawrence), he was placed in command of a force of irregular troops, which he retained until the breaking out of the Indian mutiny. On the death of Col. Chester before Delhi, Col. Chamberlain (then brigadier-general) succeeded to the post of Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, and was severely wounded in the sortie of July 18. He was nominated a C.B. in 1857, and, in reward for his services in the mutiny, was appointed aide-de-camp to the Queen. He afterwards gained distinction by his services against the hill tribes, and has been wounded more frequently than any other officer of his years and standing in the service.

CHAMBERS, Montague, grandson of Sir William Chambers, architect, educated at Sandhurst and at Christ's College, Cambridge, having been some time in the Grenadier Guards, was called to the Bar in 1828, joined the Home circuit, and became Q.C. in 1845. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal interest for Greenwich in Feb., 1852, was returned by that constituency in July of the same year, and was defeated at the general elections in March, 1857, and April, 1859. Defeated at Bedford in July, 1865, he was returned for Devonport in May, 1866.

CHAMBERS, William and Robert, publishers, were born at Peebles, the former in 1800, and the latter 1802, of respectable parentage, and received a good education at the schools of their native town. Their parents having on account of reverses returned with their family to Edinburgh, the two boys were thrown in a great measure upon their own resources, and formed the resolution to try, by industry, to recover the ground which had been lost, and to restore the family to comfort. A love of reading induced them to select the business

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of bookselling, to which William served an apprenticeship, from 1814 to 1819, when he began business on his own account in a very humble way, with no other capital than a few shillings, saved from his wages as an apprentice. About 1820 he added printing to his small business, having taught himself that craft, and obtained sufficient capital to purchase an old hand-press and some used types. The larger kind of letters which he required, he managed to cut out of pieces of wood. Robert began business as a bookseller in 1818, in much the same manner. Having a strong literary bias, he made an essay as an author, by commencing a small periodical called the *Kaleidoscope*, which William set up in type, and printed off himself. This publication, after a short existence, was dropped, in order to enable Robert, in 1823, to write a volume, likely to be popular,—"Illustrations of the Author of Waverley," referring to the supposed original characters of the novelist. Immediately after the publication of this work, he began to collect materials for his "Traditions of Edinburgh," which appeared at the commencement of 1824, and has passed through many editions. In 1826 Robert published the "Popular Rhymes of Scotland;" in 1827, his "Picture of Scotland," and shortly afterwards, successively, five volumes of histories of the "Scottish Rebellions," two of a "Life of James I.," and three of "Scottish Ballads and Songs." His "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotchmen," in four volumes, was completed in 1835. In the mean time, William published in 1830 the "Book of Scotland," containing an account of the distinctive usages, laws, social and educational system, religious and municipal institutions of that part of the United Kingdom. In 1829, the brothers, for the first time, united in the production of a "Gazetteer of Scotland," which was published in 1832, having been written in the brief intervals of leisure in their retail business. Robert also wrote a "History of Scotland for Juvenile Readers." In 1832 the *Edinburgh Journal* was projected by the elder brother, avowedly to "supply" intellectual food of the best kind, in such a form and at such a price as to suit the convenience of every man in the British dominions." On the 4th Feb.—six weeks before the *Penny Magazine* appeared—*Chambers's Journal* was in the hands of the public, and obtained a circulation of 50,000, which afterwards rose much higher. Its success induced the Messrs. Chambers to join in partnership. Animated by the same spirit, the brothers commenced, in 1834, the publication of "Information for the People," a series of popular, scientific, and historic treatises; followed by the "Cyclopædia of English Literature," with biographical notices of authors, and extracts from their works; "The People's Editions of Standard English Works," "The Educational Course" (a library of classical and general knowledge), two series of "Tracts," and, lastly, "Papers for the People." William Chambers has published a volume of "Sketches in America." Without having received any regular education in science, Robert, who has from early life had a tendency to its studies, has produced several geological works. The latest of his historical works is the "Domestic Annals of Scotland;" since the publication of which he has edited the "Book of Days," completed in 1863. In 1849, William purchased the estate of Glenormiston, Peeblesshire, where he interested himself in promoting public improvements. In 1859 he made the valuable gift to Peebles of a suite of buildings, consisting of a public reading-room, a good library, a lecture-hall, museum, and gallery of art, designated the "Chambers Institution;" and in 1864 he completed his "History of Peeblesshire." In 1865 he became Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in which capacity he organized and carried out many useful measures of sanitary improvements. The brothers Chambers

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continue to act as editors of a variety of useful popular works, their crowning effort in cheap literature being "Chambers's Encyclopædia." At their establishment at Edinburgh nearly two hundred hands are employed, and their premises in the High Street form one of the sights of that city.

CHAMBORD, COMTE DE. (*See* BORDEAUX, DUC DE.)

CHAMIER, CAPT. FREDERICK, R.N., novelist, son of the late John Chamier, Esq., member of Council at Madras, born in London in 1796, entered the Royal Navy in 1809, and served in the war of 1812 with the United States. In 1833 he left the navy, and for a time resided at Waltham Hill, on the borders of Hertfordshire and Essex, for both of which counties he is a magistrate. The success of Capt. Marryat's naval novels induced him to attempt the same kind of work, in which he displayed less invention and humour than his model. "The Life of a Sailor" appeared in 1834; "Ben Brace," in 1835; and "The Arethusa," in 1836. Among his other works are, "Jack Adams," published in 1838; "Tom Bowline," in 1839; "Trevor Hastings," in 1841; and "Passion and Principle," in 1842. This author compiled the continuation of "James's Naval History," from the attack on Algiers to 1828, including the details of the Burmese war, and of the battle of Navarino. Capt. Chamier, who married in 1832, a grand-daughter of the late Sir John Soane, was in Paris during the revolution of Feb., 1848, and published an account of the transactions of that period, under the title of "Review of the French Revolution of 1848," in which he describes events, but not in a very impartial manner. His works have appeared in German, some of them in two or three translations. Capt. Chamier holds an official post abroad.

CHAMPNEYS, REV. WILLIAM WELDON, M.A., grandson of a former vicar of St. Pancras, was born in Camden-town, in 1807, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking second-class honours. Having held the curacies of Dorchester (Oxon) and St. Ebbe's, Oxford, he was elected a fellow of his college, by which he was presented, in 1837, to the rectory of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, where he greatly increased the educational resources and church accommodation of a very poor, populous, and neglected parish. He was one of the earliest advocates of "Ragged Schools," "Refuges," "Industrial Homes," &c., and was the originator of a local association for the "Promotion of the Cleanliness, Health, and Comfort of the Industrial Classes," and of "The Church of England Young Men's Society," the first association of young men for religious purposes and mutual improvement, which was begun in Whitechapel. In 1851 he was appointed to a canonry in St. Paul's, and is vicar of St. Pancras.

CHANGARNIER, GENERAL NICOLAS-ANNE-THÉODULE, was born at Autun (Saône-et-Loire), April 26, 1793. This officer distinguished himself in the operations of the French army in Algiers, and gained each successive promotion on the battle-field. In 1848 he was made Governor-General of Algiers by the provisional government, and was immediately afterwards elected a member of the Constituent Assembly by the department of the Loire. He held his governorship only for a short time, recognizing in the disquieted capital the true field for a man of ability and energy. He was at Paris during the terrible scenes of June, 1848, and took part in the suppression of the insurrection, which led to Gen. Cavaignac's dictatorship. When Louis-Napoleon became President, Gen. Changarnier was appointed Commander of the First Military Division, and, as an insurrection was expected, the command of the entire armed force of Paris, civic as well as military, was concentrated in his hands. Invested with such authority, he crushed the attempted insurrection of June, 1849, and by the excellence of his arrangements, accomplished this ob-

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ject with little bloodshed. On the disappearance of imminent danger, his high position and personal influence excited the jealousy of the President and his ministry, and the command was abolished, Changarnier once more becoming a simple representative of the people. He was imprisoned after the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851. He spoke occasionally from the tribune, and was several times put forward by the Conservative Paris press as a desirable candidate for the Presidential election of 1852. M. Changarnier is said to entertain the idea that he could win immortality by invading England and destroying London. Under the second presidency and empire of Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, he has remained in exile in Belgium, refusing to avail himself of the permission given him by the French government to return to his native country. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 5, 1859.

CHANNELL, SIR WILLIAM FRY, son of the late P. Channell, Esq., born in 1804, and called to the Bar in 1827, became a Serjeant in 1840. He was a member of the Home circuit, of which, after the retirement of Sir F. Thesiger (Lord Chemsford) from circuit practice and the elevation to the bench of Baron Platt, he was long the titular leader. As a junior counsel his practice was very considerable, and, for some years after his promotion to the coif, he divided with the late Mr. Justice Talfourd the leading business of the Common Pleas. At *nisi prius*, however, and on circuit, he was distanced by men who, though his inferiors in legal erudition, possessed more of those peculiar powers of the advocate which tell with a jury. When the Common Pleas was thrown open to the profession at large, his practice again experienced a sensible decline. The respect entertained for his high personal character and his professional attainments was shown by his being frequently selected to act as a substitute for the judges when they could not attend to their circuit duties. In this capacity he is understood to have given very general satisfaction; and he succeeded Baron Alderson, in 1857, as one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and was knighted.

CHANNING, WALTER, M.D., born in 1786, at Newport, Rhode Island, is a son of a distinguished lawyer, and brother of Dr. W. Ellery Channing. His grandfather and father held offices under commissions from Gen. Washington. Educated at Harvard College, Dr. Channing graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, and is Professor of Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence at the University of Cambridge, United States. In 1843 he published an "Address on the Prevention of Pauperism;" in 1845 a very full and complete "Treatise on Etherization in Childbirth," illustrated by 581 cases; in 1851, "Professional Reminiscences of Foreign Travel," and in 1856, "A Physician's Vacation, or a Summer in Europe." Dr. Channing has written many valuable tracts, essays, and discourses on medical subjects.

CHAPMAN, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES, D.D., late bishop of Colombo, born in 1799, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1826. He became a Fellow of King's College, and one of the masters of Eton; and in 1834 was appointed to the rectory of Dunton-Waylett, Essex. In 1845 he received the degree of D.D. from his university, on being consecrated first bishop of Colombo, and was afterwards admitted *ad eundem* at Oxford. Having resigned his see in 1862, he has since been elected a Fellow of Eton College, and was presented to the rectory of Wootton-Courtney, Somerset, in 1863.

CHARLES I. (*See* WÜRTEMBERG, KING OF.)

CHARLES XV. (*See* SWEDEN AND NORWAY, KING OF.)

CHARLESWORTH, MISS MARIA LOUISA, the daughter of the late Rev. John Charlesworth, B.D., formerly rector of St. Mildred's, Bread-street,

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London, was born about 1830. She is the author of numerous works of fiction, intended to illustrate the application of religion to everyday life. The best known of her publications are "The Female Visitor to the Poor," published in 1846; "A Book for the Cottage," in 1848; "A Letter to a Child," and "Letters to a Friend under Affliction," in 1849; "The Light of Life, dedicated to the Young," in 1850; "Sunday Afternoon in the Nursery," in 1853; "The Sabbath Given: the Sabbath Lost," in 1856; "England's Yeoman," in 1861; and "The Sailor's Choice," in 1863.

CHARNER, ADMIRAL LÉONARD-VICTOR-JOSEPH, of the French navy, born at St. Brieuc, Feb. 13, 1797, entered the Marine School at Toulon, Feb., 1812, and the navy in 1815, becoming a lieutenant in 1828, after having been almost continuously engaged in active service for thirteen years. He took part in the expedition to Algiers in 1830, and on his return to France published an important treatise relating to naval evolutions. In 1832 he was present at the taking of Ancona, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. He attained the rank of captain in 1837, and accompanied the Prince de Joinville to St. Helena as second in command of *La Belle Poule*. In 1841 he became captain *de vaisseau* and obtained the Cross of Officer in the Legion of Honour. From 1843 to 1848 M. Charner held commissions in various vessels; in 1849 he was elected a representative for the department of Côtes-du-Nord; took an active part in the inquiry relating to the French marine, and was elected a member of the Council-general of Côtes-du-Nord by the canton of Roche-Derrien. M. Charner became chief of the staff of the Minister of Marine in Dec., 1851, and a rear-admiral, Feb. 3, 1852. During the war in the Crimea he held a most important command in the Black Sea, and maintained, Oct. 17, 1854, with his vessel the *Napoléon*, a combat for five hours against Fort Constantine at Sebastopol. He was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, June 7, 1855, and in November presided over the "Conseil des Travaux de la Marine." He was made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 5, 1857, and was raised to the rank of Admiral by Imperial decree dated Nov. 15, 1864.

CHARTRES (DUC DE), ROBERT-PHILIPPE-LOUIS-EUGÈNE-FERDINAND D'ORLÉANS, younger son of the late duke of Orleans, and grandson of the late Louis Philippe, was born at Paris, Nov. 9, 1840. When only two years old he lost his father, and six years later the Revolution drove him into exile. The young duke was carefully brought up, and served in the Federal army in the first campaign of the American civil war in 1862. He married, June 11, 1863, Françoise-Marie-Amélie of Orleans, eldest daughter of the Prince de Joinville, and has issue a daughter, born Jan. 13, 1865, and a son, born Jan. 11, 1866.

CHASE, SALMON PORTLAND, statesman, born in Cornish, New Hampshire, Jan. 13, 1808, is descended from Aquila Chase, who emigrated from England in 1618. His father, whom he lost while young, was Chief Justice D. Chase, of Vermont. After passing through the ordinary gradations of scholastic life, he studied at the College of Cincinnati, and graduated with honours at Dartmouth College in 1826. Having opened a private school at Washington, he had for pupils the sons of Mr. Henry Clay and of other well-known persons. He was admitted to the Bar in 1830, practised at Cincinnati, and between 1832-35 published an edition of the Statutes of Ohio. In 1840 he took a more active part in politics, separating from the Democratic party with which he had been connected, on account of its pro-slavery attitude, and supported Gen. Harrison for President; after whose death he took part in the organization of the Liberal party in Ohio. In 1849 he was returned to the United States

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Senate by the Legislature of that state. In 1855 he gained much popularity by his persevering opposition to the "Nebraska Bill." In 1856 he was elected Governor of the State of Ohio, a post he held till 1860. In 1861 he was made Secretary to the Treasury by President Lincoln, and is the originator of the Treasury notes called "Greenbacks," and of the "Postal Currency." During the civil war his financial operations were on a gigantic scale, and, according to English notions, characterized rather by recklessness than by prudence and foresight; but with a large circle of his countrymen they found favour. In July, 1864, Mr. Chase resigned his post, and was soon after appointed by President Lincoln, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, in place of Roger B. Tanny, deceased.

CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT (Comte de), Justin-Napoléon-Samuel-Prosper, a French politician, born March 29, 1805, at Alessandria, Piedmont, studied at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand, and entered the Council of State in 1828. In 1830 he was sent with M. Baude to Algeria; left for Tunis in 1836, and took part in the siege of Constantine. The following year he was elected deputy for the arrondissement of Marennes (Charente-Inférieure); in 1838 was appointed a Councillor of State; was elected to the Legislative Assembly for Charente-Inférieure in 1849; and was Minister of Marine from April 10 to Oct. 26, 1851. After the *coup d'état* he entered the Corps Législatif as a supporter of the government, and was re-elected in 1857. He was a member of the Council of Colonization under the Ministry for Algeria and the Colonies (created in 1858), was appointed to succeed Prince Napoleon as Minister, March 24, 1859, and visited Algeria, to the prosperity of which his administration has greatly contributed. In 1861 he pointed out the necessity for an increase in the *personnel* of the staff of the French navy, and in Nov., 1862, established an institution under the title of "L'Établissement des Pupilles de la Marine," for the education, &c., of the orphans of sailors in the Imperial navy. He was appointed a Senator, May 25, 1862; Commander of the Legion of Honour, Sep. 17, 1851; and Grand Cross, Sep. 17, 1860. Count Chasseloup-Laubat has contributed numerous important articles to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

CHAUVENET, William, astronomer, born in Pennsylvania in 1810, and graduated at Yale College about 1838, is best known for his efforts in the establishment of the Naval College at Annapolis, Maryland (in which he is Professor of Astronomy), for his services in the preparation of the American Ephemeris, and for his new method for the discovery of longitude by lunars. He was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the United States navy in 1841, published a treatise on "Plain and Spherical Trigonometry" in 1853, and is a contributor to several scientific journals.

CHEEVER, George Barrell, D.D., author and divine, born at Hallowell, Maine, April 17, 1807, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, at Andover Theological Seminary in 1830, and was ordained minister of the Howard-street Congregational Church at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1832. He early showed himself a controversialist, taking a prominent part in the Unitarian dispute and the Temperance question. While engaged in the latter cause, in 1835, he published a "dream," entitled "Deacon Giles's Distillery," so full of personalities that, after having been severely handled by a mob, he was condemned for libel to a month's imprisonment in Salem gaol. At the expiration of his sentence he visited Europe, and on his return became pastor of the Allene-street Presbyterian Church, and in 1846, pastor of the New Congregational Church of the Puritans in New York. Among his best-known works are "Commonplace Books" for prose and poetry (1828-29); "Studies in Poetry"

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(1830); an edition of the "Select Works of Archbishop Leighton" (1832); "Wanderings of a Pilgrim" (1845-46); "Journal of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, New England, in 1620, reprinted from the original volume" (1848); "Windings of the River of the Water of Life" (1849); "Lectures on the Life, Genius, and Sanctity of Cowper" (1856); and "God against Slavery" (1857). Dr. Cheever has contributed to various religious periodicals in the United States. His brother, the Rev. Henry T. Cheever, also a Congregationalist minister, is the author of several works of travel; among which may be mentioned "The Island World of the Pacific," and "Life in the Sandwich Islands."

CHELMSFORD (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK THESIGER, P.C., only surviving son of the late Charles Thesiger, Esq., Collector of Customs in the island of St. Vincent, and nephew of Captain Sir Frederick Thesiger (who was A.D.C. to Nelson at Copenhagen), born in London in 1794, entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman at an early age, and served at Copenhagen in 1807. He quitted the service after the destruction of his father's property in the West Indies, and having entered as a student in Gray's Inn, was called to the Bar in 1818. For some years he went the Home circuit, of which he became the leader. He was made a King's Counsel in 1834, and having in 1840 been returned to Parliament in the Conservative interest for Woodstock, was appointed Solicitor-General by Sir R. Peel in 1844, and succeeded, in 1845, to the Attorney-Generalship, which he held till the retirement of the Peel administration in 1846. This post he resumed under Lord Derby's first administration in 1852. He represented Abingdon in the House of Commons from 1844 to 1852, and Stamford from 1852 till his elevation to the Lord Chancellorship, with a Peerage, in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858. Lord Chelmsford, who retired with his colleagues in 1859, was reappointed Lord Chancellor in Lord Derby's third administration, July 9, 1866.

CHEERER, MADAME TALBOT, whose maiden name was Eliza Hughes, was born in London, March 15, 1837. Her father died, leaving a large family, when she was four years old, and she was adopted by a maternal aunt residing at Clifton, at which place she was educated. At an early age she displayed considerable talent for music, and was placed at the Royal Academy of Music, where she studied for four years, and obtained first-class honours. Her singing-master, Signor Crivelli, formed the highest expectations of her, and her first appearance was eminently successful. Gifted with a beautiful voice, which is heard to the greatest advantage in oratorio, she has attained a high position in the profession.

CHESNEY, FRANCIS RAWDON, major-general, the pioneer of the overland route to India, born at Ballyrea, N. Ireland, in 1789, was christened after his sponsor, the late marquis of Hastings. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and obtained a commission in the Royal Artillery in 1805. Having seen some active service in 1815, he became captain, and in 1821 was sent to Gibraltar, where he conceived the idea of crossing the African desert to solve the problem of the origin of the Niger, but abandoned the undertaking. In 1827 and 1828 he went over the great battle-fields of Napoleon in France, Italy, and Germany, and afterwards carefully examined the battle-fields of the East. In 1829 Capt. Chesney sailed for Constantinople, intending to assist Turkey in her struggle with Russia, and on his arrival found that the preliminaries of a hollow peace had been signed at Adrianople. After examining the fortresses and positions occupied by the contending armies, Capt. Chesney obtained an extension of his leave of absence for the purpose of visiting Asia Minor, Greece, and Egypt, with a view to the solution of

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the problem of a regular steam communication with India. He sailed down the Red Sea to Cossier, and reported the practicability of a steam voyage in twenty-one days between Bombay and Suez, and of five more between Suez and Alexandria. After having made these explorations, he went on a journey through Palestine, Arabia Petræa, and across the Arabian desert to El Kaim, whence the great river was followed to Ana. The result of this expedition was a large map and a memoir forwarded to Sir R. Gordon from Shuster, in June, 1831, describing about 800 miles of the river Euphrates. In 1835–6 Capt. Chesney accomplished, though only after encountering great difficulties and dangers, his descent of the Euphrates, from its source to its outlet, and afterwards led an expedition across the heart of Arabia from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean, returning to England in 1837. He commanded the artillery in China, as brigadier-general, in 1843–7, held the command of the artillery in the south of Ireland from 1848 till 1852, and was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1851. The question of the practicability of the overland route to India for the transport of mails and merchandise has long been decided, and Gen. Chesney has had the honour not only of opening another route to India, but of introducing commerce and civilization into regions which they have never before penetrated. In 1850 he published his "Survey of the Euphrates and Tigris," containing full details of his expedition, of which he had contributed an abridged account to the Journal of the Geographical Society, where the reader will find a summary of his labours and their results. In 1852 he published his "Observations on the Past and Present State of Firearms, and on the probable effects in War of the New Musket." He attained the rank of major-general in 1855.

CHESTER (Bishop of), The Right Rev. William Jacobson, D.D., born in Norfolk in 1803, was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1827. In 1829 he was elected to a Fellowship at Exeter College, and held the Vice-Principalship of Magdalen Hall from 1832 to 1848, when, having been nominated Regius Professor of Divinity (an office to which is attached a canonry in Christ-Church Cathedral and the rectory of Ewelme, Oxon), he was created D.D. by decree of Convocation. Dr. Jacobson, who held the university offices of Select Preacher, Public Orator, &c., and the incumbency of Iffley, near Oxford, from 1839 to 1840, has edited for the University Press, "The Remains of the Apostolic Fathers," "The Oxford Paraphrase and Annotations on the Epistles of St. Paul," the "Collected Works of Bishop Sanderson," "Nowell's Catechism," &c. In 1865 he was appointed to the bishopric of Chester, and on the death of Dr. Wigram, bishop of Rochester, in April, 1867, obtained a seat in the House of Lords. The see is of the annual value of £4,500, with the patronage of fifty livings, and the diocese includes the county of Chester, with part of Lancashire.

CHEVALIER, Michel, political economist, senator and counsellor of state, was born at Limoges, Jan. 13, 1806. At the age of eighteen he was admitted into the Polytechnic School, whence he passed to the School of Mines, some days before the revolution of July. He was first publicly employed as an engineer in the département du Nord. About this time he became an ardent Saint-Simonian, and advocated the cause with great eloquence and enthusiasm in the columns of the *Globe*, of which he was editor. He joined in the schism of the Père Enfantin, was one of the preachers at Ménil-montant, and took part in editing the "Livre Nouveau," the future gospel of the doctrines of the sect. For his share in these proceedings he was condemned to a year's imprisonment, as being guilty of an outrage to public morals. After six months' imprisonment, one half of

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the sentence having been remitted, he retracted, in the *Globe*, all he had written against the Christian religion, marriage, and social institutions, and obtained from M. Thiers a special mission to the United States to study the system of railway and water communications in that country. The letters which during his journey he addressed to the *Journal des Débats* attracted much attention, served to remove many French prejudices on industrial subjects, and were published separately in 1836 under the title of "Lettres sur l'Amérique du Nord." This brilliant work led to his being intrusted with a second mission to England, at the time of the great commercial panic. On his return from London in 1838, he published "Des Intérêts Matériels en France." This book, often reprinted, contains a programme of great industrial improvements. In 1840 he was made Professor of Political Economy in the College of France. In politics he was a *doctrinaire*, and sat for a short time (1845–46) as a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Failing to be re-elected, he became one of the most enthusiastic champions of free trade, and, assisted by M. Bastiat, tried in vain to organize a league similar to the Anti-Corn-Law League. The revolution of 1848 caused him to lose his various appointments. He threw himself into the ranks of the anti-revolutionists, and replied to the attacks of the Socialists on the doctrines of political economy, and to those of his former co-religionists, in his "Lettres sur l'Organisation du Travail et la Question des Travailleurs," published in 1848. In 1851 he was elected into the section of Political Economy in the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. After the *coup d'état*, he was restored to his professorship in the College of France, and promoted to the rank of engineer-in-chief. In 1860 M. Chevalier assisted Mr. Cobden in carrying into effect the important commercial treaty between France and England, and he acted as president of the conference of Social Science at Dublin, and was created a senator, March 14, 1860. M. Chevalier is the author of many works on political economy. In addition to those already referred to, may be noticed his principal work, "Cours d'Économie Politique," published in 1842–50; "Essais de Politique Industrielle," in 1843, and "De la Baisse Probable de l'Or," in 1859, which has been translated into English by Mr. Cobden, under the title "On the Probable Fall of the Value of Gold." M. Chevalier published a pamphlet, "L'Expédition du Mexique," in 1862, and "Le Mexique Ancien et Moderne," in 1863. The latter has been translated into English, and several of his other works have been translated into English and German. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Jan. 4, 1861.

CHEVALLIER, THE REV. TEMPLE, B.D., eldest son of the late Rev. Temple Fiske Chevallier, M.A., rector of Badingham, Suffolk, born in 1794, was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, obtained one of the Bell scholarships in 1814, and graduated in 1817, as second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman. He was elected a Fellow of Pembroke College, and afterwards Fellow and Tutor of St. Catherine's College, and was Hulsean Lecturer in 1826 and 1827. In 1835 he became Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of Durham, is perpetual curate of Esh, near Durham, was made honorary canon of Durham Cathedral, sub-warden of the University, rural dean and eventually canon of Durham. In addition to his "Hulsean Lectures," Professor Chevallier has published translations of the "Epistles of Clement of Rome, Polycarp, and Ignatius," and of "The Apologies of Justin Martyr and Tertullian," and a volume of sermons, preached by him while vicar of Great St. Andrew's, Cambridge.

CHEVREUL, MICHEL-EUGÈNE, chemist, was born at Angers, Aug. 31, 1786. Having completed his studies in the Central School of that place, at the age of nineteen he went to

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Paris, where he was engaged in the chemical factory of the celebrated Vauquelin, who discovered in his young pupil such aptitude and sagacity, that he intrusted the direction of his laboratory to him. In 1810 he was preparator of the chemical course in the Museum of Natural History, and in 1813 was appointed professor in the Lycée Charlemagne and officer of the university. In 1824 he was made director of the dyeries and professor of special chemistry in the carpet manufactory of the Gobelins, where he had leisure to follow his favourite pursuits into detail, one of which was his investigation of animal oils, or grease. In 1823 M. Chevreul published a work on this subject, for which the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry awarded him the prize of 12,000 francs. M. Chevreul has written various scientific works, such as "Leçons de Chimie appliquée à la Teinture," published in 1828–31; "De la Loi du Contraste, &c.," in 1839; "Théorie des Effets Optiques que présentent les Étoffes de Soie," in 1848; "De la Baguette divinatoire du Pendule et des Tables tournantes," in 1854; and "Des Couleurs et de leur application aux Arts Industriels, à l'aide des cercles chromatiques," in 1864. Some of these have been translated into various European languages. M. Chevreul has contributed to the proceedings of scientific societies, to dictionaries, and other works. In 1830 M. Chevreul succeeded his former master Vauquelin in the chair of Chemistry at the Museum of Natural History, since which time he has become Fellow of the Royal Society of London and President of the Society of Agriculture. He was made Commander of the Legion of Honour, Sep. 24, 1844.

CHICHESTER (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Ashhurst Turner Gilbert, D.D., son of the late Thomas Gilbert, Esq., captain R.M., born in 1786, was educated at the Manchester Free Grammar-school, and at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he was, with the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., in the first class in classics in 1809, and became successively Fellow, Tutor, and, in 1822, Principal of his college. He served the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, under the late duke of Wellington, in 1836–40, and was consecrated to the see of Chichester on the death of Dr. Shuttleworth in 1842. The income of the see, which has the patronage of thirty benefices and the alternate presentation to four others, is fixed at £4,200.

CHICHESTER (Earl of), The Right Hon. Henry Thomas Pelham, eldest son of the late earl, was born Aug. 25, 1804, and educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was one of the commissioners appointed by Parliament to report on the question of the equalization of bishoprics in point of pecuniary value, one of the commissioners of Pentonville Prison, and was appointed, in 1850, First Commissioner of Church Estates, with a salary of £1,200. His lordship, who succeeded to the title as third earl, July 4, 1826, and is Lord-Lieutenant of Sussex, takes an active part in the patronage and management of many of the leading religious and charitable societies connected with the Church of England.

CHILD, Mrs. Lydia Maria, whose maiden name was Francis, was born in Massachusetts. In early life she wrote "Hobomok, a Story of the Pilgrims," which was published in 1824. Soon after the appearance of her second work, "The Rebels," in 1825, Miss Francis became the wife of Mr. David Lee Child, and in 1827 undertook the editorship of *The Juvenile Miscellany*, the only periodical of the kind in the United States. She wrote "The Frugal Housewife," "The Mother's Book," a manual of education; "The Girl's Book," and "The Coronal," a miscellaneous collection of prose and verse, and prepared some volumes for "The Ladies' Library," consisting of lives of Madame de Staël and Madame Roland, Lady Russell, and Madame Guyon; "Biogra-

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phies of Good Wives," and "The History and Condition of Women." In 1833 Mrs. Child advocated with enthusiasm the cause of abolition, and wrote "An Appeal for that class of Americans called Africans," which engendered such bitter feeling against her, that her next work, "Philothea," a romance of the time of Pericles and Aspasia, was not favourably received. In 1841 Mr. and Mrs. Child removed from Boston to New York, for the purpose of conducting the *National Anti-Slavery Standard;* and the latter, whilst assisting her husband in his editorial labours, commenced a series of letters, which were republished under the title of "Letters from New York." Her "Spring Flowers," and "Fact and Fiction," a collection of prose tales, appeared in 1846. Mrs. Child's most important work, "The Progress of Religious Ideas through Successive Ages," was published in 1855.

CHILDERS, HUGH CULLING EARDLEY, born in London, in June, 1827, was educated at Cheam school and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1850, proceeding to Australia the same year. He was a member of the government of Victoria from his arrival till the beginning of 1857, having held the office of Commissioner of Trade and Customs in the first cabinet, and having been member for Portland in the Legislative Assembly. He returned to England in 1857, as agent-general for the colony, and in 1859 was an unsuccessful candidate for Pontefract. On a petition, which was withdrawn, and afterwards became the subject of special inquiry by a select committee, he unseated his opponent, was returned at the new election in Feb., 1860, and has continued to represent this borough. Mr. Childers was chairman of the Select Committee on Transportation in 1861, and a member of the Commission on Penal Servitude in 1863; his recommendations with respect to transportation having been eventually adopted by the Government. He became a Lord of the Admiralty in April, 1864, and Financial Secretary to the Treasury in August, 1865, retiring on the accession of Lord Derby's third administration in 1866. Mr. Childers is the author of pamphlets on Free Trade, Railway Policy, and National Education.

CHINA (EMPEROR OF), KI-TSIANG, born April 5, 1855, eldest son of the deceased emperor, Hieng-fung, whom he succeeded Aug. 22, 1861. Before his accession, he was called Prince Tsaisung, and ranks as the eighth in the dynasty of Ta-tsing. During his minority, the affairs of the empire were administered by his uncle and prime minister, Yih-soo, better known as Prince KUNG. Many useful reforms have been introduced into the country, and with the help of the English, the Taeping rebellion has been repressed.

CHISHOLM, MRS. CAROLINE, was born at Wootton, Northamptonshire, about 1810. Her father, Mr. William Jones, was a man of most philanthropic character, which his daughter inherited from him. Her energy was exercised for the benefit of the needy of her own neighbourhood, until her marriage to Capt. Alexander Chisholm, of the Indian army, in her twentieth year, removed her to a more extended sphere of usefulness. On her arrival at Madras, Mrs. Chisholm's attention was directed to the neglected and dangerous position of the soldiers' daughters; and, by the co-operation of the Governor and others, she established an industrial home, in which young girls were sheltered from all evil association, and instructed in practical knowledge. Capt. Chisholm removed with his family to Australia, as his health required a temporary change of climate. At Sydney, Mrs. Chisholm's sympathies were enlisted by the sufferings of the emigrants, who frequently arrived friendless and penniless. When Capt. Chisholm returned to India, it was deemed desirable that his family should remain for a time at Sydney, and his wife devoted all her spare time to the schemes of usefulness which she had matured during her three years' residence in

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the colony. The protection of her own sex seemed to claim Mrs. Chisholm's most earnest efforts, and for them, after great difficulties, she succeeded in establishing a temporary home. She undertook several journeys into the interior, for the purpose of forming committees and establishing country homes, taking with her at the same time parties of young women, varying in number from fifteen to sixty, whom she placed in service at the farms on the route. Their travelling expenses were at first borne by herself, and afterwards refunded. No sooner, however, did the settlers become acquainted with her praiseworthy object, than they offered to find conveyance as well as food; and Mrs. Chisholm records the fact that her own expenses during seven years amounted only to £1. 18s. 6d. When labourers were required in the interior, though there was an excess in Sydney, she undertook, at the government expense, many journeys of 300 miles into the bush for the purpose of planting families; sharing the hardships of her companions, and performing the duties of leader, adviser, and commissary-general. Mrs. Chisholm established an office in Sydney, at which all persons needing employment might attend daily; and by her disinterested efforts has placed many thousands in positions of respectability and comfort. Having collected a quantity of facts bearing on the history and prospects of settlers in the colony, she published them under the title of "Voluntary Information of the People of New South Wales." Early in 1845 Capt. Chisholm rejoined his wife, and gave her the benefit of his hearty co-operation. In 1846 they found it necessary to revisit their native land; and Mrs. Chisholm left Australia, having accepted a public testimonial of one hundred and fifty pounds, which she set aside for the furtherance of her benevolent views. In fact, she returned to England, not to rest from her labours, but to carry them out more effectually. Possessing neither rank nor influence, and with an income scarcely amounting to a competency, Mrs. Chisholm began her contest with Government officials for the rights of her poor clients. She secured attention to her representations by the confidence she inspired, and at length the order was given which consigned two shiploads of children from various workhouses to their parents in Australia, at the expense of Government. Similar success attended her efforts on behalf of the convicts' wives, who had been promised a free passage in certain cases of meritorious behaviour on the part of their husbands. But the great achievement of her visit to England was the establishment of the Female Colonization Loan Society, for the promotion of family emigration. She returned to Australia in 1854, and after devoting many years to the philanthropic objects she had at heart, again visited England in 1866.

CHODZKO, JACOB LEONARD BOREYKO, historian, was born at Oborek, in the palatinate of Wilna, in Poland, Nov. 6, 1800. At Wilna he pursued the study of history, mainly under Lelewel. In 1819 he accompanied Prince Michael Oginski, as secretary, in his travels through Russia, Germany, England, and France, and in 1826 took up his residence in Paris, where, in the following year, he published the "Memoirs of Oginski," to which, as an introduction, he furnished "Observations sur la Pologne et les Polonais." He began to make collections for a history of Poland from the time of Augustus III.; having published, in 1829, a history of the services of the Polish legions in Italy under Gen. Dombrowski. This work gained him a considerable reputation in Poland and France. During the revolution of July, Chodzko was appointed by Gen. Lafayette as his aide-de-camp; and during the Polish revolution the general government gave him full powers to watch and further its interests in France. He became a member of the Franco-Polish and

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American-Polish committees, in both of which he was very active. When the Polish refugees arrived in France, Chodzko became a member of the Polish National Committee. Since that period he has devoted himself entirely to literary labours connected with his country. He edited the poems of Adam Mickiewicz, and the "Œuvres complètes de Kiasicki," and wrote the life of Poniatowski, under the title, "Poniatowski, Hâtons-nous," which appeared in 1831. He published "Une Esquisse Chronologique de l'Histoire de la Littérature Polonaise" in 1829; "Les Polonais en Italie," a new edition of Malte-brun's "Tableau de la Pologne, Ancienne et Moderne" in 1830, and the "Biographie du Général Kosciusko" in 1839. He assisted Mierolawski in his "History of Poland" (1847–48), and bore the chief share in the preparation of "La Pologne Historique, Littéraire, Monumentale, et Pittoresque" (1837–47), a work which has gone through many editions; the "Histoire de Pologne" (1855), and the "Histoire de Turquie" (1855). Mr. Chodzko has been a contributor to the *Globe*, the *Courrier Français*, the *Constitutionnel*, &c.; is a member of several learned societies, and was decorated with the Legion of Honour, Aug. 13, 1861.

CHRISTCHURCH (Bishop of), The Right Rev. H. J. C. Harper, D.D., was appointed to this see in 1856.

CHRISTIAN, Prince. (*See* Schleswig-Holstein.)

CHRISTIAN IX. (*See* Denmark, King of.)

CHRISTISON, Robert, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, born July 18, 1797, is son of the late Alexander Christison, Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh, and twin-brother of the Rev. Alexander Christison of Foulden, Berwick, well known, north of the Tweed, as a man of fine taste and elegant scholarship. In 1811 he became a student at the university, and passed through both the literary and the medical curriculum. After graduating in 1819, he proceeded to London and Paris, and in the French capital, under the celebrated M. Orfila, applied himself to the study of toxicology, a department of medical science in which he is deservedly famous. Soon after returning from the continent, Dr. Christison commenced practice in Edinburgh, in 1822 was appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the university, and was promoted in 1832 to the chair of Materia Medica. Dr. Christison has contributed various articles to medical journals, and has published several books, of which a "Treatise on Poisons" is recognized as the standard work on the subject, and enjoys a European reputation. At Palmer's trial in 1856, Dr. Christison came to London and gave valuable evidence. Lord Campbell complimented him on the occasion, and the ability he displayed was universally recognized. Dr. Christison has twice been President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and is Ordinary Physician to the Queen for Scotland. He received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1866.

CHRISTMAS, Rev. H. (*See* Noel-Fearn.)

CHURTON, The Ven. Edward, archdeacon of Cleveland, son of the late Ven. Ralph Churton, archdeacon of St. David's and rector of Middleton Cheney, county Northampton, born in 1800, was educated at the Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1821, and M.A. in 1824. He was appointed rector of Crayke in 1835, and archdeacon of Cleveland in 1846. He is the author of "Early English Church," published in 1840; "Cleveland Psalter," in 1854; "Memoir of Bishop Pearson," prefixed to his "Minor Theological Works," in 1844; and "Memoir of Joshua Watson," in 1861. He was, conjointly with the Rev. W. Gresley, editor of "The Englishman's Library," of Bishop Pearson's "Minor Theological Works," published in 1844, and of "Vindiciæ Ignatii," with preface adapted to the

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present state of the controversy, in refutation of Chevalier Bunsen, Archdeacon Hare, and Mr. Cureton, in 1852. In addition to the above-mentioned, he has written a "Letter to Joshua Watson," on a treatise fraudulently ascribed to Jeremy Taylor, which appeared in 1848; "Gongora," an essay with translations from the Spanish poet of that name, in 1862, and "Lays of Faith and Loyalty," published in the "Juvenile Englishman's Library."

CIALDINI, ENRICO, born at Lombardina, a country-seat in Modena, Aug. 8, 1811, marched with Gen. Zucchi to aid the Romagna insurrection at Bologna, in 1831, and after the Austrian intervention in Central Italy was compelled to emigrate. He went to Paris, where he studied chemistry under M. Thénard, and was preparing to study medicine, when he accepted a proposal made to go to Spain as a soldier, and took part in the war of succession. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, he was a lieutenant-colonel in the Spanish service. M. Mazzini recommended Col. Cialdini to the Provisional Government of Milan, which was in want of officers, and a letter from the secretary of that government reached him in Aragon. Col. Cialdini obeyed the call; but on arriving at Milan, he found Lombardy under the rule of Charles Albert. It was not the moment for hesitating; the king had just been beaten, and Italy was about to become a prey to Austria. Col. Cialdini joined the corps of Gen. Durando and marched on Vicenza, where he received three dangerous wounds, which for a year reduced him to a state of helplessness. Col. Cialdini was sent, in 1855, to the Crimea by the Sardinian Government with the rank of general, and played a distinguished part in the battle of the Tchernaya. In the war in Italy, in 1859, Col. Cialdini was the first in the allied army who fired a shot at the enemy, executing the passage of the Sesia under the fire of the Austrians, whom he drove from their position. This *corps d'armée* then went into the mountains to act in the Tyrol. The peace of Villafranca checked him in his career. In 1860 he defeated the Papal army under Gen. Lamoricière at the battle of Castelfidardo; in 1861 he took Gaeta after a bombardment of seventeen days, and captured the citadel of Messina a fortnight later. He had been made a major-general after the campaign of the Umbria, and after his capture of Messina the king nominated him general of the army, a rank equivalent to that of field-marshal. In 1861 he was appointed Viceroy of Naples, with full power to suppress brigandage, a mission which he discharged successfully. Gen. Cialdini, who has received various orders, was made a senator in March, 1864, and took a prominent part in the campaign against Austria in 1866.

CIVIALE, JEAN, physician, member of the Institute and Academy of Medicine, was born at Thiézac (Cantal) in July, 1792. About 1817 he studied under Dupuytren at the Hôtel Dieu, and has obtained great reputation for his skill in operations for stone. He first performed lithotrity in 1824, an operation known by his name. A prize of 6,000 francs was awarded to him in 1826, and another of 10,000 francs in the following year. He was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine in 1833; member of the Academy of Sciences in 1847; and was created officer of the Legion of Honour, Dec. 11, 1850. He has written "Nouvelles Considérations sur les Rétentions d'Urine, suivies d'un traité sur les Calculs Urinaires, et la possibilité d'en opérer la destruction sans l'opération de la taille," published in 1823; "De la Lithotritie, ou du Broiement de la Pierre dans la vessie," in 1826; "Parallèle des diverses Méthodes de Traitement employées pour guérir les calculeux," in 1837; "Traité pratique sur les Maladies des Organes Génito-urinaires," in 1836–41; "Traité de l'Affection Calculeuse," etc., in 1838; "Traitement Médicale et Préservatif de la Pierre et de la Gravelle," etc., in 1839; "De l'Urétrotomie, ou de quelques procédés peu usités de traiter

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les Rétrécissements de l'Urètre," in 1849; and other works.

CLAIRE, ST., DEVILLE, HENRI-ÉTIENNE, chemist, member of the Institute, was born March 11, 1818, at St. Thomas, Antilles, and studied in France. On leaving college, he constructed at his own expense a chemical laboratory, and pursued his researches without either master or pupils for nearly nine years. In 1844 he was intrusted with the organization of the Faculty of Sciences at Besançon, of which he was, in 1845, named dean and professor. In 1851 he succeeded M. Balard in the chair of chemistry in the Normal School, supplied the place of M. Dumas in the Faculty of Sciences of Paris during the summer months in 1853, and succeeded him in 1859. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in Nov., 1861, in place of M. W. P. Berthier, and created an officer of the Legion of Honour, March 13, 1855. In 1849 he discovered and made known the preparation and properties of anhydrous nitric acid; in 1852 he published, in the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique" an important paper upon the metallic carbonates and their combinations; and in 1853 discovered a new method of mineral analysis. About that time M. Sainte-Claire Deville turned his attention to the metal aluminium, discovered by Wœhler, of Göttingen, and which was then but imperfectly understood. Required by the emperor to inquire into the best means of producing aluminium at a cheap rate, he tried, in conjunction with M. Debray, numerous experiments in the manufactory of Javel, and succeeded in obtaining, in the course of a few months, several ingots of the metal, which were exhibited at the Exposition Universelle of 1855. The properties of aluminium and the results of his experiments have been published by him in the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," and in a work entitled "De l'Aluminium, ses Propriétés, sa Fabrication," published in 1859. He has contributed several papers to the Academy of Sciences; amongst which may be named, "Sur les trois États moléculaires du Silicium;" and "Un Mémoire sur la Production des Températures élevées."

CLANRICARDE (MARQUIS OF), THE MOST NOBLE ULICK-JOHN DE BURGH, K.P., the son of the late earl, born Dec. 20, 1802, succeeded to his father's title, as fourteenth earl, July 27, 1808, and married Harriet, the only daughter of the Right Hon. George Canning, April 4, 1825. He obtained a marquisate (a title anciently in the family) in 1825, and was created a British peer by the title of Baron Somerhill in 1826. He was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under Canning, from 1825 to 1827, ambassador at St. Petersburg from 1838 to 1841, was Postmaster-General in Lord Russell's first administration, and held the office of Privy Seal for a few months under Lord Palmerston in 1857–8.

CLARENDON (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK VILLIERS, K.G., G.C.B., P.C., &c., was born Jan. 12, 1800. His father, the late Hon. George Villiers, was a brother of the second earl, and he himself succeeded to the title in 1838. He entered the diplomatic service at an early age, and was afterwards employed in the civil service both in Ireland and abroad. His first prominent public post was that of British Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid, which he held from 1833 to 1839, and was made a Privy Councillor Jan. 3, 1840. He was Lord Privy Seal and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster under Lord Melbourne from 1839 to 1841, and was appointed President of the Board of Trade in 1846. In 1847 he became Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which post he held until 1852. He was appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Feb., 1853, when he found the country committed to a contest with Russia respecting the affairs of the East, and directed the difficult negotiations with France, Austria, Prussia, and Turkey, rendered necessary by the persistence of Russia in her policy of aggression. On the fall of

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Lord Aberdeen's ministry in Feb., 1855, the earl of Derby, who was sent for by the Queen, expressed his desire to retain Lord Clarendon in the direction of foreign affairs; and he received the seals of that office under Lord Palmerston, who formed an administration on Lord Derby's abandonment of the task, and held them till the retirement of his chief in 1858. In that capacity he signed the treaty of peace at Paris in the spring of 1856. In 1864 he joined Lord Palmerston's second Government as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was again appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Nov. 3, 1865, retiring with his colleagues in June, 1866. Lord Clarendon, who is descended from the brother of Villiers, the favourite of James I., and maternally from Lord Clarendon, is brother of the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, the well-known advocate of free trade. In 1849 he was created a K.G., and he is Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland.

CLARK, Sir James, Bart., M.D., K.C.B., F.R.S., physician, the son of a farmer in Banffshire, where he was born Dec. 14, 1788. On leaving King's College, Aberdeen, he completed his medical education at Edinburgh University, when he took the degree of M.D.; after which he passed some years in the navy, and in 1820 settled as a physician in Rome. In 1826 he returned to England and practised in London, being soon after appointed physician to the late king of the Belgians. On the death of Dr. Maton, he was appointed physician to the duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria; and her Majesty, on her accession, appointed Dr. Clark her first physician, and created him a baronet. He was also physician in ordinary to the late Prince Consort. Sir James is the author of works on climate and on consumption, and is a member of the Senate of the University of London.

CLARKE, The Rev. John Erskine, M.A., born about 1828, was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1850, and proceeded M.A. in 1853. He was ordained in 1851 by the bishop of Ripon, and having held the curacy of St. Mary's Low, Harrogate, and afterwards that of St. Mary's, Lichfield, for two years, was appointed vicar of St. Michael's, Derby, in 1856. He is the editor of the *Parish Magazine*, "Good Stories," and "The Children's Prize," and the author of "Plain Papers on the Social Economy of the People," "Common Life Sermons," "Heart Music: a Poetry Book for Working People;" "Hearty Staves: a Song-book for Workmen," &c.

CLARKE, Mrs. Mary Cowden, the eldest daughter of Mr. Vincent Novello, and sister of Madame Clara Novello, was born in June, 1809, and was married in 1828 to Mr. Charles Cowden Clarke, the friend of Lamb, Keats, Hazlitt, and Leigh Hunt. A year after her marriage she commenced her minute analysis of our immortal dramatist, the "Complete Concordance to Shakespeare," which, after sixteen years' assiduous labour, was brought to a successful termination, and published in 1845. In addition to this labour of love, Mrs. Cowden Clarke has written "The Adventures of Kit Bam, Mariner," published in 1848; "The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines," in 1850; a novel called the "Iron Cousin," in 1854; "World-noted Women," in 1857; "Many Happy Returns of the Day: a Birthday Book," in 1860; "Shakespeare's Characters, chiefly those subordinate," in 1863; and an edition of "Shakespeare's Works, with a scrupulous revision of the Text," as well as of various magazine articles, chiefly relating to the great masterpieces of dramatic literature.

CLAUGHTON, Dr. (*See* Colombo, Bishop of.)

CLAUGHTON, The Rev. Thomas Legh, M.A., son of the late Thomas Claughton, Esq., born about 1808, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, and where he graduated B.A. in 1831, taking a first class in classical honours,

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having previously gained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, and Sir Roger Newdigate's prize for English verse. He obtained the prize for the Latin essay in 1832, was appointed Public Examiner in 1836, and was in 1841 preferred to the living of Kidderminster by the earl of Dudley, to whose sister he is married. He was Professor of Poetry at Oxford from 1852 to 1857, and honorary canon of Worcester, and was made Bishop of Rochester in 1867.

CLAUSEN, Henry Nicolas, theologian and politician, born at Maribo, on the isle of Laland, in Denmark, April 22, 1793, is the son of a celebrated preacher, who died in 1840. He commenced his studies under his father's superintendence, and continued them at the University of Copenhagen. In 1817 he published "Apologetæ Ecclesiæ Christianæ Antetheodosiani Platonis ejusque Philosophiæ Arbitri," a dissertation of some research, but containing very bold opinions. From 1818 to 1820 he travelled in Germany, Italy, and France, and at Berlin made the acquaintance of Schleiermacher, who developed his rationalistic tendencies. On his return to his native country, he was appointed Professor of Theology in the University of Copenhagen, and published, in 1825, a work on the Constitution, Doctrine, and Ritual of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, which provoked an animated controversy. The severe attack to which the appearance of this work exposed him, developed his peculiar talents and dialectic powers. In 1834 he was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Theology, and three years later, when he published "Popular Discourses on the Reformation," he became Rector of the University. In 1843 he published his "Development of the Fundamental Dogmas of Christianity," and in 1851 "The Confession of Augsburg explained historically and dogmatically." In politics Clausen is a strong advocate of Danish nationality. He took a very prominent part in public affairs, was made a member of the Council of State in 1848, and assisted in drawing up the Danish constitution of June 5, 1849. Latterly he has ceased to take part in public affairs, and confines himself to his rectorial duties.

CLAY, Cassius Marcellus, a zealous opponent of negro slavery in the United States, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, Oct. 2, 1810, and graduated at Yale College in 1832. In 1835-36, and again in 1840, he was elected a member of the Kentucky Legislature. In 1839 he was the congressional candidate to the Whig National Convention, which nominated Gen. Harrison. In 1844 he canvassed the free states for Mr. Henry Clay, in opposition to the annexation of Texas, and when, contrary to his hopes, President Polk was returned, he devoted his whole attention to the question of negro slavery. In June, 1845, he started a newspaper, *The True American*, which advocated the abolition of negro slavery in Kentucky. During a fit of illness which confined him to his bed, the mob seized his press, and shipped it off to Cincinnati, threatening to assassinate him if he ever dared to restore it. Disregarding the threat, Mr. Clay set up his press again, and vindicated in a series of articles the sanctity of "freedom of the press." On the breaking out of the Mexican war he volunteered to serve, and was sent with his regiment to Monterey, which he reached after its fall, and in Jan., 1847, was made prisoner at Encarnacion, on which occasion he was the means of saving his companions from massacre. On his return home he was presented with a sword of honour for this service. His literary productions were published in a collected form in 1848. In 1851 he was a candidate for the governorship of Kentucky. In 1861 he was appointed United States Minister at St. Petersburg. While sojourning in Paris, on his way to St. Petersburg, he gave offence by publicly expressing sentiments of bitter hostility to England. In 1862 he returned to the United

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States, in order to take a command in the army, and resumed his post at St. Petersburg, March 11, 1863.

CLAY, Sir William, Bart., son of the late George Clay, Esq., merchant, of London, born in 1791, was for many years a partner in his father's house, under the name of "Clay and Sons." In 1832 he was returned to the House of Commons in the Radical interest, for the Tower Hamlets, and was one of the leaders of the Anti-Church-rate movement. He held the office of Secretary to the Board of Control for a short time under Lord Melbourne, who raised him to a baronetcy in Aug., 1841, and retired from Parliament, having been defeated at the general election of 1857. He is the author of several works on currency questions, joint-stock banks, &c.

CLAY, The Rev. William Keatinge, B.D., born in 1797, and having graduated at Jesus College, Cambridge, was ordained deacon in 1823. In 1837 he obtained a minor canonry in Ely Cathedral, was subsequently appointed Librarian and Prælector Theologicus, and in 1842 was instituted to the perpetual curacy of the Holy Trinity in Ely. Mr. Clay has written several works, which are principally connected with the English Liturgy; such as "Explanatory Notes on the Prayer-Book Version of the Psalms;" "The Book of Common Prayer Illustrated;" "A History of the Scotch, Irish, and American Prayer-Books" (printed in the *British Magazine* for 1846), and a "Historical Sketch of the Prayer-Book." He edited for the Parker Society, in 1847, "Liturgies and Occasional Forms of Prayer set forth in the reign of Queen Elizabeth;" and in 1851, "Private Prayers put forth by authority during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with an Appendix." Mr. Clay's labours with reference to the Book of Common Prayer, with notes put out by the Ecclesiastical History Society in 1849–54, and "Wheatley's Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer," which the syndics of the Pitt Press at Cambridge reprinted in 1858, have been duly acknowledged in their prefaces by the learned editors of those works. Having been collated by the late bishop of Ely, in 1854, to the vicarage of Waterbeach, near Cambridge, he wrote, in 1859, a history of that parish, in 1861 a history of the adjoining parish of Landbeach, in 1865 a history of the parish of Horningsey, and, lastly, a history of the parish of Milton, all of which are among the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, at whose expense they were printed.

CLERK, The Right Hon. Sir George, Bart., of Penicuik, co. Edinburgh, born in 1787, was called to the Scottish Bar as an advocate. In 1818 he was returned to the House of Commons by his native county, and adhering to the Conservative party, he became successively a Lord of the Admiralty, Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, Secretary to the Treasury, Master of the Mint, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade. The latter posts he held under Sir Robert Peel's second administration. He represented Edinburghshire in the House of Commons from 1818 to 1832, again Jan., 1835, to Aug., 1837, Stamford from May, 1838, to 1841, and Dover from Aug., 1847, to July, 1852. Sir George is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council on taking office under Sir R. Peel.

CLERK, Sir George Russell, K.C.B., the son of a gentleman of property in Scotland and in Gloucestershire, born in 1801, was educated at Haileybury College, and entered the civil service of the East-India Company in 1818. In 1830 he was made political agent on the Bengal frontier, and became in succession British Envoy at Lahore, Lieut.-Governor of the North-western Provinces, and Governor of Bombay. This last office he resigned in 1847. Returning to England, he was created a K.C.B. (civil division) in 1848, and was offered the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope. This post he declined, though he undertook the duties of a commissioner

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for settling the boundary question in dispute in that colony. In 1856 he was nominated permanent Under-Secretary to the India Board, on the reconstruction of our Indian administration, and in 1858 Under-Secretary of State for India. In April, 1860, he was again nominated to the governorship of Bombay, but, resigning in 1861, was appointed a member of her Majesty's Indian Council.

CLEVELAND, CHARLES DEXTER, born at Salem, Massachusetts, Dec. 3, 1802, applied himself to mercantile pursuits, which he relinquished on coming of age in 1823, when he entered Dartmouth College, and wrote "The Moral Characters of Theophrastus, with a Translation and Critical Notes," and "An Epitome of Grecian Antiquities," in 1827, both works having been published before he took his degree. His "First Lessons in Latin upon a New Plan," and a work entitled "The National Orator," appeared in 1828, and his edition of "Xenophon's Anabasis, with English Notes," in 1830, in which year he was elected to the professorship of the Latin and Greek languages in Dickenson College. In 1831 he published "A Compendium of Grecian Antiquities." In 1832 he was appointed Professor of Latin in the University of New York, and in 1834 he established a young ladies' school in Philadelphia, of which he is still the principal. In addition to other educational works, he published, in 1848, "A Compendium of English Literature, from Sir John Mandeville to William Cowper," and a continuation of the work, under the title of "The English Literature of the Nineteenth Century." Professor Cleveland is the author of other works, including an edition of "Milton's Poetical Works, with Life, Dissertation on each Poem, Notes, and Copious Indices."

CLINTON, THE REV. CHARLES JOHN FYNES, third son of the late Rev. Charles Fynes-Clinton, LL.D., prebendary of Westminster, born in 1799, was educated at Westminster and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1821. Having held some parochial charges, he was appointed to the rectory of Cromwell, Notts, in 1828. He edited the late Mr. Fynes-Clinton's "Epitome of the Chronology of Rome and Constantinople," which was issued by the delegates of the Clarendon Press, at Oxford, in 1859, and published the "Literary Remains of Mr. Henry Fynes-Clinton," author of the above work, and of the "Fasti Hellenici et Romani" in 1860. Mr. Fynes-Clinton is descended from a common ancestor with the duke of Newcastle.

CLISSOLD, THE REV. AUGUSTUS, born in 1797, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1819, and afterwards M.A. In illustration of the principles and doctrines of Swedenborg, with which he is fully acquainted, he has written "The End of the Church," "A Letter to the Archbishop of Dublin on the Practical Nature of Swedenborg's Theological Works," "A Review of the Principles of Apocalyptic Interpretation," "A Spiritual Exposition of the Apocalypse, in which Swedenborg's Interpretations of the Apocalypse are confirmed by the Writings of the Fathers," a "Translation of Swedenborg's Principia et Œconomia Regni Animalis," "Swedenborg's Writings and Catholic Teaching," "Letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, on the Present State of Theology in the Universities and Church of England, and the Causes of existing Scepticism and Infidelity," a series of Tracts on the principles of "Inspiration and Interpretation," "Swedenborg and his Modern Critics," and "The Reunion of Christendom."

CLIVE, MRS. CAROLINE, second daughter and coheir of Edmund M. Wigley, Esq., of Shakenhurst, Worcestershire, born in 1801, was married in 1840 to the Rev. Archer Clive, of Whitfield, Herefordshire, who is the eldest surviving son of the late E. B. Clive, Esq., many years member for Hereford. She published, under the signature "V." some "Poems," which

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were highly commended in a notice in the *Quarterly Review*, Sep., 1840, and a story entitled "Paul Ferrol," which has attained great popularity.

CLOQUET, GERMAIN-JULES, physician, member of the Institute and of the Academy of Medicine, born in Paris, Dec. 18, 1790, is brother of the celebrated anatomist M. Hippolyte Cloquet, who died in 1843. He studied medicine in Paris, took his degree of doctor in 1817, and, after some competition, was in 1831 elected to the chair of Pathological Surgery. In addition to various theses, which have received high commendation, he is the author of "Anatomie de l'Homme, ou Description et Figures lithographiées de toutes les Parties du Corps Humain," published 1821–31; of "Pathologie Chirurgicale," &c., in 1831, and other works. He has contributed largely to the "Dictionnaire de Médecine," is a skilful operator, and has invented various useful surgical instruments. M. Cloquet was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1847, Officer of the same in 1856, and Commander, Aug. 12, 1860. He has been a member of the Academy of Medicine since 1851, and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1855, in place of M. Lallemand.

CLOSE, THE VERY REV. FRANCIS, D.D., Dean of Carlisle, the youngest son of the Rev. Henry Jackson Close, some time rector of Bentworth, near Alton, in Hampshire, was born in 1797. His early education was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Cherry, then head master of Merchant Taylors' School, and afterwards by the Rev. John Scott, of Hull, eldest son of the well-known commentator on the Scriptures. In Oct., 1816, he entered as a commoner at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became scholar, graduated B.A. in 1820, and was ordained to the curacy of Church Lawford, near Rugby, whence he removed in 1822 to the curacy of Willesden and Kingsbury, Middlesex. In the spring of 1824 he went to Cheltenham, and became curate to the Rev. Charles Jervis, the incumbent. In 1826 Mr. Jervis died, and Mr. Close was presented to the incumbency. From that date until 1856, Mr. Close devoted himself entirely to his parochial duties at Cheltenham. His public advocacy of the present system of government education, chiefly arising out of his laborious efforts to establish the Training College for Schoolmasters and Mistresses at Cheltenham, received the acknowledgements of successive governments. During Mr. Close's incumbency, the population of Cheltenham increased from 19,000 to 40,000, and he erected, or caused to be erected, no less than five district churches with schools, and contributed largely to the establishment of Cheltenham College. At Cheltenham he was an unflinching opponent both of horse-racing and of theatrical amusements. In 1856 he exchanged the onerous duties of a parish priest for the comparative tranquillity of the deanery of Carlisle, to which he was recommended by Lord Palmerston on the elevation of Dr. Tait to the see of London. Since his elevation to the deanery, he has promoted the building of a dispensary and several schools and churches in Carlisle. The church of St. John the Evangelist is one of the purest specimens of Early English in the North of England. It has been built by funds entirely raised by the dean, who is the author of many pamphlets and sermons, one of which, on the Choral Service, obtained a wide circulation. Of late years he has maintained a strong opposition to the use of alcohol and tobacco.

CLOYNE. (*See* CORK, BISHOP OF.)

COBBOLD, THE REV. RICHARD, a member of a family long connected with Suffolk, born in 1797, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, M.A. in 1823, and in 1826 was preferred to the rectory of Wortham, Rural Dean of Hartismere, Suffolk. He is the author of several books of a religious character, and of some poems, and has written works of fiction based on facts, entitled "Margaret Catchpole," published in 1845;

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"Mary Ann Wellington," in 1846; "Zenon, the Martyr," in 1847; "The Young Man's Home," in 1849, and "Preston Tower," in 1850.

COBBOLD, THOMAS SPENCER, M.D., F.L.S., F.R.S., youngest son of the Rev. R. Cobbold, lecturer on botany, zoology, and comparative anatomy at the Medical College, Middlesex Hospital, and Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy at the Metropolitan School of Dental Science, was formerly Graduation Medallist at Edinburgh, and Curator of the Anatomical Museum in that university. He is the author of "The Scope, Tendency, and Educational Value of Natural History Sciences" (lecture at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, April, 1860); "Ruminantia," in the Museum of Natural History (1860); "Observations on Entozoa," &c.

COBURG. (*See* SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, DUKE OF.)

COCHET, THE ABBÉ JEAN-BENOÎT-DÉSIRÉ, archæologist, born at Sanvic, near Havre, March 7, 1812, studied at the college of Havre and the seminary of Rouen, and took orders in 1836. Vicar at Havre and Dieppe, and subsequently almoner of the Lyceum at Rouen, he found time whilst performing his ecclesiastical duties to study archæology. In 1842 he discovered at Étretat the remains of a Roman villa, and, encouraged by this first success, he undertook various explorations in the environs of Dieppe, bringing to light a large number of remarkable antiquities. The results of his researches were published in various journals, especially in *La Vigie de Dieppe*, and he has written the following important works:—"Églises de l'Arrondissement du Havre," published in 1844-6; "Églises de l'Arrondissement de Dieppe," in 1846-50; "Étretat, son passé, son présent, son avenir," in 1852; "La Galerie Dieppoise," and "La Normandie souterraine, ou Notices sur des Cimetières Romains et Franks explorés en Normandie," in 1854, a work crowned by the Institute; "Sépultures Gauloises-Romaines, Franques, et Normandes," in 1857; and "Églises de l'Arrondissement d'Yvetot," in 1862. The Abbé Cochet is a member of the Societies of Antiquaries of France, of Normandy, Picardy, Morin, and London; of the Archæological Academy of Belgium, and of the Archæological Association of Great Britain, &c.

COCKBURN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ALEXANDER JAMES EDMUND, BART., born in 1802, son of Mr. Alexander Cockburn, formerly English minister in Columbia; succeeded, in 1858, to the baronetcy of his uncle, the late Rev. Sir William Cockburn, Bart., dean of York. Having been educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated LL.B. in 1829. Mr. Cockburn was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and went the Western circuit. In 1841 he became Q.C., during the railway mania of 1846 had the good fortune to obtain a large share of the Parliamentary practice which arose out of the various lines projected, and at the general election of 1847 was returned for Southampton in the advanced Liberal interest. He did not take a very prominent position as a debater until he made his memorable defence of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, on the Pacifico question, in 1850, which was one of the most eloquent and successful speeches ever delivered in the House of Commons. He was soon afterwards appointed Solicitor-General, was promoted to be Attorney-General in March, 1851, and continued to hold the latter office till the dissolution of Lord John Russell's ministry in the spring of 1852. On the formation of the Coalition cabinet, he resumed his post as Attorney-General, and was, in 1854, appointed Recorder of Bristol. Whilst Attorney-General he was engaged in the "Hopwood case," and displayed consummate ability in the prosecution of W. Palmer. On the death of Chief-Justice Jervis, at the close of 1856, Sir Alexander Cockburn was created Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and was advanced to the high office of Lord Chief Justice of England on

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the elevation of the late Lord Campbell to the woolsack in 1859. His Charge to the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court, London, delivered April 10, 1867, in the cause of Gen. Nelson and Lieut. Brand, prosecuted by the Jamaica Defence Committee, is a masterly performance, and contains a most elaborate exposition of martial law and of the manner in which it has been applied in various periods of our history.

CODRINGTON, General Sir William John, G.C.B., the eldest surviving son of the late Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., was born in Nov., 1804, and entered the army in 1821. He went with the Coldstream Guards to Bulgaria in 1854, was made Major-Gen. by brevet whilst at Varna, and distinguished himself both at the Alma and at Inkermann. Sir W. Codrington was appointed to command the Light Division during a portion of the siege of Sebastopol, and was made Commander-in-Chief of the army in Nov., 1855. He was present with the army from its arrival in the Crimea to the evacuation, July 12, 1856; was made a K.C.B. during the war, and a G.C.B. in 1865. He represented Greenwich from 1857 to 1859, when he was appointed to the command at Gibraltar. The colonelcy of the 23rd Fusiliers was bestowed upon him, Dec. 27, 1860, and he was promoted to the rank of General, July 27, 1863. Sir W. Codrington is Commander of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy, and First Class of the Medjidie, &c.

COHEN, Henry, numismatist, of Jewish extraction, born about 1810, is the author of two of the most important works on Roman coinage; viz., "Médailles Consulaires," published at Paris in 1857; and "Médailles Impériales," at the same place, in 1859–62. He is a member of many learned societies on the continent.

COKE, The Hon. Henry John, third son of the late earl of Leicester (who was better known in his day as Mr. Coke of Holkham), born in 1827, was educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, entered the navy in 1841, became lieutenant in 1847; afterwards retired from active service, and acted as private secretary to the Right Hon. E. Horsman, M.P., while Chief Secretary for Ireland, in 1855–7. He is the author of "Vienna in 1848," "A Ride over the Rocky Mountains to Oregon and California, with a Glance at some of the Tropical Islands," published in 1852; and of a novel entitled "A Will and a Way," in 1858.

COLCHESTER (Lord), The Right Hon. Charles Abbot, son of the first lord (who was for many years Speaker of the House of Commons), and grandson of the Rev. John Abbot, D.D., rector of All Saints, Colchester, was born March 12, 1798, and educated at Westminster school and the Royal Naval College. He entered the Royal Navy in 1811; was in active service at the siege of Cadiz, and on the North American and Mediterranean stations; accompanied Lord Amherst on his embassy to China in 1816; and, rising by gradual steps of promotion, became an Admiral on the reserved list in 1864. He succeeded to the title May 9, 1829; held the offices of Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Paymaster-General under Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and was Postmaster-General, without a seat in the Cabinet, in Lord Derby's second administration, 1858-9. If his lordship's short tenure of that office was not remarkable for any organic changes, that fact may be attributed to the industry of his predecessors, the duke of Argyll and Earl Canning. Still it is but fair to record that several postal conventions with foreign nations were concluded under his direction, and that increased facilities were given for the interchange of letters and printed publications through the general post. Lord Colchester seldom speaks in the House of Lords, excepting in discussions on naval matters. He is married to a sister of the earl of Ellenborough.

COLE, Henry, C.B., born at Bath, July 19, 1808, and educated at Christ's

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Hospital, entered the public service in 1822, under the Record Commission, and became an assistant keeper of the Public Records. He published "Henry the Eighth's Scheme of Bishopricks;" a volume of "Miscellaneous Records of the Exchequer;" and many pamphlets on Record Reform, which conduced to the establishment of a General Record Office, and the present system. In conjunction with Sir W. Molesworth and Mr. Charles Buller, he started the *Guide* newspaper, of which he was editor, published a work on "Light, Shade, and Colour," and contributed to the *Westminster* and *British and Foreign Reviews*. Mr. Cole gained one of the four prizes of £100 offered by the Treasury for suggestions for developing the penny postage plan of Sir Rowland Hill,—a measure which, as secretary of the Mercantile Committee on Postage, he had helped to carry. Under the *nom de plume* of Felix Summerly he published Guide-books to the National Gallery, Hampton Court, &c., and editions of illustrated children's books. He edited an edition of Albert Durer's "Small Passion," using casts of the original woodblocks preserved in the British Museum; and he was editor of the *Historical Register* and the *Journal of Design*. He originated the series of "Art-Manufactures," designed to combine fine art with objects of utility, and organized the exhibitions of the Society of Arts, which he proposed should culminate every fifth year in a National Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures. It was intended that the first of the series should be held in 1851, and this plan was extended by Prince Albert into the International Exhibition. Mr. Cole was one of the executive committee of that exhibition, and was made a C.B. (civil division). In 1852 he was invited by the Government to attempt the reformation of the Schools of Design; and he thus became instrumental in establishing the Science and Art department, of which he was senior secretary, and afterwards inspector-general. He was British Commissioner for the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1855, and accomplished the work with a saving of £10,000 on the parliamentary vote. As a member of the Society of Arts, he has helped to organize decennial international exhibitions of art and industry, and acted as Chairman of the Committee for National Musical Education. He was appointed in 1860 the general superintendent of the South Kensington Museum, which he has organized, as well as secretary of the Science and Art department under the Committee of Council on Education. He is on the council of the Royal Horticultural Society, with the special object of reorganizing it; was appointed secretary of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and one of the vice-presidents of the Royal Horticultural Society. Mr. Cole has been decorated with the Legion of Honour.

COLEBROOKE, Sir William Macbean George, C.B. and K.H., son of the late Col. P. W. Colebrooke, born in 1787, entered the Royal Artillery at an early age, served with distinction for many years in Java, India, &c., and held some military and diplomatic appointments. He was a Commissioner of Eastern Inquiry from 1822 to 1831, and held in succession the command of the Bahamas, the Leeward Islands, New Brunswick, British Guiana, the Barbadoes, and the Windward Islands, retiring from public employment in 1856. He became a Lieutenant-General in 1859.

COLENSO, Dr. (*See* Natal, Bishop of.)

COLERIDGE, The Rev. Derwent, son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the poet, was born at Keswick, Sep. 14, 1800, and was educated with his brother, at a small private school near Ambleside. For about two years he was engaged as a private tutor, at the expiration of which he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he formed an intimacy with some of the contributors to the *Etonian* and *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*. Under

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the *nom de plume* of "Davenant Cecil" he became a contributor to the last-mentioned periodical. After leaving college he was engaged in tuition at Plymouth, at Helston, in Cornwall, and as principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, from 1841 to 1864. He is a prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral and rector of Hanwell, Middlesex. He contributed the memoir of his brother, prefixed to Hartley Coleridge's "Poetical Remains," which he edited, and has been engaged collecting the scattered writings and correspondence of his distinguished father. Several volumes of notes and marginalia have already issued from the press. He is the author of a work entitled "The Scriptural Character of the English Church," published in 1839; has edited the prose as well as the poetical "Remains" of his brother, and the "Lay Sermons" of his father, and has written a life of the late Winthrop Mackworth Praed, prefixed to his collected poetical works, published in 1864. His views on education are recorded in two letters addressed to his cousin, the Right Hon. Sir John T. Coleridge, in 1861.

COLERIDGE, JOHN DUKE, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, born in 1821, educated at Eton; was Scholar of Balliol College, and afterwards Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar in 1847, was made Q.C. in 1861, and Recorder of Falmouth, &c., in 1855. He contested Exeter in the Liberal interest in July, 1864, and though defeated on that occasion, was returned for that city at the general election in July, 1865.

COLERIDGE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN TAYLOR, for some time one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, born at Tiverton, Devon, in 1790, was educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, of which college he was a scholar with Dr. Arnold and Mr. Keble, and from which he obtained a first-class in classics in 1812. He became a Fellow of Exeter College, won the Latin verse prize in 1810, the English essay prize and the Latin essay prize in 1813. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1819, and went the Western circuit. In 1832 Mr. Coleridge became a serjeant-at-law, and in 1835 was appointed one of the judges of the King's Bench, and a privy councillor in 1858, on his retirement from the judicial bench. He was created a D.C.L. of Oxford in 1852. Sir John Coleridge, who is nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, is a man of considerable literary acquirements and taste. During the interval that elapsed between the death of Gifford and the appointment of Lockhart, he edited the *Quarterly Review*, to which he has since been an occasional contributor, and in 1825 he published an edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries," with new notes.

COLES, CAPTAIN COWPER PHIPPS, R.N., third son of the Rev. John Coles, of Ditcham Park, Hants, born in 1819, entered the navy in 1831, served with considerable ability on various stations, took an active part in the assault on Sebastopol in Oct., 1854, on board the *Agamemnon*, was highly praised in the despatches of Admiral Sir E. Lyons, and showed equal zeal and ability at Kertch, and in the operations in the Sea of Azof. In 1855 a board was appointed by the commander-in-chief to report upon a plan devised by Captain Coles for the construction of shot-proof rafts, guns, and mortars; and so favourable was their report, that, in expectation of the continuance of the war, he was ordered to England, and put into communication with the surveyor of the navy and the dockyard authorities at Portsmouth. Captain Coles first conceived the idea of protecting guns by shields in Nov., 1855, and Sir I. Brunel suggested to him, in 1859, that it would be better to place the shield and gun upon a turn-table, than to have to move the raft to point the gun. In 1862 Captain Coles adopted the turret system in the *Royal Sovereign*, and other vessels in the Royal navy have been constructed on a modification of his plans.

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COLLIER, JOHN PAYNE, philologist, bibliographer, and commentator on Shakespeare, was born in London, Jan. 11, 1789. His grandfather, descended from the famous Jeremy Collier, was, about 1775, one of the medical attendants on the household of Queen Charlotte. The father of the subject of the present memoir, who devoted himself to letters, was editor of the *Monthly Register*, and was connected with the management of the *Times*. The son, called to the Bar by the society of the Middle Temple, acting as a law reporter and as parliamentary reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*, met with so much success, that Mr. Perry introduced him to many of the leaders of the Whig party, including Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Windham, and others. Having acquired, at an early age, a taste for the Elizabethan poets and dramatists, he published in the journals with which he was connected critical essays on these writers; and his contributions to *Constable's Edinburgh Magazine* and the *Critical Review* caused public attention to be directed to many writers who had been strangely neglected. He was one of the earliest critics of the present century who showed that the works of Peele, Greene, Nash, Lodge, Middleton, Marlow, and Webster, deserved to be rescued from the obscurity into which they had fallen. Mr. Collier proved himself able to appreciate the merits of our old English dramatists, and to second the efforts of Headly, Ritson, G. Ellis, Hazlitt, and Lamb, in drawing attention to their writings. One of his earliest works, "The Poetical Decameron," published in 1820, was exclusively devoted to this object. In his edition of "Dodsley's Old Plays," published in 1825, Mr. Collier introduced six dramas of high merit, not included in any previous edition of the work; and in a supplementary volume he published five additional plays of the time of Shakespeare, which had been neglected by former critics. His "History of Dramatic Poetry" was published in 1831. The duke of Devonshire (to whom Mr. Collier became librarian) and others opened their valuable libraries to his researches, and enabled him to compile his "Bibliographical and Critical Catalogue;" and there was scarcely a collector of any note who did not readily give him access to his stores. It was amongst the manuscripts of the late Lord Ellesmere's library that Mr. Collier discovered the greater part of the documents of which he has availed himself in his "New Facts regarding the Life of Shakespeare," a work which he followed up in 1836 by "New Particulars," and in 1839 by "Further Particulars." He has edited several works, more or less connected with the same subject, for the Camden and Shakespeare Societies, of the first of which he was long treasurer, and of the last, director. He was engaged for more than twenty years in making collections of materials for a new Life of Shakespeare, published in 1842–44. The Royal Commission, established for the purpose of inquiring into the condition and management of the British Museum, made him their secretary. He was, however, unable to carry out his plan for the speedy preparation of a catalogue. A pension on the civil list of £100 per annum was conferred upon him as a recognition of the services he has rendered to literature. In 1832 he had declined to become a stipendiary magistrate, and afterwards an officer of the County Court, when Lord Campbell would have procured his appointment. In 1850 Mr. Collier was chosen a Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, to the Transactions of which he has been a frequent contributor. Among his remaining publications may be mentioned "A Book of Roxburghe Ballads," "Extracts from the Registers of the Stationers' Company, of Books entered for publication 1557–70," published in 1848; and "Memoirs of the Principal Actors in the Plays of Shakespeare," in 1846. In 1858 he published a second edition of his Shakespeare, and in 1862 a new impression of the works of Spenser.

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He took a prominent part in advocating the early date and consequent authority of the MS. marginal notes in a copy of the folio edition of Shakespeare. The publication of these emendations excited a very animated controversy, and they were not generally accepted by Shakesperian critics. In 1863 Mr. Collier commenced a series of reprints of the scattered and scarce productions of our early poets and pamphleteers, including a collection of our old English poetical Miscellanies, beginning with Tottell, in 1557, and coming down to Davison in 1602.

COLLIER, Sir Robert Porrett, Q.C., son of the late John Collier, Esq. (member for Plymouth from the passing of the Reform Bill till 1841), born in 1817, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1843, and joined the Western circuit, of which he is one of the acknowledged leaders, receiving a patent of precedence in 1854. He held the recordership of Penzance for some years, was an unsuccessful candidate for Launceston in 1841, and has sat for Plymouth in the Liberal interest since 1852. In 1853 he introduced a bill for transferring the testamentary jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts to a civil tribunal, the main provisions of which were adopted in the Act by which the present Probate Court was subsequently established. He proposed and carried a resolution in favour of limited liability in partnerships, which became the basis of subsequent legislation on this subject. Mr. Collier was made Solicitor-General in Oct., 1863, on the promotion of Sir R. Palmer to the attorney-generalship, and retired with the Russell administration in July, 1866. He has written treatises on "The Law of Railways" and "The Law of Mines."

COLLIN, Jacques Allin Simon Collin Danton, known as De Plancy, author, nephew of Danton, born at Plancy, Jan. 28, 1793; went to Paris in 1812, and undertook literary work for various publishers. Under the Restoration he started on his own account as a printer and publisher. The revolution of July ruined his business, and he took refuge in Belgium, where he resided for several years, publishing works which flattered the Belgian nationality. He returned to France in 1837, and endeavoured to found at Plancy a kind of "Société Phalanstérienne," afterwards transformed into the "Société de Saint Victor." From 1812 to 1835, M. Collin de Plancy was Voltarian and anticlerical; but in 1837 he made his peace with the pope. Whilst advocating Communist principles, he wrote "The Infernal Dictionary," the "Feudal Dictionary," "Memoirs of a *Vilain* of the Fourteenth Century," and the "Devil, Painted by Himself." Since his reconciliation to the Roman Catholic Church, he has written "Legends of the Holy Virgin," "Legends of the Wandering Jew," "Legends of the Commandments of God," "Legends of the Seven Mortal Sins," &c., all circulated by the "Society for the Propagation of Good Books." He has published under a variety of *aliases*, such as Paul Béranger, Croquelardon, Hormisdas-Peath, Baron Nilense, le Nevue de mon Oncle, &c. &c.

COLLINS, Wilkie, eldest son of the late Mr. W. Collins, R.A., the well-known painter of rustic scenes, born in London in 1824, and educated at a private school, is the author of a biography of his father, published in 1848. His mother was a sister to Mrs. Carpenter, one of the best female portrait-painters of the time. He has written the following popular works of fiction:—"Antonina, or the Fall of Rome," "Basil," "After Dark," "The Dead Secret," "The Queen of Hearts," and a narrative of a walking tour in Cornwall, under the title of "Rambles beyond Railways." He is a member of the Guild of Literature and Art, and took a prominent part in the amateur performances which were got up for its benefit. He wrote the "Lighthouse," first played in private at Tavistock House, and afterwards produced at the Olympic Theatre. In 1857 his unpublished drama, entitled

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"The Frozen Deep," was first produced at Tavistock House, Mr. C. Dickens and other amateurs performing it with great success. It was afterwards brought out with the same cast at the Gallery of Illustration, for the benefit of the "Jerrold Fund," the Queen having previously witnessed a private representation at that place. In 1859–60 his "Woman in White" appeared in *All the Year Round*, followed by "No Name," in the same periodical. Both these novels, since issued in a separate form, have passed through several editions here and in the United States, and have been translated into French and German. "A Cruise upon Wheels" appeared in 1862.

COLOMBO (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Piers Calveley Claughton, D.D., son of the late Thomas Claughton, Esq., and brother of the Right Rev. T. L. Claughton, born about 1814, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in first-class honours in 1835, and having gained the Chancellor's prize for the English essay in 1837, became Fellow and Tutor of University College, Public Examiner and Select Preacher in the University, and rector of Elton, Hunts. He is the author of a standard work on the Thirty-nine Articles, and of a "Letter to the Earl of Derby on the Revival of Convocation." He held the bishopric of St. Helena from 1859 to 1862, when he was translated to Colombo. His diocese includes the island of Ceylon. The annual value is £2,000.

COLONSAY (Baron), The Right Hon. Duncan McNeill, created Baron Colonsay Feb. 22, 1867, son of the late John McNeill, Esq., of Colonsay, Argyleshire, born in 1793, was educated at the universities of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh. In 1816 he was admitted an advocate at the Scottish Bar, and was one of the junior counsel for the Crown from 1820 to 1824; was Sheriff of Perthshire from 1824 till 1834; and Solicitor-General for Scotland under Sir Robert Peel's administration in 1835. He was Sol.-Gen. for Scotland and Lord Advocate in Sir R. Peel's second administration; was Dean of the Faculty of Advocates from 1843 till he was appointed a Judge of Session in 1851, and represented Argyleshire from 1843 to 1851. In 1852 he became Lord Justice General, and President of the Court of Session, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1853.

COLQUHOUN, John Campbell, born in Edinburgh, Jan. 23, 1803, educated at the High School and at Oriel College, Oxford, was elected member for Dumbartonshire in 1832, and for the Kilmarnock Burghs in Aug., 1837. Having been defeated in a contest in July, 1841, he was elected in July, 1842, one of the members for Newcastle-under-Lyme, which he continued to represent until the dissolution in 1847, when he retired in consequence of bad health. He is the author of "Short Sketches of some Notable Lives," of "Life in Italy and France in the Olden Time," of "Scattered Leaves of Biography," of "William Wilberforce, his Friends and his Times," and of numerous pamphlets on political and religious topics. Mr. Colquhoun is Chairman of the General Committee of the National Club, of the Church of England Education Society, of the Irish Church Mission to Roman Catholics, and of other institutions. His friends and admirers entertained him at a dinner at the National Club, April 10, 1867, on which occasion a magnificent piece of plate was presented to him, in acknowledgment of services rendered by him during his parliamentary and public career.

COLQUHOUN, Sir Patrick Mac Chombaich De, eldest son of the late Chevalier James de Colquhoun (who was private secretary to Mr. Dundas, and afterwards chargé d'affaires of the Hanseatic republics), was born in 1815, and educated at Westminster and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837 and M.A. in 1844, taking the degree of LL.D. at Heidelberg and at Cambridge in 1851. He was called to the Bar in 1838, and appointed Plenipotentiary

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to conclude commercial treaties with Turkey, Persia, and Greece. On his return in 1844, he went the Home circuit. He is the author of an elaborate legal treatise, entitled "A Summary of the Roman Civil Law, illustrated by Commentaries and Parallels from the Mosaic, Canon, Mohammedan, English, and Foreign Laws," published in 1849–60. He was appointed Aulic Councillor to the king of Saxony in 1857, and Councillor of Legation of the grand duke of Oldenburg, by both of whom he was decorated with the order of knighthood of Civil Merit in 1850 and 1856, and was made G. C. of the Iftihar of Turkey in 1844, and of the Redeemer of Greece in 1847. He was appointed Member of the Supreme Council of Justice of the Ionian Islands by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton (Lord Lytton) in 1858; became Chief Justice of the court in 1861, and received the honour of knighthood. On the cession of the Ionian islands to Greece in 1864, Sir P. Colquhoun returned to England.

COLUMBIA (Bishop of), The Right Rev. George Hills, D.D., son of the late Rear-Admiral Hills, born about 1817, was educated at the University of Durham, where he took the usual degrees. He was appointed, in 1848, perpetual curate of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, in 1850 honorary canon of Norwich Cathedral, and was chaplain to the union and gaol of Great Yarmouth, until he was consecrated Bishop of British Columbia in 1859.

COLVILE, The Right Hon. Sir James William, son of the late Andrew Colvile, Esq., of Craigflower, county Fife, by Louisa Mary, daughter of William, first Lord Auckland, born in 1810, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated, and was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple. In 1845 he was appointed Advocate-General of the East-India Company at Calcutta, and a puisne judge of the Supreme Court there in 1848, when he was knighted. He held the post of Chief Justice there from 1855 to 1858, when he returned to England, and was appointed assessor to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Indian Appeals, being at the same time sworn a Privy Councillor.

COMPTON, Henry, born in 1818, having obtained an engagement at a provincial theatre, adopted the stage as a profession at an early age. His first efforts were sufficiently successful to induce him to persevere, and he fulfilled a series of engagements at provincial theatres, performing a variety of characters, tragic as well as comic. He made his first appearance in London at the English Opera House (Lyceum), in a musical romance entitled "Blanche of Jersey," in 1837, and soon became a favourite. Having fulfilled engagements at Drury Lane, the Olympic, and other metropolitan theatres, Mr. Compton joined the Haymarket company. His performance of the Gravedigger in "Hamlet," of Touchstone, Autolycus, Master Slender, Launcelot Gobbo, and other Shakesperian characters, has been much admired.

CONFORTI, M., statesman, belonging to a Neapolitan family which has always professed liberal opinions, formed part of the Poerio cabinet at Naples in 1848, and, after the events of May 15, was compelled to seek refuge in exile. Under the dictatorship of Garibaldi, he was Minister of the Interior, and countersigned the decree relative to the plebiscite and the annexation to the northern provinces. In 1862, on the nomination of M. Rattazzi, he replaced M. Cordova as Minister of Justice, and has since retired.

CONGREVE, Richard, M.A., M.R.C.P., born Sep. 4, 1818, was educated at Rugby, under Dr. Arnold, and became successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840, taking first-class honours in classics. Having acted for some time as an assistant-master at Rugby, he returned to Oxford, where he resumed his tutorship at Wadham College. In 1855 he published a small

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volume on the history of the Roman Empire of the West, and an edition of "Aristotle's Politics," with notes. He resigned his fellowship, and after deeply studying the social and religious system of the late M. Comte, embraced it as the best solution of the social and religious difficulties which surrounded him. Mr. Congreve has since published "Gibraltar," a pamphlet on Indian matters (in which he recommends England to give up its Indian empire as indefensible); "Italy and the Western Powers;" "Elizabeth of England;" "The Catechism of Positive Religion," and some sermons.

CONINGHAM, WILLIAM, son of the Rev. R. Coningham, of Londonderry, born in 1815, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and served for some years in the 1st Royal Dragoons. In 1857 he was elected, in the advanced Liberal interest, member for Brighton, and was again chosen at the general election of 1859, but retired in Feb., 1864. As a member of the Lower House, he took an active part in foreign and domestic politics, but more especially in the question of extending popular education, and in the discussion of public measures in connection with the fine arts.

CONINGTON, JOHN, Professor of Latin in the University of Oxford, born at Boston, Lincolnshire, Aug. 10, 1825, is the eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Conington, incumbent for many years of a chapel-of-ease in that town, and was educated chiefly at Rugby, under Dr. Arnold and Dr. Tait. He was Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, in July, 1843, Scholar of University College in March, 1846, Fellow of University College in May, 1847, and obtained the Hertford and Ireland Scholarships in 1844. In March, 1848, he published "The Agamemnon of Æschylus, the text, with a Translation into English Verse, and Notes." In June, 1849, he entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, but withdrew his name, without having been called to the Bar. In 1850 he edited Dr. Maginn's "Homeric Ballads," contributing a short preface and some notes, besides various alterations and modifications of the ballads themselves. In 1852 he published a pamphlet entitled "Epistola Critica de quibusdam Æschyli, Sophoclis et Euripidis Fragmentis," addressed to Dr. Gaisford. In June, 1854, he was elected to the newly-founded professorship of the Latin language and literature, partially and afterwards wholly endowed by Corpus Christi College. In 1855 he published an inaugural lecture "On the Academical Study of Latin," and in 1857 "The Choëphorœ of Æschylus, with Notes." In 1858 he published the first, and in 1863 the second volume of "The Works of Virgil, with an English Commentary;" and in 1859, a small text of Virgil in the "Cambridge Greek and Latin Texts." In 1863 he published "The Odes and Carmen Sæculare of Horace, translated into English Verse;" and in 1866, "The Æneid of Virgil, translated into English Verse." Professor Conington has written various articles in the *Edinburgh Review* and other periodicals.

CONNOR. (*See* DOWN, CONNOR, AND DROMORE, BISHOP OF.)

CONRAD, TIMOTHY ABBOTT, conchologist and palæontologist, born in New Jersey in 1803, is the author of "Fossil Shells of the Tertiary Formations of the United States," published in 1832; of "Monography of the Unionidæ of the United States," in 1834; of "Palæontology of the State of New York," in 1838–40; of "Palæontology of the Pacific Railroad Survey in California," in 1854; and of "Palæontology of the Mexican Boundary Survey," in 1854.

CONSCIENCE, HENRY, novelist, was born at Antwerp, Dec. 3, 1812. His father, who was of French origin, was long employed in the French marine, and became a buyer and seller of ships. The son, to gratify, as far as he could, his avidity for reading, became a private teacher, and being thus engaged when the Belgian revolution of 1830 broke out,

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he entered the army, serving six years as a volunteer. An active military life had a wholesome effect on his dreamy disposition, and he became the poet of the army. His French songs, full of point and spirit, were very popular amongst his comrades. He was discharged in 1836, after having attained the rank of sergeant-major; but through some misunderstanding he quarrelled with his family. He was by turns a working gardener, an employé in the archives of Antwerp, and clerk to an Academy of Arts. After quitting the military service, he allied himself to a party which had in view the establishment of a Flemish literature, in opposition to the French literature of the eighteenth century. To this task he devoted all his powers, and his first work, "The Year of Miracles," published in 1837, contains a series of brilliant dramatic pictures of the Spanish rule in Flanders. It was received by the public with great favour. The success of this publication excited the resentment of his father, who renounced him completely; but by the kindness of a friend, the painter Wappers, he obtained a small pension from Leopold I., which saved him from destitution, and enabled him to publish in 1837 another volume, "Phantasia," a collection of Flemish poetry and legends; "Leeuw van Vlandern," the Lion of Flanders, a truly original work, which will sustain his reputation as a national romance writer, appeared in 1838. In 1845 he obtained the appointment of Assistant-Professor in the University of Ghent, where he had to instruct the royal children in the Flemish language and literature. Henry Conscience has produced a variety of interesting sketches, illustrative of Flemish manners; such as "Evening Hours," "The Executioner's Child," "The New Niobe," "The Conscript," "The Poor Gentleman," "Quintin Metzys," "Pages from the Book of Nature," "Jacob van Artevelde," "Blind Rosa," and several other works, which have been translated into English, German, Danish, and even Italian. He commenced publishing his memoirs in the *Revue Contemporaine* in 1858.

CONSTANTINE NICHOLÆWITCH, the second son and fourth child of the late emperor Nicholas, Grand Duke of Russia, titular and Grand Admiral of the Imperial fleet, was born Sep. 21 (or, according to the old style, which Russia retains, Sep. 9), 1827. He was educated with great care for the naval service, and had for his tutor Admiral Lütke, the circumnavigator of the globe, under whose orders the young prince subsequently served, and acquired the rank of "post-captain in the Russian navy," as he thus subscribed himself at the model-room of the Admiralty at Somerset House, during his visit to England in 1847. In his character of admiral he had ventured to arrest his elder brother, the present emperor of Russia, who was on board his ship; for which he was himself placed under arrest for a considerable time by his father. The Grand Duke Constantine married, Aug. 30, 1848, the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Joseph, duke of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has issue. In addition to being Grand Admiral of Russia, the Grand Duke Constantine is Commandant of the 4th brigade of Infantry of the Guard, Colonel of the regiment of Hussars of the late Grand Duke Michael Paulowitch, a member of the Council of Military Schools, and President of the Grand Council of the Empire. He has allied himself to the Muscovite national party, whose fanaticism helped to bring about the late war with England and France. At the death of the emperor Nicholas, it was feared that the Grand Duke Constantine might become the chief of the opposition represented by the old Muscovite party against the moderate party, of which the new czar Alexander II. had been considered the centre. The late emperor, foreseeing the probability of commotion, had, however, caused the Grand Duke Constantine to take in his presence an oath of fidelity and obedience to the heir of

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the throne; and when Nicholas saw that his end was approaching, he called the two princes to his beside, and before giving them his blessing, made Constantine, in presence of his mother, renew the oath of fidelity to his elder brother. A few hours after the emperor's death, Constantine took the oath of allegiance, adding. that the latter might rely upon him under every circumstance. In 1857 the Grand Duke paid visits to the courts of England and France, and inspected the naval arsenals of both countries. At the outbreak of the Polish insurrection in 1862, he was appointed Viceroy of that principality, but he resigned the post in a few months.

CONYNGHAM (The Marquis of), The Most Noble Sir Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, K.P., &c., eldest son of the late marquis, born June 11, 1797, succeeded to his father's title in 1832. He held the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1823–6, that of Postmaster-General for a few months under Lord Melbourne in 1834–5, and in the latter year was sworn a member of the Privy Council.

COOK, Eliza, poetess, the daughter of a respectable tradesman in Southwark, was born about 1818. At an early age she contributed to various periodicals, including the *New Monthly*, *Metropolitan*, *Literary Gazette*, &c., and published, in 1840, a volume of poems, which at once attracted the attention of the public, and stamped her as a writer of great merit and originality. She more than sustained this favoured position in the "Journal" which bore her name, and which was published weekly from 1849 until 1854, when, on account of failing health, it was given up, to the great regret of its readers. Her poems, reprinted in a collective form, have passed through numerous editions, and a beautifully-illustrated Christmas volume was issued in 1860. She published another volume, entitled, "New Echoes, and other Poems," in Oct., 1864, and obtained a literary pension of £100 a year the same year.

COOKE, Edward William, R.A., F.R.S., the son of the eminent engraver Mr. George Cooke, was born in London, in 1811. For a short time he studied architecture under the elder Pugin. His earlier efforts were illustrations to botanical works, "Loudon's Encyclopædia," "Loddiges' Botanical Cabinet," &c. His first publication was "Shipping and Craft," for which he drew and etched fifty plates; and then drew and engraved twelve large plates of Old and New London Bridges, published in one volume; after which he took to painting. Mr. Cooke's first works were coast and Dutch subjects, large rough sea and marine views,—having visited Holland eighteen times. In 1845–6 he executed about 100 pictures on the coast of Italy, from Marseilles to Pæstum, including Florence, Rome, &c. After visiting Scandinavia, he commenced a series of visits to Venice, and painted a large number of the principal buildings and the lagune. These were succeeded by works on a large scale, of scenes in Spain and Morocco; one large work of the latter class appeared in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy for 1864. He was elected A.R.A. in 1850, R.A. in 1863, and in the same year a Fellow of the Royal Society, and is a Fellow of the Linnean, Geographical, and Geological Societies, of the Alpine Club, and the Architectural Museum.

COOKE, William Fothergill, son of William Cooke, Esq., M.D., of Durham, was born at Ealing, Middlesex, in 1806, and having received his education at Durham School and the University of Edinburgh, was appointed in 1826 to the East-Indian army, in which he held various staff appointments till 1831. On his return home he devoted his time to the study of anatomy and physiology at Paris and Heidelberg, and modelling his anatomical dissections for the illustration of his father's lectures at Durham University. In March, 1836, directing his attention to the

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electric telegraph, he occupied himself exclusively with it for many years. He entered into partnership with Professor Wheatstone, and formed, in conjunction with Mr. J. L. Ricardo, M.P., the first telegraph company, of which he is still (1867) a director. The first telegraph line in England was constructed by Mr. Cooke, from Paddington to West Drayton, on the Great Western Railway, in 1838-9. In 1840 he established the telegraph on the Blackwall Railway, and in 1841, a short line from the Queen-street station at Glasgow, through the tunnel to the engine-house at Cowlairs, on the railway to Edinburgh. In 1842–3 the line from West Drayton was continued to Slough; in 1843 two short lines were made in Ireland and in England; and in 1844 one of considerable length, from London to Portsmouth, for Government.

COOKESLEY, The Rev. William Gifford, M.A., born at Brasted, Kent, Dec. 1, 1802, was educated as a king's scholar at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1825. He was for many years one of the assistant masters of Eton College, and is well known as the editor of "Pindar," published in four parts, between 1842 and 1849; "Cæsar de Bello Gallico," in 1859; and as the author of some able essays on Classical Literature, an "Account of the Ancient City of Rome," in 1850, and an "Account of Athens," in 1851. He was appointed vicar of Hayton, Yorkshire, in 1857, and incumbent of St. Peter's, Hammersmith, in 1860.

COOPER, Abraham, honorary retired R.A., born in a humble condition of life in Red-Lion Street, Holborn, in Sep., 1787, was elected an Associate in the Royal Academy in 1817, and full Academician in 1820. In early life he passed much of his time among horses, and to this circumstance must be ascribed the direction which his artistic talent has taken. His first picture was the portrait of a favourite old horse belonging to the late Sir Henry Meux, Bart., who recommended the young artist to study art, and became his kind friend and liberal patron. The only studio frequented by him was the stable or the grass-field, and the only books he consulted were some odd numbers of the *Sporting Magazine*, illustrated with portraits of horses drawn by Marshall, a well-known animal painter of that time. His first exhibited picture, "Tam O'Shanter," sent to the British Institution in 1814, was bought by the then duke of Marlborough. Mr. Cooper has been a constant exhibitor both at the Royal Academy and at the British Institution. He is the chief "battle-painter" of the English school, and among his principal pictures may be mentioned—"Blucher at the Battle of Ligny," "Cromwell at Marston Moor," "Lord Arundel capturing a Turkish Standard," "Lord Arthur Capel defending Colchester during the Civil War," "The Battle of Shrewsbury," "Sir William Russell at the Battle of Zutphen," "The Death of Harold," "Richard I. and Saladin at Ascalon," "The Battle of Assaye," and "The Battle of Waterloo." Several of these pictures have been engraved.

COOPER, Susan Fenimore, eldest daughter of the late James Fenimore Cooper, novelist, born in the county of New York, about 1815, has published several works, which are chiefly descriptive of rural life. Her first work was "Rural Hours, by a Lady," published anonymously in 1850. In 1852 Miss Cooper edited "Country Rambles; or, Journal of a Naturalist in England," with notes and additions, and in 1854 produced her "Rhyme and Reason of Country Life," being a selection of descriptive passages, both in prose and verse, from different authors, illustrative of the incidents of country life, and connected together by original notes, the whole being preceded by an essay in the authoress's best vein. In 1858 she published, in aid of the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon, a graceful tribute to the memory of Washington, written for young people. She has since

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published "The Shield: a Narrative."

COOPER, THOMAS, born at Leicester, March 20, 1805, was taught the humble trade of a shoemaker in his youth, at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire (where he and Mr. Thomas Miller were companions in boyhood), and having instructed himself in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French languages while at his stall, became a schoolmaster at twenty-three. Having held appointments on the reporting staff of one or two country newspapers, he became leader of the Leicester Chartists in 1841, lectured in the Potteries during the "Riots" in Aug., 1842, was sent to Stafford gaol on a charge of conspiracy and sedition, and was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. During that period he wrote his epic poem, "The Purgatory of Suicides," and "Wise Saws and Modern Instances," a series of stories, both published in 1845. His "Baron's Yule Feast," a short poem, appeared in Jan., 1846. During the latter half of 1846 he wrote a series of papers entitled "Condition of the People," in *Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper*, travelling through the North of England to collect material for his observations. In 1847 appeared his "Triumphs of Perseverance" and "Triumphs of Enterprise." In 1848 he became an active political and historical lecturer in London. In 1849 he edited the *Plain Speaker*, a weekly penny journal of radical politics. In 1850 he conducted *Cooper's Journal*, a sceptical weekly penny periodical. In 1851 and 1852 he was chiefly employed as a travelling lecturer on history, poetry, and general literature. His "Alderman Ralph," a novel, appeared in 1853, and a second novel, "The Family Feud," in 1854. Towards the close of 1855 he began to perceive the errors of scepticism; and, having returned to London, commenced a course of Sunday evening lectures and discussions with the London sceptics, in Sep., 1856, and continued them until the end of May, 1858. From that time he has been continually travelling through England and Scotland, lecturing and preaching on the Evidences of Christianity.

COOPER, THOMAS SIDNEY, A.R.A., was born at Canterbury, Sep. 26, 1803. His parents being in humble circumstances, wished to apprentice him to some trade; but having a strong desire to become an artist, he was allowed to follow his inclinations. He sketched long without instruction, taking for subjects the buildings of his native city and the country around it, and gained a precarious income by selling his drawings to strangers. At the age of seventeen he became painter at the Canterbury Theatre, and for ten years gained a moderate income by scene-painting and teaching drawing. He had studied, as often as opportunity presented, at the British Museum, in the Angerstein Gallery, and at the Royal Academy. In 1827 he set out from Dover to Calais, and literally "sketched his way" from that French port to the Belgian capital; paying tavern-bills by likenesses of hosts and hostesses. At Brussels his talents secured him patrons and employment; and having settled there, he married, and enjoyed the friendship of various Flemish artists. There, too, his pencil was first directed to the study of landscape, and the branch of art (animal painting) which secured him his present high reputation, with abundant and profitable employment. The revolution of 1830 involved him and his family in difficulties, and forced him to return to England. He first "exhibited" in the Suffolk-street Gallery in 1833. His picture attracted attention, and he received a commission from Mr. Vernon for a picture now in the Vernon Gallery. About ten years later his Cuyp-like groups of cattle "Going to Pasture," "Watering at Evening," or "Reposing," in the heat of a summer afternoon, attracted general notice on the walls of the Academy. In 1845 he was elected an Associate.

COPE, CHARLES WEST, R.A., painter, born in Leeds in 1811, is the son of

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an artist of considerable reputation in that town, whose career was cut short by an untimely death. After a course of study, first under Mr. Sass, and then at the Royal Academy, he attracted much notice by a "Holy Family," which was purchased by the late Mr. Beckford. Mr. Cope is one of the fortunate few whose progress to a high position has been assisted by the favourable decisions of the Royal Commission on the Fine Arts. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1831. His earlier pictures may be divided into two distinct classes,—the historical and the domestic; the latter treated in a larger manner than is now common. "Hagar and Ishmael," in 1836, alternated with "The Cronies" and "Paolo and Francesca" in 1837, with "Osteria di Campagna, near Rome," in 1838, and the "Flemish Mother" in 1839. A visit to Italy and Flanders had preceded the latter. These pictures were followed by—"Help thy Father in his Age," in 1840; "Almsgiving," "Poor-Law Guardians," and "Childhood," in 1841. Subjects suggested by the poets have always been favourites with him; such as—"The Schoolmaster," from Goldsmith; "Hope—'Her silent Watch the anxious Mother keeps;'" Goldsmith's delightful lines on "The Hawthorn Bush" (all in 1842), and "The Cotter's Saturday Night," in 1843. In the summer of 1843 his cartoon, the "First Trial by Jury," gained one of the first three prizes of £300 in the Westminster Hall competition. In the Fresco competition of 1844, his "Meeting of Jacob and Rachel" obtained for him a commission to prepare a design for one of the six frescoes destined to adorn the new House of Lords. In 1845 his simple cartoon, fresco, and coloured sketch for "Edward the Black Prince receiving the Order of the Garter," exhibited in Westminster Hall, were approved of. That subject was in due time successfully executed. To it succeeded a private commission from Prince Albert, for the "Last Days of Cardinal Wolsey." He was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1844, and R.A. in 1848. Further commissions for the New Palace followed: — "Griselda's First Trial," "Prince Henry's Submission to the Law," &c. While these ably-executed works were in progress, others in the domestic class proceeded from his easel:—the "Young Mother," in 1846; "Girl at Prayer," and "Maiden Meditation," in 1847; "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso," in 1848; "Fireside Musings," and the "First-born," in 1849; "Milton's Dream," in 1850; "Creeping like Snail unwillingly to School," and "Florence Cope at Dinner-time," in 1852. Mr. Cope's love of children and his habit of looking to his own hearth for his best inspirations, are manifested in his "Study of a Child's Head," "Baby's Turn," in 1854, "The Friends," and a boy and girl regaling on "Robinson Crusoe." The technical mastery and native powers are as legible in these as in the "Cardinal Wolsey," the "King Lear and Cordelia" (of 1850), or his compositions in fresco; a medium of which he has happily conquered the difficult ties. This artist produced "Royal Prisoners," "Death of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I.," in 1855; "Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers," painted in both oil and fresco, in 1856; "Burial of Charles I.," fresco, in 1857; "Upward Gazing," in 1858; "Cordelia receiving the news of her Father's Ill-treatment," "Elder Sister," "Repose," "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell," in fresco, in 1859; "Evening Prayer," "Rest," in 1860; "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell," in 1861; "Convalescent," and "Scholar's Mate," in 1862. The eight frescoes in the Peers' Corridor are now completed, and the whole form a series of subjects from English History illustrating the important changes in the constitution during the great struggles in the time of Charles I., &c. The four on each side illustrate the opposite parties:—1. "The Raising of the Royal Standard;" 2. "Defence of Basing House;" 3. "Expulsion of Fellows from

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Oxford for refusing to sign the Covenant;" and 4. "Burial of Charles I." On the other side are:—1. "Speaker Lenthall asserting the Privileges of the Commons;" 2. "March of the Train-Bands to relieve the Siege of Gloucester;" 3. "Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers;" and 4. "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell." The time occupied on these has prevented Mr. Cope from executing large works in oil. "Two Mothers," "Contemplation," and other small pictures, were painted during intervals of relaxation.

COPLAND, JAMES, M.D., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, a native of the Orkney Isles, was born in 1793. Having studied seven years at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1815, he came to London, and afterwards travelled on the continent of Europe and in Africa. On returning to England, he commenced practice in London in 1821. After writing several papers and reviews on scientific and medical subjects, he was, from 1822 to 1828, editor of the *London Medical Repository*, a monthly journal, was successively a lecturer on pathology and the practice of medicine at the Windmill School of Medicine, and at the Medical School of the Middlesex Hospital, from 1824 to 1842. During that period he was physician to two medical institutions, and published and edited several medical works. He is best known by his "Dictionary of Practical Medicine and Pathology," a most copious and laborious work in four volumes, printed closely in double columns, and an established book of reference with the profession in this country, in the United States (where it has been pirated), and on the continent of Europe. Dr. Copland, who is an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Sweden, and of several other foreign academies and societies, was some time President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and of the Pathological Society of London.

COPPING, EDWARD, journalist and author, born in London in 1828, formed a connection with the press whilst very young. In 1856 he published "Alfieri and Goldoni, their Lives and Adventures," a compilation from the well-known autobiographies of the two Italian dramatists. During the greater part of 1857 he assisted the late Mr. Bayle St. John in translating into English and condensing the voluminous memoirs of St. Simon. In 1858 Mr. Copping published his experience of the French capital, in a little book, entitled, "Aspects of Paris," a German translation of which appeared shortly afterwards at Berlin, under the title of "Pariser Bilder." He acted as Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in 1858–9, and published a novel, "The Home at Rosefield," in 1861.

COQUEREL, ATHANASIUS, a Protestant pastor, son of Athanasius Laurent-Charles Coquerel, became chief editor of the *Lien*, and afterwards of the *Nouvelle Revue de Théologie*, has obtained by his doctrines and writings a notoriety amongst Protestants. In consequence, however, of the views he expressed relative to M. Renan's "Vie de Jésus," he was suspended from his functions by the Consistory of Paris, in May, 1864, the Consistory of Auduze (Gard) at the same time voting him an address of sympathy. With the aid of the Protestant Liberal Union, he resumed his duties. M. Coquerel, who was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 14, 1862, is the author of "Jean Calas et sa Famille," an historical study, and "Sermons et Homélies," both published in 1858; "La Saint Barthelémy," in 1860; "Précis de l'Église réformée de Paris," in 1862; "Le Catholicisme et le Protestantisme, considérés dans leur origine et leur développement," in 1864, and numerous sermons, &c.

COQUEREL, ATHANASIUS LAURENT-CHARLES, Protestant pastor, born at Paris, Aug. 27, 1795, studied at first under his aunt, Mrs. Helena Williams, an English authoress, finished his education at the Protestant Faculty of Montauban, and was appointed pastor

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in 1816. For twelve years he lived in Holland, and preached to Calvinist congregations at Amsterdam, Leyden, and Utrecht. He returned to France, and in 1833 entered the Consistory, rapidly acquiring a reputation as an orator. M. Coquerel founded three periodical publications for the propagation of his ideas; viz., *Le Protestant*, which was published in 1831–3; *Le Libre Examen*, in 1834–6; and *Le Lien*, in 1841. His principal works, in addition to his "Sermons," in eight vols., are "Biographie Sacrée," published in 1837; "Histoire Sainte et Analyse de la Bible," in 1838–42; "Réponse à la Vie de Jésus" (de M. Strauss), in 1841; "Orthodoxie Moderne," in 1842; "Le Christianisme expérimental," in 1847; "Christologie, ou Essai sur la Personne et l'Œuvre de Jésus-Christ," in 1838; and "Méditations sur des Textes choisies de l'Ancien et du Nouveau Testament," in 1859. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, M. Coquerel presented himself to the electors of the department of the Seine as a moderate republican, and was chosen a representative. Member of the Commission on the Constitution, he supported by his speeches and votes the Government of General Cavaignac. After the election of Dec. 10, he supported Louis Napoleon, and voted for the expedition to Rome. Re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, he took his seat with the "Centre;" but the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, put an end to his political career. His most important act as a legislator was the proposition he made, in conjunction with M. Buvignier, for the total abolition of capital punishment. M. Coquerel was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Jan. 26, 1835.

CORBAUX, Fanny, artist, was born in 1812. Her father, English by birth, had lived much abroad, and was well known to the scientific men of England and France as a statistician and mathematician. Miss Corbaux, who gave early evidence of a talent for drawing, was very young when her father, while suffering from advanced age and broken health, lost a considerable competence. Under these circumstances, she was obliged to turn her talents to account. Whilst struggling unaided with the technical difficulties of art, she received, in 1827, the large silver medal of the Society of Arts for an original portrait in miniature, the silver Isis medal for a copy of figures in water-colours, and the silver palette for one of an engraving. In 1828 an original composition of figures in water-colours again obtained the silver Isis medal; and a portrait, in miniature, exhibited in 1830, won the gold medal. Miss Corbaux, who had studied at the National Gallery and the British Museum, at the age of eighteen was able to launch fairly into professional life. In 1830 she was made an honorary member of the Society of British Artists, and for a few years exhibited small oil-pictures at its gallery; but being obliged to relinquish this branch of art, she joined the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, and hardly ever failed to contribute to its annual exhibitions. Miss Corbaux was one of the first to assert the right of women to obtain admission as students to the Royal Academy. She has gained some reputation as a Biblical critic, and has communicated many papers to literary societies and periodicals connected with Scripture history. Among these may be mentioned:—"Letters on the Physical Geography of the Exodus," published in the *Athenæum*; and another series, giving the history of a very remarkable nation, called "the Rephaim" in the Bible, showing their connection with the political and monumental history of Egypt, and that of the Exodus, which appeared in *The Journal of Sacred Literature*.

CORBOULD, Edward Henry, the eldest son of Henry Corbould, and grandson of Richard Corbould, historical painters, was born in Great Coram-street, London, Dec. 5, 1815. Being at an early age ambitious of distinction in art, he painted "The Fall of Phaëton from the Chariot of

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the Sun," for which he obtained the gold Isis medal of the Society of Arts in 1834, winning the same prize again in 1835, with an original model of "St. George and the Dragon." In 1836 he obtained the large gold medal for his model of the Chariot-race, from Homer. He exhibited at the Royal Academy, and at the Gallery of British Artists, subjects mostly from Spenser's "Fairy Queen," and eventually joined the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours. His first large subject here was "The Assembling of the Canterbury Pilgrims at the Tabard Inn, Southwark," followed by "The Woman taken in Adultery," "The Eglinton Tournament" (from sketches made upon the spot), "Under the Rose," "Salomé Dancing before Herod," "The Plague of London," "The Baptism of Ethelbert," "William of Eynesham reciting the Victory of Towton Field" (in Westminster Hall), "Scene from the Prophète" (painted for the Queen), "Floretta de Nerac, the first Love of Henry IV. of France" (purchased by her Majesty, and presented to the king of Prussia), "The Entry of the Boy King into London after his Coronation in Paris," and "The Destruction of the Idols at Basle" (both in the collection of H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Prussia at Berlin), and various others, which we cannot enumerate. In 1851 Mr. Corbould was appointed Instructor of Historical Painting to the Royal family. His picture painted from Tennyson's "Morte d'Arthur," in 1864, purchased by her Majesty and presented to the Princess Louise, is generally considered his best work.

CORK (Bishop of), The Right Rev. John Gregg, D.D., son of the late Richard Gregg, Esq., of Cappa, co. Clare, born in 1798, was elected Scholar of Trinity College in 1822, and graduated B.A. in 1825, but did not proceed M.A. till 1860, when he became, *per saltum*, M.A., B.D., and D.D. He was ordained in 1826, became minister of the French church, Portarlington, vicar of Kilsalaghan in 1828, minister of Bethesda, Dublin, in 1835, and of Trinity church, Dublin, in 1839. He was made Archdeacon of Kildare in 1857, and was consecrated Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross in 1862. Dr. Gregg has published a great number of sermons preached on various occasions, which have met with much success, and other religious works.

CORMENIN (Viscount de), Louis-Marie de la Haye, political writer, born in Paris, Jan. 6, 1788, was at the age of twenty-two called by Napoleon to the Council of State. He was made a baron by Louis XVIII., a viscount by Charles X., and was a member of the Chamber from 1828 to 1846, distinguishing himself as much by independence of character as by the originality of his views. The Viscount Cormenin, who is by profession an advocate, has opposed every party in turn, and has proved the consistent friend of social and political progress. He has written the best treatise on administrative law published in France, and a number of political pamphlets, under the pseudonym of "Timon." His work "Études sur les Orateurs Parlementaires" is the delight of all philosophical Frenchmen. In 1855, by a decree of the Imperial government he was appointed to the "Institut" as member of the administrative section added to the Academy of the Moral Sciences. This author, made officer of the Legion of Honour, April 30, 1821, published "Le Droit de Tonnage en Algérie" in 1860.

CORNER, Julia, born about 1815, published her first novel, entitled "The Baronet," in 1835. This was followed by "Edward Castleton," "Improvidence," "Girls in their Teens," "Seeds of Knowledge," "Village Stones," "The Child's History of England," "The Children's Own Sunday Book," "Amusing Tales," "A History of the United Kingdom," "Questions on the History of Europe," "Scripture Tales," "Scripture History simplified," and "Pictorial History of China and India." Miss Corner edited the "Historical Library" (in-

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cluding about fourteen volumes) and "Little Plays for Little Actors."

CORNEY, BOLTON, author, was born at Greenwich in 1784, formed an attachment to books and literature in early life. In 1823 he edited, from a MS. in his own possession, "An Essay on Landscape Gardening," by John Dalrymple, Esq. In 1837 he printed for private circulation, "Illustrations of I. D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature," which was published in 1838. In 1842 he edited "The Seasons," by James Thomson, with illustrations designed by the Etching Club; in 1846, Goldsmith's "Poetical Works, illustrated with a Memoir;" in 1855, for the Hakluyt Society, "The Voyage of Sir Henry Middleton to Bantam and the Maluco Islands in 1604;" and in 1859, "Of the Conduct of the Understanding," by John Locke. He has printed, for private circulation, pamphlets on the Bayeux tapestry, on the "New Biographical Dictionary," on the British Museum, and on the "Sonnets" and birthday of Shakespeare. Mr. Corney, who has been a contributor to *Notes and Queries* from its commencement, is a member of the Royal Society of Literature, and one of the auditors of the Royal Literary Fund.

CORNWALL, BARRY. (*See* PROCTER.)

CORONEOS, COL. PAVOS, born at Constantinople in 1811, served as an officer in the Greek artillery, and was on the staff of the French general during the Syrian expedition of 1860. Having been accused, in 1861, of conspiring against the government of King Otho, he was imprisoned in the citadel of Nauplia, from which he contrived to make his escape, and put himself at the head of an insurrection that broke out there the same year. He was wounded in a *sortie* against the royal troops in Nov., and having been imprisoned in the fortress of Chalcis, was set at liberty after the flight of King Otho in 1862. For some time he was Minister of War, and was commandant of the National Guard, which post he resigned in 1866 in order to place himself at the head of the Cretan insurrection.

COROT, JEAN-BAPTISTE-CAMILLE, painter, born at Paris in July, 1796, studied at the Lycée of Rouen; entered the service of a merchant, with whom he remained until 1822, when, much against the wish of his friends, he went into the *atelier* of M. Michallon, —on his death into that of M. Victor Bertin, and afterwards studied in Italy for several years. He first exhibited in 1827. Amongst the most remarkable of his productions may be named, "A View in Italy," "A Souvenir of the Environs of Florence," "The Burning of Sodom," "A Souvenir of Marcoussy" (purchased by the emperor), "Dante and Virgil," and "Macbeth." He obtained a second-class medal at the Exhibition of 1833, first-class medals in 1848 and 1855, and the decoration in 1846.

CORRIGAN, SIR DOMINIC JOHN, BART., born in Dublin, Dec. 1, 1802, was educated at the Lay College, Maynooth, and graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1825, having the same degree conferred upon him by the University of Dublin in 1849. He began to lecture in Dublin on the practice of medicine in 1833, held the chair of Medicine in the Carmichael School until increasing practice compelled him to resign it, and was appointed Physician to the House of Industry Hospitals in 1840. Dr. Corrigan, who has been a member of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland since its formation in 1841, was elected five years consecutively President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, and was made a baronet Feb. 5, 1866. He has contributed to medical science and literature, has published Lectures and Pamphlets, and an entertaining volume, "Ten Days in Athens."

CORRY, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY THOMAS LOWRY, younger son of the second earl of Belmore, born in 1803, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1824, entered Parliament in 1826, as member in the Conservative inter-

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est, for the county of Tyrone, which he has continued to represent to the present time. In 1830 he married Lady Harriet Anne, second daughter of the late earl of Shaftesbury, and was Comptroller of the Royal Household in 1834–5, a Lord of the Admiralty from Sep., 1841, till Feb., 1845, and Secretary to the Admiralty from Feb., 1845, till July, 1846, and from March, 1858, till June, 1859. He was made Vice-President of the Committee of Council of Education in Lord Derby's third administration in 1866, and First Lord of the Admiralty, March 8, 1867.

COSTA, MICHAEL, musical composer, was born in Naples in Feb., 1810. Early displaying a strong taste for music, he was placed by his parents under an efficient master. His progress was so rapid as to render advisable his admission into the Royal Academy of Music at Naples, and he ultimately became the pupil of Professor Tritto, then one of the most celebrated musical professors in Italy. His first original composition was a cantata composed for the Academy, entitled "L'Immagine," which had a most encouraging reception, and was followed by "Il Delitto punito," also successful. When his academical career was completed, he secured an engagement at one of the smaller Neapolitan theatres as composer and director of the orchestra. While holding this post, he produced his first opera, which kept possession of the stage during the whole of the season. His next attempt was "Malvina," for the San Carlo, a work which has been performed at the principal Italian theatres. In 1828 he visited England, and assisted at the Birmingham musical festival of that year. In 1831 he assumed the *bâton* of conductor at Her Majesty's Theatre, in place of Signor Bochsa, and between 1831–3, produced three ballets, — "Kenilworth," "Une Heure à Naples," and "Sire Huon," which were successful. In 1837 he produced his opera "Malek Adel," for the Italian opera at Paris, and it was afterwards played with success in London. Under Mr. Lumley's management, he in 1844 brought out his "Don Carlos," which has been considered his *chef d'œuvre* in the operatic line. In 1846 Signor Costa became conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts, and in 1847 conductor of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, with which establishment he has thoroughly identified himself. His great work, the oratorio of "Eli," produced at the Birmingham Musical Festival of 1855, at once raised its author to a high rank among contemporaneous composers. Signor Costa received from a body of noblemen and gentlemen, presided over by Lord Willoughby De Broke, a massive piece of plate, as a testimonial of esteem and admiration. Under his direction several new operas have been produced at the Royal Italian Opera, with a completeness quite unparalleled. His oratorio entitled "Naaman," brought out at the Birmingham Musical Festival for 1864, was a great success.

COSTELLO, LOUISA STUART, sister of Mr. Dudley Costello, who died in 1866, commenced her literary career at an early age by the publication of a volume of poems, which attracted the attention of Thomas Moore, to whom, in 1835, she dedicated her "Specimens of the Early Poetry of France," the work by which she first became generally known. "A Summer amongst the Bocages and the Vines," descriptive of some of the most interesting parts of Normandy and Britanny, appeared in 1840. It was succeeded by "A Pilgrimage to Auvergne, from Picardy to Le Velay," in 1842. A third series of travels, in 1842, entitled "Béarn and the Pyrenees," carried the tourist across the ancient province of Maine, to the country of the Basques, on the Spanish frontier; completing a description of the western and south-western districts of France. In the interim Miss Costello published, in 1841, the historical romance, called "The Queen's Poisoner," a title changed to that of "The Queen Mother," the most pro-

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minent character in it being the well-known Catherine de' Medici. Towards the end of 1844, the "Memoirs of celebrated Englishwomen," commencing with the countess of Shrewsbury, and closing with Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, was issued. "The Falls, Lakes, and Mountains of North Wales," and "The Rose-garden of Persia," a work consisting of translated specimens and biographical notices of the most remarkable amongst the Persian poets, appeared in 1845; "A Tour to and from Venice, by the Vaudois and the Tyrol," in 1846; the biography of "Jacques Cœur, the French Argonaut," in 1847; another work of fiction, called "Clara Fane," in 1848; and the "Memoirs of Mary the young Duchess of Burgundy," in 1853. Miss Costello published the biography of "Anne of Britanny" in 1855, and a poem called "The Lay of the Stork," founded upon a very curious incident which occurred in Syria, in 1856. Miss Costello, who is well known as a song-writer, has of late years contributed anonymously to periodical literature.

COTTA, Bernhard, geologist, was born in Thuringia, Oct. 24, 1808. His attention was directed by his father at an early age to the natural sciences, more especially mineralogy, as he intended that he should make mining his profession. From 1827 to 1831 he studied at the Academy of Mining in Freiberg, where he was appointed professor in 1842. His first work, "The Dendroliths," published in 1832, gained him reputation as a diligent investigator. From 1832 to 1842 Cotta was engaged, in conjunction with Naumann, in the preparation of the "Geognostic Chart of the Kingdom of Saxony," in twelve sections, of which a part was taken by Cotta alone; and on the remaining portion of the work he was assisted by a *collaborateur*. Whilst engaged in this work, he wrote "Geognostic Wanderings," published in 1836–8, the well-known "Introduction to the Study of Geognosy and Geology," in 1838 and 1849, besides several minor essays. Having completed the "Chart of Saxony," he undertook a similar one of Thuringia, which was finished in 1847. In 1843 and 1844 he travelled among the Alps and in Upper Italy, and the results of his observations are contained in his "Geological Letters from the Alps," published in 1850. In geology Cotta follows, especially in the small treatise on the "Inner Structure of Mountains," published in 1851, in general, the Plutonic theory. He advocates a progressive development of terrestrial bodies, in accordance with natural laws, from an original molten state, by a slow process of cooling, with the co-operation of water, air, and organic life. In his "Letters on Humboldt's Kosmos," published in 1848–51, he extends into the organized kingdoms this theory, according to which the higher is developed from the lower; and human beings are the ultimate and highest development of which we know anything. This idea of nature Cotta denominates the empirical. He has written many treatises with the design of popularizing, as far as possible, the results of his investigations.

COTTERILL, Dr. (*See* Graham's Town, Bishop of.)

COTTON, Sir Arthur, Knt., son of the late H. C. Cotton, Esq., and a cousin of the late Lord Combermere, born in 1803, was educated at Addiscombe. He entered the Madras army in 1819, became Colonel of Engineers in 1854, and served in the Burmese war. In 1861 he received the honour of knighthood for his activity in developing the cotton-growing faculties of India, and was entertained at a public dinner before returning to the East.

COTTON, The Venerable Henry, D.C.L., Archdeacon of Cashel, born in 1790, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1811, and proceeded to his other degrees. He is the author of "Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ," an account of the succession of the prelates and members of cathedral bodies in Ire-

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land, of which five volumes have been published (1845–60); of the "Typographical Gazetteer," of which the 2nd edition, corrected and much enlarged, appeared in 1831; of "A List of Editions of the Bible in English," of which the 2nd edition, corrected and enlarged, was published in 1852; of "The Five Books of Maccabees, in English," with notes and illustrations, published in 1833; of "Rheims and Douay: an attempt to show what has been done by Roman Catholics for the Diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, in English," in 1855; of "Memoir of a rare French Testament, in which the Mass and Purgatory are introduced into the Sacred Text," of which the 2nd edition, enlarged, appeared in 1863; and of "Typographical Gazetteer, second series," published in 1866.

COTTON, Sir Sydney, K.C.B., son of H. C. Cotton, Esq., and cousin of the late Lord Combermere, was born in 1792, and entered the army in 1810. In command of a troop of the 22nd Light Dragoons, this officer served, in 1816, on the banks of the Toomboodra river, in the Madras Presidency, with a force in the field for the suppression of the Pindarees; and again in 1842 and 1843 under Sir Charles Napier in Scinde, for which latter service he received batta, and shared in the booty taken in the campaigns of that distinguished general. On two separate occasions Sir Sydney Cotton commanded, successfully, expeditions of four or five thousand men against the warlike tribes in the hills, beyond the Peshawar border, and against a Hindustanee colony of fanatics, who had taken up a position in those hills for the purpose of disturbing the British frontier. He commanded the 22nd regiment in an expedition in 1854 against the Affreedees in the Bori country; became Colonel in 1854, served with the rank of major-general in India during the mutiny of 1857–8, and was nominated in 1858 a K.C.B., in recognition of his valuable services in that capacity; holding in subjection, by determined and resolute measures of external and internal discipline, a force of 9,700 Hindustanee troops, and in abeyance the turbulent and disaffected tribes within and beyond the frontier of the British territory. Sir S. Cotton received the thanks of the Government of India, and her Majesty was pleased to award him the annuity granted "for distinguished and meritorious services." He bears the reputation of being one of the best and most indefatigable disciplinarians in the army.

COURBET, Gustave, artist, born at Ornans (Doubs), June 10, 1819; educated at the seminary of his native town under Cardinal Gousset, and at the Royal College of Besançon, studied mathematics for a year under M. Delly, who strongly encouraged his taste for painting. Destined for the Bar by his father, he was sent to Paris in 1839 to study law. This, however, he neglected, and devoted himself to painting. His first picture was exhibited in 1844. He afterwards took lessons from MM. Steuben and Hesse, and selected in preference the Flemish, Florentine, and Venetian schools. At the exhibition of 1848 his pictures met with unexpected success. Being dissatisfied with the place the jury assigned to his paintings at the Exposition Universelle of 1855, he exhibited them privately. M. Courbet, whose works are very numerous, obtained a second-class medal at the exhibition in 1849, and other honours at those of 1857 and 1861.

COURTENAY, Dr. (*See* Kingston, Bishop of.)

COUSINS, Samuel, R.A., one of the chief mezzotint engravers of the day, born in May, 1801, was a pupil of the late Mr. Samuel Reynolds. The plates by which he is best known to the public are the portrait of "Master Lambton," after Sir T. Lawrence, generally regarded as Mr. Cousins's finest production; "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," the Marquis of Stafford and the Lady Evelyn Gower, the children of the Marquis of Abercorn, and Miss Eliza Peel,

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after pictures by Sir E. Landseer; "The Royal Family," and "The Sailor Prince," after Winterhalter. He was elected A.R.A. in 1838, and promoted to the full honours of the Academy in 1855.

COUTTS, Miss Angela Georgiana Burdett, born in April, 1814, is the youngest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., and granddaughter, on the maternal side, of Mr. Thomas Coutts, the banker, to whose vast wealth she succeeded in 1837, through his widow, once the fascinating actress Miss Mellon, who died duchess of St. Alban's. The extensive power of benefiting her less fortunate fellow-creatures thus conferred, Miss Burdett Coutts has thoroughly exercised, not only by the ordinary method of subscribing largely to public institutions, but by working out her own wise and benevolent projects. A consistently liberal churchwoman, in purse and opinion, that lady's munificence to the Establishment in all parts of the world has become historical. Besides contributing large sums towards building new churches and new schools in various poor districts throughout the country, she erected and endowed at her sole cost the handsome church of St. Stephen's, Westminster, with its three schools and parsonage, and more recently, another church at Carlisle. She endowed, at an outlay of little short of fifty thousand pounds, the three colonial bishoprics of Adelaide, Cape Town, and British Columbia; besides founding an establishment in South Australia for the improvement of the aborigines. She also supplied the funds for Sir Henry James's Topographical Survey of Jerusalem. In no direction have Miss Coutts' sympathies been so fully and practically expressed as in favour of the poor and unfortunate of her own sex. The course taught at the national schools and sanctioned by the Privy Council included many literary accomplishments which a young woman of humble grade may not require on leaving school; but the more familiar arts essential to her after-career were overlooked. By Miss Coutts's exertions, the teaching of Common Things, such as sewing and other household occupations, was introduced. In order that the public grants for educational purposes might reach small schools in remote rural as well as in neglected urban parishes, Miss Coutts worked out a plan for bringing them under the required Government inspection by means of travelling or ambulatory inspecting schoolmasters, and it was adopted by the Committee of Privy Council for Education. Miss Coutts's exertions in the cause of reformation, as well as in that of education, have been no less successful. For young women who had lapsed out of the well-doing part of the community, Miss Coutts provided a shelter and a means of reform in a small establishment at Shepherd's Bush. Nearly one half of the cases which passed through that reformatory during the seven years it existed resulted in new and comparatively prosperous lives in the colonies. Again, when Spitalfields became almost a mass of destitution, Miss Coutts began a sewing-school there for adult women, not only to be taught, but to be fed and provided with work; for which object Government contracts are undertaken and successfully executed. Experienced nurses are sent daily from this unpretending charity amongst the sick, who are provided with wine and other comforts; while outfits are distributed to poor servants, and winter clothing to deserving women. One of the black spots of London in that neighbourhood, once known to and dreaded by the police as Nova-Scotia Gardens, was bought by Miss Coutts, and upon the large area of squalor and refuse she erected the magnificent model dwellings called Columbia Square, consisting of separate tenements let at low weekly rentals to upwards of three hundred families. Close to it is being reared by Miss Coutts a market, which, besides its utility to an ill-supplied neighbourhood, will, when

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finished, be one of the most striking architectural ornaments of north-eastern London, not excepting the beautiful drinking fountain previously erected by Miss Coutts in Victoria Park. A temporary iron church and mission-school were amongst the accessories to these great works, provided by the same generous and thoughtful donor pending more permanent arrangements of the like nature. Miss Coutts takes great interest in judicious emigration. When a sharp cry of distress arose some years ago in the island of Girvan, in Scotland, she advanced a large sum to enable the starving families to seek better fortune in Australia. Again, the islanders of Cape Clear, Shirkin, &c., close to Skibbereen, in Ireland, when dying of starvation, were relieved from the same source by emigration, and by the establishment of a store of food and clothing; by efficient tackle, and by a vessel to help them in their chief means of livelihood—fishing. By an arrangement with Sir Samuel Cunard, Miss Coutts enabled a great many families to emigrate from all parts of the United Kingdom at a time of wide-spread distress. This is but an imperfect enumeration of Miss Coutts's good works as a public benefactress. The amount of her private charities it is impossible to estimate. She is a most liberal and discriminating patroness of artists in every department of art; being herself accomplished in many of them.

COWIE, The Rev. Benjamin Morgan, B.D., born about 1816, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., as Senior Wrangler, in 1839, and became Fellow of his college. In 1844 he was appointed Principal of the College of Civil Engineers at Putney. He was a Select Preacher in his university, and preached the Hulsean Lectures in 1853 and 1854; was elected Professor of Geometry at Gresham College in 1854, a Minor Canon of St. Paul's in 1858, and he holds a small incumbency in the city of London. In 1859 he was appointed a Government Inspector of Training Schools, and in 1866 was made one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary and Warburtonian Lecturer at Lincoln's Inn.

COWLEY (Earl), The Right Hon. Henry Richard Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.B., the only son of the first Baron Cowley (who was a younger brother of the late duke of Wellington), born June 17, 1804, was educated at Eton, and entered the diplomatic service at the usual age, became successively Secretary of Legation, and afterwards Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons (1848), Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission at Frankfort (1851), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation (1851), and Ambassador at Paris (1852). This post (which was occupied by his father before him) his lordship has held both under the Republic and under the Empire, and he is believed to have great influence with the French emperor. He took part in the conference at Paris in 1856, when, jointly with the earl of Clarendon, he signed the treaty of peace with Russia on behalf of England. He was created Viscount Dangan and Earl Cowley for his diplomatic services, April 4, 1857, and made a K.G. in 1865.

COWPER, John Curtis, tragedian, born June 7, 1830, in Manchester, received a good education, and at an early age displayed a taste for dramatic literature. He became an active member of the Manchester Athenæum Literary and Dramatic Society, and received valuable instructions in elocution from Mr. Samuel Butler, then one of the leading actors at the Manchester Theatre Royal. Before attaining his majority, Mr. Cowper, who was engaged in commercial affairs, left England for the United States, returning after an absence of four years to take the management of an establishment at Manchester connected with the firm.

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It succumbed under the commercial depression of 1855, and at the instigation of numerous friends Mr. Cowper entered into his first professional engagement at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, where he appeared as Romeo to the Juliet of Miss Amy Sedgwick, a lady then new to the stage. Mr. Cowper achieved a decided success, and after fulfilling an engagement of three months' duration, he went on a professional tour, and performed at some of the theatres in smaller towns, where he had opportunities of obtaining a more thorough knowledge of the "business" of the stage. He made his first appearance in Liverpool at the Royal Amphitheatre, April 26, 1858, and was so well received that he had a second engagement in June, when he performed "Claude Melnotte," "Hamlet," "Don Cæsar," "Macbeth," "The Stranger," "Richard III.," &c. Mr. Cowper afterwards played in several dramas with Mr. G. V. Brooke, and the two actors became warm friends. His first appearance in London was at the Theatre Royal, Adelphi, towards the end of 1862, at the benefit of Miss Avonia Jones. Mr. Cowper took his farewell benefit in Liverpool in Oct., 1865, and appeared at Sadler's Wells in the character of Claude Melnotte, Oct. 25, at which theatre he was engaged for the season as leading actor. He played Romeo to Miss Bateman's Juliet on the occasion of that lady's farewell benefit at Her Majesty's Theatre, Dec. 22, 1865, and afterwards proceeded to the United States, performing with great success at New York and Boston. He returned to England in May, 1866, appeared at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, June 25, and at the Lyceum Theatre, London, Sep. 15, in Boucicault's drama, "The Long Strike."

COWPER, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM FRANCIS, second son of the fifth Earl Cowper, born Dec. 13, 1811, was for some years in the army. He became private secretary to Lord Melbourne, and (having held some inferior posts) a Lord of the Admiralty, and Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department. In Aug., 1855, he was appointed President of the Board of Health, and in Feb., 1857, was nominated to the newly-created office of Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education. Whilst holding this post he presided over the Board of Health until the resignation of the ministry in 1858. In Aug., 1859, he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and in Feb., 1860, First Commissioner of Public Works, which office he resigned on the fall of the Russell administration in 1866. Mr. Cowper has represented the borough of Hertford in the Liberal interest since 1835. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1855. Under his administration the parks were greatly improved.

COX, EDWARD WILLIAM, barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late William C. Cox, Esq., born in 1809, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1843. He was appointed, in 1857, Recorder of Falmouth and Helston. He is the editor and proprietor of the *Law Times*, proprietor of the *Field* and the *Queen* newspapers, and author of "The Advocate," published in 1852; of "The Art of Writing, Reading, and Speaking," in 1863; of "A Treatise on the Law of Joint-Stock Companies," which has gone through five editions; of "A Treatise on the Law of Registration and Elections," which has gone through nine editions; and of other law books. Mr. Cox is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex.

COX, THE REV. GEORGE WILLIAM, born in 1827, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he graduated S.C.L. in 1849, and proceeded B.A. and M.A. in 1859. He entered holy orders in 1850, and was curate of Salcombe Regis, Devon, in 1850-4, of St. Paul's, Exeter, in 1854-9, and held an assistant-mastership in Cheltenham College in 1860-1. He is the author of "Poems, Legendary and Historical," published in 1850;

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"Life of St. Boniface," in 1853; "Tales from Greek Mythology," and the great "Persian War," in 1861; "Tales of Gods and Heroes," in 1862; "Tales of Thebes and Argos," in 1863; "A Manual of Mythology in the form of Question and Answer," in 1867; and of various papers and essays in magazines and periodical publications. He edited (jointly with the late W. T. Brande) the "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art," 5 vols., 1865-6.

COX, THE REV. JOHN EDMUND, M.A., F.S.A., born at Norwich, in 1812, was educated at the Norwich Grammar-school, and afterwards as a Bible clerk at All Souls' College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1836. In 1837 he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Aldeby, Norfolk, by Bishop Stanley. In 1842 he became minister of St. Mary's, Southtown, Great Yarmouth, and was appointed chaplain of the gaol in that town. In 1844 he removed to the curacy of St. Dunstan's, Stepney; and in 1849 he was preferred by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's to the vicarage of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. He edited the "Memoir of Sarah Martin," the Yarmouth prison visitor, and is the author of "Principles of the Reformation," a "Life of Cranmer," "Life of Luther," "Protestantism Contrasted with Romanism," &c. He edited James's "Bellum Papale," James's "Treatise on the Corruption of Scripture," "The Works of Cranmer" (for the Parker Society), and other religious and controversial works. Mr. Cox is the chairman and a trustee of the Poor Clergy Relief Society, which distributes money and clothes according to the necessities of the clergy and their families. He is honorary chaplain of the Royal Society of Musicians, of the British Society of Musicians, and of the West Middlesex Volunteer regiment; was for ten years chaplain to the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England; and is a past grand officer of that order, the charities of which are very large.

COX, THE REV. WILLIAM HAYWARD, B.D., the son of a lieut.-colonel in the army who served in the Peninsula, was born in 1803, and educated at Rugby and at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in high honours in 1825. He was elected to an open Fellowship at Queen's College in 1829. Having been for many years Vice-Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, under Dr. Hampden, and rector of Carfax, in that city, and having held several high public appointments in the university, he was appointed, in 1848, Examining Chaplain to the bishop of Hereford (Dr. Hampden), by whom he was nominated, in 1854, to the rectory of Eaton Bishop, having previously held the Crown living of Tenby, to which he was presented by Earl Russell. He is a prebendary of Hereford and rural dean. Mr. Cox, who was an extensive contributor to the *North British* and the *Church of England Quarterly* reviews, is the author of a "Concio ad Clerum," and some papers in the *Christian Observer* on the report of the Oxford University commissioners in 1853. He wrote an able pamphlet in defence of Dr. Hampden, when his nomination to the see of Hereford was called in question by the clergy in 1847-8. From 1853 to 1858 he represented the clergy of the diocese of St. David in the Lower House of Convocation, and preached the Latin sermon before Convocation at St. Paul's in the latter year.

COX, WILLIAM SANDS, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., surgeon, and the founder of the Queen's College and the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, is a son of the late Edward Townsend Cox, of Birmingham, where he was born in 1802. He was educated at Webb Street, Guy's, and St. Thomas's, London, and in Paris; became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1824, and Honorary Fellow in 1843. Having held the post of dresser to the late Sir A. Cooper, Bart., and having received as a student marked consideration from Sir Henry Halford, Bart., Baron Larrey, MM. Dupuytren, Lisfranc, Boyer, and Laennec, he

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settled in Birmingham in 1825, where he obtained an extensive consulting practice. In 1830 he founded the noble institution, the Queen's College, and in 1841 the Queen's Hospital. The former institution claims the high honour, through his indomitable perseverance and self-sacrificing exertions, of being the first to initiate measures for the supply of those wants and the remedy of those evils which beset the medical student in large towns during his attendance in the lecture-room and the hospital; namely, the institution of collegiate residence, collegiate discipline, and preliminary instruction in classical literature, mathematics, and the modern languages. To carry out the system, his friend, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Wilson Warneford contributed upwards of £25,000, part of which was expended in the purchase of the freehold site, in the erection of chambers, common hall, chapel, consecrated and endowed lecture-rooms, chemical laboratory museum, anatomical room, library, &c. The course of study qualifies, without residence elsewhere, for the degrees of B.A. and M.A., M.B. and M.D., LL.B. and LL.D. in the University of London; for the diplomas of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London and Edinburgh; or the license of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Society of Apothecaries; for entrance into holy orders; for the examination of the Army, Navy, and India Boards; and, lastly, for a degree in Civil Engineering, a privilege enjoyed under the authority of the Crown almost exclusively by Queen's College. The College and Hospital have been incorporated by a charter and supplemental charter. Mr. Cox is the author of a Memoir on Amputation at the Hip-joint, illustrated with a successful case of nearly twenty years' subsequent enjoyment of health; of a Synopsis of the Bones, &c., of the human body; of an introductory Lecture on the Study of Anatomy and Physiology; of Clinical Reports on Surgical Cases at the Queen's Hospital, and of a paper on Compression in Aneurism, with case; and he has translated Maingault's "Operative Surgery." He holds the post of Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Surgery in Queen's College, and Consulting Surgeon of the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham. Mr. Cox is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire, and a member of several learned societies at home and abroad.

COXE, Rev. Arthur Cleveland, D.D., was born in Mendham, New Jersey, U.S., in 1818, and graduated at the University of New York. He was for many years rector of St. John's, Hartford, Connecticut, and is rector of Grace Church, Baltimore. His best-known works are, "Advent, a Mystery: a Dramatic Poem," published in 1837; "Athwold, a Romaunt," in 1838; "Saul, a Mystery;" and "Impressions of England," in 1856; and the well-known "Christian Ballads," of which a new edition appeared in London in 1853.

COXE, The Rev. Henry Octavius, M.A., born in 1811, was educated at Westminster School and Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833. He was appointed sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library in 1838, and succeeded to the chief librarianship in 1860, on the retirement of the late Dr. Bandinel. He edited "The Chronicles of Roger of Wendover," for the English Historical Society, in 1841-4; a "Metrical Life of Edward the Black Prince, in French, by Chandos Herald," with a translation and notes, for the Roxburghe Club, in 1842, and John Gower's "Vox Clamantis" for the same club in 1850. He is the author of the "Catalogue of the MSS. belonging to the Colleges and Halls at Oxford," published by the University Press in 1852; and of "Catalogues of the Greek and other MSS. in the Bodleian," issued by the delegates of the Clarendon Press.

COYNE, Joseph Sterling, son of an officer in the Irish commissariat, born in 1805, at Birr, King's co., Ireland, received his education at

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Dungannon school, and was intended for the legal profession, which, however, he abandoned for literature. His first attempt was a farce, called "The Phrenologist," brought out at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, in June, 1835, for the benefit of Mr. James Browne, a popular actor. In 1836, Mr. Coyne supplied the Dublin manager with two more farces,—"Honest Cheats" and "The Four Lovers." In 1837 he repaired to England to push his fortunes; and his farce of "The Queer Subject" first introduced him to a London audience, at the Adelphi Theatre, the leading part being sustained by Mr. John Reeve. The success of this commencement decided his future course. The Haymarket and the Adelphi appear to have been his favourite fields of action, though he has written for nearly every theatre in and about London. Among his productions may be enumerated, "Helen Oakleigh," "The Merchant and his Clerks," "The Queen of the Abruzzi," "The Signal," "Valsha," "Presented at Court," "The Hope of the Family," "The Old Château," "The Secret Agent," "The Man of Many Friends," "The Lost Pleiad," "My Wife's Daughter," "Everybody's Friend," "The Love Knot," "Black Sheep," "Nothing Venture Nothing Win," "Pets of the Parterre," "Fraud and its Victims," "Angel or Devil," "The Woman in Red," "The World of Dreams," "Did you ever send your Wife to Camberwell," "The Water Witches," "The Spirit of the Fountain," "Pas de Fascination," "The Little Rebel," "An Unprotected Female," "Urgent Private Affairs," "Samuel in Search of Himself," &c. Mr. Coyne's popular farce "How to Settle Accounts with your Laundress," originally produced at the Haymarket in 1847, was translated into French and acted at one of the Parisian theatres, under the title of "Une Femme dans ma Fontaine," and made its appearance on the German stage. In the long list of Mr. Coyne's dramas we find scarcely an illustration of Irish character, the most finished being introduced in a farce called the "Tipperary Legacy," produced at the Adelphi in 1847. For a number of years he was the dramatic critic of the *Sunday Times*, and a contributor to other London newspapers. He is the author of "The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland," and of some minor works of fiction. In 1856 he became Secretary to the Dramatic Authors' Society, which post he still fills. Mr. Coyne was, jointly with Mr. Mark Lemon and Mr. Henry Mayhew, one of the projectors and original proprietors of *Punch*.

CRAIG, Isa, born in Edinburgh, Oct. 17, 1831. At an early age she began to contribute anonymously to several periodicals, and at length her poetical contributions to the *Scotsman*, under the signature "Isa," attracted attention, and led to her employment in the literary department of that journal. In 1856 she published a collection of her poems. In 1857 she came to London, and her services were engaged by Mr. Hastings in organizing the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, to which she acted as secretary and literary assistant to the time of her marriage to her cousin, Mr. John Knox. In 1859 she won the first prize for her Ode, recited at the Burns Centenary Festival, against 620 competitors, and in 1865 published "Duchess Agnes" and other poems.

CRAIG, The Right Hon. Sir William Gibson, Bart., the eldest son of the late Sir James Gibson, Bart., of Riccarton, Midlothian, was born Aug. 2, 1797, and educated at Edinburgh, where he was called as an advocate to the Scottish bar in 1820. He is a magistrate for Midlothian, which county he represented in the House of Commons from 1837 to 1841, when he was returned for the city of Edinburgh, and continued one of its members till 1852. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1846 to 1852, and was appointed one of the Board of Supervision for the Poor in Scotland in 1854, Lord Clerk of her Majesty's Rolls and Registers in Scot-

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land in 1862, and a member of the Privy Council in 1863.

CRAMPTON, Sir John Fiennes Twisleton, Bart., K.C.B., eldest son of the late Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., born in Dublin in 1807, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Dublin. Entering the diplomatic service, he rose by successive steps, until, in 1852, he became Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. This post he vacated in 1856, on account of an arbitrary demand made by the United States government, which accused him of having violated the sovereign rights of the States by attempting to enlist recruits for the British army. In 1857 he was sent in the same capacity to Hanover, whence he was transferred to St. Petersburg, March 31, 1858, and to Madrid, Dec. 11, 1860, in which year he married Miss Victoria Balfe (*q.v.*).

CRANBORNE, Viscount, The Right Hon. Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne, eldest surviving son of the second marquis of Salisbury, born in 1830, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated, and was elected a Fellow of All Souls' College. His lordship, who is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex and has represented Stamford in Parliament as a Conservative since Aug., 1853, takes an active part in all public measures which affect the interests of the Established Church, and in the leading Church of England institutions. Lord Cranborne is understood to be an extensive contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and to other periodicals. In Lord Derby's third administration he was, in July, 1866, appointed Secretary of State for India, which post he resigned on account of a difference in opinion respecting the Reform Bill, March 2, 1867.

CRANWORTH (Lord), The Right Hon. Robert Monsey Rolfe, the eldest son of the late Rev. Edmund Rolfe, of Cranworth, was born Dec. 18, 1790. His grandfather, the Rev. Robert Rolfe, of Hillborough, married Alice Nelson, the aunt of Lord Nelson. Lord Cranworth was educated at Bury St. Edmund's, at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1812 he took his B.A. degree, and was elected a Fellow of Downing College in the same year. In 1816 he was called to the Bar, where his perseverance and the soundness of his judgment secured for him considerable practice. He represented Penryn in the Liberal interest from 1832 till his elevation to the Bench. In 1832 he was appointed a King's Counsel, and in 1834, Solicitor-General. Resigning in consequence of a change of ministers in that year, he was re-appointed in 1835, and continued to hold that office until 1839, when he was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer. He was one of the Commissioners for holding the Great Seal after the resignation of Lord Cottenham; was appointed Vice-Chancellor in succession to Sir Lancelot Shadwell in 1850; was raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Cranworth in December of the same year; and was named one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal in Chancery in 1851. In 1852 he was appointed Lord High Chancellor of England by Lord Aberdeen. Under his Chancellorship some useful reforms passed, the principal of which were the Common Law Procedure Act of 1854, the Charitable Trusts Act of 1855, and the bill for establishing the Probate and the Divorce Courts. After his retirement from the Chancellorship in 1858, Lord Cranworth was constant in his attendance on the judicial business of the House of Lords, and paid attention to all measures of social or legal reform. He took a particular interest in obtaining the admission of Dissenters to the benefits of endowed schools, hitherto deemed to belong exclusively to the Church of England. On the resignation of Lord Westbury, he was re-appointed Lord High Chancellor, July 7, 1865, and retired with Lord Russell's administration in July, 1866.

CREASY, Sir Edward Shepherd, M.A., son of the late Mr. Edward Hill

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Creasy, auctioneer, of Brighton, and founder and part proprietor of the *Brighton Gazette*, born at Bexley, in Kent, in 1812, was educated on the foundation at Eton, where he obtained in 1831 the Newcastle scholarship; and whence he was elected Scholar of King's College, Cambridge, in 1832, and Fellow of the same college in 1834. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1837, was for several years a member of the Home circuit, was appointed Professor of Modern and Ancient History in the University of London in 1840, and held that post for several years. His principal work, "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," first published in 1851, has gone through several editions. He is the author of the "Rise and Progress of the British Constitution," first published in 1834; of a "History of the Ottoman Turks;" of a volume of "Biographies of Eminent Etonians," and of an "Historical and Critical Account of the Several Invasions of England." The "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World" is written in a popular and attractive style, and the principle of selection throughout the work is one sanctioned by the authority of Hallam, who lays it down that the relative importance of a battle must not be inferred from the number of troops engaged in it, but from its ultimate consequences to mankind. In 1860 Mr. Creasy was appointed to the Chief Justiceship of Ceylon, and received the honour of knighthood.

CRÉMIEUX, Isaac-Adolphe, lawyer and legislator, born at Nismes, of Jewish parents, April 30, 1796, was a member of the Chamber of Deputies for several years during the reign of Louis-Philippe, and always voted with the Reform party against M. Guizot. He was an energetic supporter of the exclusion of paid functionaries (Ministers excepted) from the Chamber; and he advocated the most comprehensive principles of free trade. When the Game-law, initiated in the Chamber of Peers, was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Crémieux opposed it vigorously. Finding that ministers were resolved to carry it, he succeeded in procuring the suppression of the clause which exempted crown lands from the provisions of the measure; but the peers restored the obnoxious paragraph. When Count Duchâtel made his memorable declaration that no reform would be granted, and that the government had resolved to put down the Reform banquets, M. Crémieux exclaimed, "There is blood in this!" Encountering Louis-Philippe and his queen in the Place de la Concorde, on the Thursday of their flight, M. Crémieux recommended them to depart immediately, "no hope for them being left," and proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, where he advocated the formation of a provisional government, and was made Minister of Justice. He is one of the authors of the "Code des Codes" (1834). After the *coup d'état*, he was arrested and taken to Mazas, and has since retired from political life, and devoted himself to his profession at the French bar.

CRESWICK, Thomas, R.A., was born at Sheffield, in 1811. Having studied art at Birmingham, and afterwards in London, he commenced exhibiting at the Academy in 1828, his first subjects being views in North Wales, in Derbyshire, and on the Wye. Mr. Creswick, elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1842, and Royal Academician in 1851, was commissioned by the Messrs. Grundy, of Manchester, to paint an extensive series of pictures from the scenery of North Wales, for publication in lithograph,—a companion series to the "Lake Scenery," executed by Pyne for the same house. His most popular paintings are "The Weald of Kent," "Home by the Sands," "Wind on Shore," and "The London Road a Century ago."

CROFTON, Sir Walter Frederick, C.B., a son of the late Capt. Walter Crofton, of the 54th foot (who was killed at Waterloo), born in 1815, was educated at Woolwich Academy, entered the Royal Artillery in 1833, became Captain in 1845, and after-

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wards retired. He held from 1854 to 1862 the chairmanship of the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland, and in reward of the great success of his management, he received the honour of knighthood in 1862. Sir Walter is a magistrate for Wiltshire.

CRONYIN, Dr. (*See* Huron, Bishop of.)

CROSLAND, Mrs. Camilla, better known under her maiden name Camilla Toulmin, born in Aldermanbury, London, June 9, 1812, is the daughter of a solicitor, who died during her childhood, and granddaughter of the eminent physician Dr. William Toulmin. A love of reading and quickness of intellect supplied the place of a systematic course of training in the earlier years of her life; and having been by the death of her father, and afterwards by that of her brother, thrown entirely upon her own resources, she adopted literature as a profession. Miss Toulmin's first production was a short poem, published in the "Book of Beauty" for 1838. Since that time she has contributed largely to periodicals; among which may be especially mentioned *Chambers's* and the *People's Journal*. She edited for some years the *Ladies' Companion and Monthly Magazine*, and has published the following works: "Lays and Legends illustrative of English Life;" "Partners for Life, a Christmas Story;" "Stratagems, a Tale for Young People;" "Toil and Trial, a Story of London Life," written at the suggestion of the Early Closing Association; "Lydia, a Woman's Book;" "Stray Leaves from Shady Places;" "Memorable Women;" and "Hildred, the Daughter." In some of these books the themes selected by her are the trials of the poor, and the political and social progress of the people, a subject to which Mrs. Crosland was one of the first to direct public attention. In 1848 she married Mr. Newton Crosland, a merchant of London, who has contributed to various periodicals, and published in a separate form an essay on "Apparitions." In April, 1854, Mrs. Crosland commenced the investigation of those singular phenomena known as "spiritual," and in 1857 she published the result of her labours in a book entitled "Light in the Valley: my Experiences of Spiritualism." In May, 1862, she published a novel entitled "Mrs. Blake," and at Christmas, 1865, a fairy tale, "The Island of the Rainbow." Mrs. Crosland has written a number of part songs for Messrs. Novello's publications.

CROSSLEY, Sir Francis, Bart., son of John Crossley, Esq., an enterprising carpet manufacturer of Halifax, was born in 1817, and at an early age entered his father's business, of which he became joint-partner with his brothers, Messrs. John and Joseph Crossley. These gentlemen have been great benefactors to the town of Halifax, where they employ above 5,000 workpeople, and have recently erected and partially endowed an Orphanage for the maintenance and education of 400 children, besides contributing munificently to other benevolent undertakings. Sir Francis Crossley presented to his native town, in 1857, a handsome park and pleasure-ground, and he built a row of almshouses for aged people, whose support is provided for by endowment. He represented Halifax, as an advanced Liberal, from 1852 to the general election of 1859, when he was returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in Jan., 1863, was made a baronet. On the division of the West Riding in July, 1865, he was elected for the Northern portion.

CROWE, Mrs. (*See* Bateman.)

CROWE, Mrs. Catherine, whose maiden name was Stevens, born at Borough Green, Kent, about 1800, was married to Lieut.-Col. Crowe, of the British army, in 1822. Her literary career commenced in 1838, by the publication of "Aristodemus," a tragedy, to which high praise was awarded. Mrs. Crowe published a novel called "Manorial Rights," followed by "The Adventures of Susan Hopley." The rapid succession and variety of its incidents secured for

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this story immediate popularity, and it was reproduced at some of the minor theatres. In 1847 Mrs. Crowe published a third novel,—"Lily Dawson." She next appeared as the translator of "The Seeress of Prevorst," and of "The History of a German Clairvoyante;" and, probably led by the contemplation of these wonders to the examination of others, which found an answering chord in her own mind, produced, in 1848, "The Night Side of Nature," a history of the supernatural, or rather a collection of those incidents which form the basis for a belief in it, linked together by many skilful and original remarks. A series of tales, founded on various dark and tragical points of human experience, followed, under the title of "Light and Darkness; or, Mysteries of Life." These, with a book for children, called "Pippie's Warning, or Mind your Tempers," and two additional novels, "The Adventures of a Beauty," and "Linny Lockwood," are among the later works which have proceeded from Mrs. Crowe's pen. She has contributed of late years to periodical literature.

CROWTHER, DR. (*See* NIGER TERRITORY, BISHOP OF.)

CRUIKSHANK, GEORGE, born in London, Sep. 27, 1792. As the son of an able water-colour draughtsman and caricaturist, he had an hereditary claim to some artistic gifts, which began to develop themselves at an early age, and after the death of his father, while still a youth, was employed to illustrate children's books and cheap editions of popular songsters. He had evinced a desire to follow art in the higher department, and attempted, on one occasion, to study at the Academy. The schools at that time were restricted in space and much crowded. On sending up to Fuseli his figure of a plaster cast, the eccentric Professor of Painting returned the message—"He may come, but he will have to fight for a seat." Thus discouraged, the young artist never repeated his attempt to enter the Academy as a student, although he has appeared in it as an exhibitor. He was afterwards engaged illustrating with caricatures a monthly periodical called *The Scourge*, and another, *The Meteor*, which he published conjointly with a literary man named Earle. From this time he supplied caricatures to nearly all the publishers of "pictorial" works, including the late Mr. Hone, whose political squibs he illustrated with a happy vein of humour which hit the public taste. Among these, "The Queen's Matrimonial Ladder," "The Man in the Moon," and "Non mi ricordo," are, perhaps, best remembered. After this, he occupied himself with the production of a series of plates to illustrate "Life in London," with the object of warning young men against the consequences of what is called "seeing life;" but the end and object of the artist were so completely mistaken by the person who wrote the letterpress, that he retired from the work in disgust, leaving his brother Robert to finish the plates. This work attained great popularity, and was dramatized by Moncrieff and others. It was followed by "Life in Paris," and another serial entitled the "Humorist." His next etchings appeared in Grimm's series of German stories, followed by the "Points of Humour," so often alluded to in terms of praise in *Blackwood's Magazine*. Among the more celebrated of his ludicrous productions about this time were "Mornings at Bow Street," "Punch and Judy," "Tales of Irish Life," "John Gilpin," "Tom Thumb," "The Epping Hunt," "Italian Stories," "Illustrations of Phrenology," "Scraps and Sketches," "My Sketch-Book," and the plates in "Sketches by Boz," in "Oliver Twist," in "Jack Sheppard," in "The Tower of London," in "Windsor Castle," illustrations to the "British Novelists," the "Waverley Novels," Sir W. Scott's "Letters on Demonology, &c.," the "Fairy Library," the "Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman," and "The Life of Grimaldi." In 1842 appeared the first number of "Cruikshank's Omnibus;" the letterpress

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was edited by the late Laman Blanchard. The principal part of the matter and the illustrations, of course, came from the fertile brain of him whose name the publication bore. He was always happy in his pictures of "Jack Tars," as may be seen in his illustrations to "Greenwich Hospital," by the "Old Sailor." From the first he had shown a strong tendency to administer reproof in his treatment of intoxication and its accompanying vices. Instances of this tendency are to be found in his "Sunday in London," "The Gin Trap," "The Gin Juggernaut," and more especially in his series of eight prints entitled "The Bottle;" the latter of which had eminent success, and was dramatized at eight theatres in London at one time. It brought the author into direct personal connection with the leaders of the temperance movement. As he has moreover become a convert himself to their doctrines, he is one of the ablest advocates of the temperance cause. Of late years, Mr. Cruikshank has turned his attention to oil-painting, a branch of art in which he has so far educated himself, as to make his pictures sought after by connoisseurs. Among the most important of his contributions to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy and the British Institution, may be enumerated his illustrations of "Tam O'Shanter," "Titania and Bottom the Weaver," "Cinderella," "The Runaway Knock," "Grimaldi shaved by a Girl," "A New Situation," "Dressing for the Day," and "Disturbing a Congregation." The last-mentioned was painted for Prince Albert. To these may be added his "Fairy Ring," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," &c. His latest production in oil-painting is a large picture entitled "The Worship of Bacchus," which he exhibited to the Queen at Windsor in 1863. An engraving of this picture has been published, in which all the figures are outlined by the painter, and finished by Mr. H. Mottram. Although this artist's employment through life has been sedentary, his recreations have all been of an athletic character. He served in the ranks as a volunteer rifleman before he was twenty years of age, and is lieut.-colonel of the Havelocks, or 48th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. Mr. Cruikshank possesses dramatic talent, and has frequently taken part in amateur performances at the public theatres for benevolent purposes.

CUCHEVAL-CLARIGNY, Athanasius, journalist, born at Calais, Feb. 1, 1821; obtained the prize for oratory at the competition which took place in 1838 between all the colleges of the departments; came to Paris and studied at the College of Henri IV.; entered the Normal School; became librarian to that institution, and afterwards keeper of the library of Sainte-Geneviève. In 1845 he became one of the editors of the *Constitutionnel*, and one of the founders of the *Liberté de Penser*. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, M. Cucheval, who was an unsuccessful candidate for the Constituent Assembly, showed himself hostile to the republic, and attached himself, under the inspirations of M. Véron, to the policy of the Elysée. Devoted to the Government of Dec. 2, he was appointed to the direction of the *Constitutionnel*, and after holding the post some time, was replaced by M. A. Renée. He has published numerous articles in the *Moniteur*, *Patrie*, and the *Revue des deux Mondes*, those in the last-mentioned treating especially of questions relating to England and the United States. He has written a work entitled "Considérations sur les Banques d'Émission," published in 1864. Soon after the establishment of the empire, he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and has since been promoted Officer.

CULLEN, Cardinal Paul, Roman Catholic archbishop of Dublin, born in Ireland about 1800, left his native country at an early age to study in Rome, where he remained thirty years, during a considerable portion of which he was Rector of the Irish College, and member of several ecclesiastical congregations in that city. The death of Dr. Crolly, Roman Ca-

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tholic archbishop of Armagh, which took place in 1849, was followed by a difference of opinion amongst the Irish suffragans as to the nomination of his successor. Many of the Irish Roman Catholic bishops having suggested the name of Dr. Cullen, he received, at the hands of Pius IX., his appointment to Armagh, was consecrated Roman Catholic "Primate of all Ireland" in 1850, and was transferred thence to Dublin in the following year, on the death of Dr. Murray. He is strongly opposed to the mixed system of education represented by the government schools and newly-founded Queen's colleges, and as he was one of the first to conceive the idea of a Roman Catholic University in Dublin, so he has ever proved himself a patron of that institution and the main pillar of its support in Ireland. He was proclaimed Cardinal in June, 1866, being the first Irish bishop who since the era of the Reformation has been advanced to that dignity.

CUMMING, The Rev. John, D.D., F.R.S.E., minister of the Scotch Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden, author of devotional and controversial works, and a popular preacher, was born in Aberdeenshire, of a Highland family, Nov. 10, 1810. Dr. Cumming came to London in 1833. On the platform he is distinguished for his decided and untiring opposition to the errors of the Papacy. Dr. Cumming preached before her Majesty at Balmoral, a sermon afterwards published under the title of "Salvation." Amongst his best-known works are, — "Apocalyptic Sketches, Lectures on the Book of Revelation," "Daily Life," "Voices of the Night," and "Voices of the Day." Dr. Cumming published "The Great Tribulation," a volume of upwards of 500 pages, treating of the prophetic descriptions of the coming of Christ and end of the world, which has had a large sale; a companion volume, in 1861, called "Redemption Draweth Nigh," and "The Destiny of Nations," or the future of Europe as delineated in the Bible. In these works great events were predicted for 1866, and the failure of the predictions has involved the author in much controversy. Dr. Cumming belongs to the Established Church of Scotland, and opposed alike the principle and policy of those who felt it their duty to secede in 1843 and form a separate communion.

CUMMING, The Rev. Joseph George, M.A., F.G.S., rector of Mellis, Suffolk, born at Matlock, Derbyshire, in 1812, was educated at Oakham Grammar-school and at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in classical and mathematical honours in 1834. He was Vice-Principal of King William's College, Isle of Man, head master of the Grammar-school at Lichfield, and Warden and Professor of Classical Literature and Geology in Queen's College, Birmingham, to which post he was appointed in 1858. He is the author of "The Isle of Man, its History, Physical, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Legendary;" "The Excellency of the Liturgy of the Church of England;" "Chronology of Ancient Sacred and Profane History;" "A Guide to the Isle of Man, with the means of Access thereto;" "The Runic and other Monumental Remains of the Isle of Man;" the "Story of Rushen Castle and Rushen Abbey;" and of several memoirs in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, *The Edinburgh New Philosophical Magazine*, the Reports of the British Association, the Journal of the Archæological Institute, the *Cambrian Archæological Journal*, &c. He is editor of "Sacheverell's Survey of the Isle of Man," and "Chaloner's Description of the Isle of Man" (vols. i. and x. of the Manx Society), and "The Crucified Man" (a sermon by Robert Harris, in 1652).

CUNNINGHAM, Peter, author and critic, third son of Allan Cunningham, the poet, born in Pimlico, April 7, 1816, was educated at Christ's Hospital, London. He was appointed by the late Sir Robert Peel, as a mark of his esteem for the talents of his father, to a clerkship in the Audit Office in

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1834, and in 1854 became Chief Clerk of that department of the public service, from which he retired about the year 1860. Mr. Cunningham, who is best known to the public by his valuable "Handbook of London," is the author or editor of several other works, of which the following is the order of publication:—"The Life of Drummond of Hawthornden," with large selections from his poetical works, in 1833; "Songs of England and Scotland," in 1835; the single-volume editions of Campbell's "Specimens of the British Poets," with additional lives and specimens, in 1841; "The Handbook of Westminster Abbey," in 1842; "The Life of Inigo Jones," for the Shakespeare Society, in 1848; "The Handbook of London" (2 vols., 1849; second edition in 1 vol., 1850); "Modern London," in 1851; Prefatory Memoir of J. M. W. Turner to John Burnett's "Turner and his Works," in 1852; "The Story of Nell Gwynn," in 1852; "The Works of Oliver Goldsmith," for Murray's "Library of British Classics" (4 vols., 1854); Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," for the same work (3 vols., 1854); and the "Letters of Horace Walpole" (9 vols., 1857–9). He has been engaged on a new edition of Pope, in conjunction with the late Right Hon. J. W. Croker. Mr. Cunningham has been a large contributor to periodical literature. In 1842 he married Zenobia, second daughter of John Martin, the distinguished painter of "Belshazzar's Feast," by whom he has two children.

CURLING, Thomas Blizard, born in Jan., 1811, and educated at Manor House, Chiswick, was appointed assistant-surgeon to London Hospital in 1834, lecturer on surgery in 1846, full surgeon in 1849, examiner in surgery to the University of London in 1859, and member of council of the College of Surgeons in 1864. He became consulting surgeon to the London Orphan Asylum in 1849, and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1850. He is the author of a treatise on tetanus, which gained the Jacksonian prize in 1835; of a "Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Testis," published in 1843, and of "Observations on Diseases of the Rectum," in 1851. The last-mentioned have reached a third edition.

CURRIE, Sir Frederick, Bart., third son of the late Mark Currie, Esq., of Gatton, Surrey, born in 1799, and educated at the Charterhouse and Haileybury, entered the Bengal civil service in 1817, and having held several intermediate posts, amongst others that of British Resident at Lahore, was made successively one of the secretaries to the Government of India, and a member of the Supreme Council. His energy and administrative capacities were largely tested during the first Sikh war, which was terminated by Lords Gough and Hardinge in 1847, and he was raised to the baronetcy soon after the battles of the Sutlej. Returning to England, he was nominated by the Queen in 1854 a director of the East-India Company, and appointed in 1858 Vice-President of her Majesty's Indian Council. He is a D.C.L. of Oxford.

CURTIS, George Ticknor, lawyer, born at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1812, graduated at Harvard College in 1832, was admitted to the Bar in 1836, and has since practised at Boston. He has published, during his legal career, the following valuable works on juridical questions: "Rights and Duties of Merchant Seamen," in 1844; "Law of Copyright," in 1849; "Commentaries on the Jurisprudence, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States," in 1854; and the "History of the Origin, Formation, and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States" in 1855-8; to which last work he chiefly owes his reputation. Mr. G. T. Curtis, like his brother, Mr. Benjamin Robins Curtis, also a lawyer, has taken little part in politics, though he has been a member of the Lower Chamber of Massachusetts.

CURTIS, George William, author, born at Providence, Rhode Island, Feb. 24, 1824, joined, with his elder brother, in 1842, the association for

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agriculture and education at West Roxburgh, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Concord, where he spent his time for eighteen months as a practical farmer. In 1846 Mr. Curtis visited Europe, Egypt, and Syria, not returning until 1850, when he produced his first work, the "Nile Notes of a Howadji." He joined the *New York Tribune*, and certain articles contributed by him to this paper were published in a collected form, under the title of "Lotus-eating." In 1852 the "Howadji in Syria" appeared, and, in the same year, *Putnam's Journal* was commenced, with which he continued to be connected, even after its proprietors failed. In 1853 Mr. Curtis came out as a public lecturer. He embarked with great ardour, on the Republican side, in the presidential election of 1856. In 1858 he delivered a lecture on "Fair-play to Women." He has been, for many years, a constant contributor to the periodical literature of the United States, is the author of a series of satirical sketches of New York Society, called the "Potiphar Papers," published in 1853, and is editor of *Harper's Weekly*.

CURZON, THE HON. ROBERT, elder son of the Baroness de la Zouche, born in 1810, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was member for Clitheroe from 1830 to 1833, acted as joint commissioner with Sir F. Williams for defining the boundaries between Turkey and Persia at Erzeroum, and is the author of "Visits to the Monasteries in the Levant," published in 1848, and of "Armenia, a Year at Erzeroum, and the Frontiers of Russia, Turkey, and Persia," in 1854. He is a Knight of the Lion and Sun of Persia, and the Nishan of Turkey.

CUSHING, CALEB, statesman, born at Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1800, graduated at Harvard in 1817, and devoted himself to the study of the law, though he continued for two years to act as college tutor. His preparation for the Bar was unusually long,—a circumstance which bore fruit in due season. In 1825 he commenced practice at Newburyport, Massachusetts, at the same time supplying the *North American Review* with articles on historical and legal subjects, and was returned to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in the then Republican interest. In 1829 he visited Europe, where he remained two years, and published, in 1833, some of the experiences of his visit, in two works, one being entitled "Reminiscences of Spain," and the other "Review of the Revolution of the 'Three Days' in France, and the consequent Events in Europe." In 1835 he was returned by the State of Massachusetts to Congress,—a position which he retained for four consecutive terms. During this period he supported the policy of President Adams, and was a consistent Whig until the time of President Tyler. He then, in company with Mr. Wyse, of Virginia, deserted the Republican banner, and has ever since been an adherent of the Democratic party. In 1843, President Tyler nominated him Secretary to the Treasury, but the appointment was rejected by the Senate. He was thereupon chosen to conduct the mission to China, and concluded the first American treaty with that court. On his return he was elected to the Massachusetts Chamber a third time, where, in 1847, he met with a most determined opposition to his motion for arming a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war, then just breaking out. Nothing daunted, he equipped them from his own private means, and, as their colonel, marched with them from the head-quarters of the army. He was made brigadier-general by Gen. Taylor, and formed one of the board of inquiry appointed to investigate the charges against Generals Scott, Pillow, and Worth. In 1860 he was again returned to the Massachusetts legislature, where he made himself conspicuous by his vehement opposition to the return of Mr. Charles Sumner to the Senate. In 1852 he

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was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, a position he filled with signal efficiency. In 1853 President Pierce made him his Attorney-General. The instructions which he issued to his subordinates in reference to the "enlistment" quarrel of 1855, displayed hostility to England.

CUSHMAN, CHARLOTTE SAUNDERS, born at Boston, United States, about 1818, first came out as a public singer, in the character of the Countess, in the "Marriage of Figaro," at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, in April, 1835. Having been very successful in her native country, she visited England in 1845, and remained until 1849, playing with success at the Princess's and Haymarket theatres. Since that time she has seldom appeared on the stage. Her sister Miss Susan Cushman, who appeared with success on the stage both in England and in the United States, sharing her elder sister's popularity, especially as the representative of Juliet to her Romeo, was married to Dr. S. Muspratt, of Liverpool.

CUST, THE HON. SIR EDWARD, K.C.H., a younger son of the first Lord Brownlow, born March 17, 1794, is a General in the army, and Colonel of the 16th Dragoons, and served three years under the duke of Wellington in the Peninsula. He was many years in Parliament, was Commissioner for rebuilding the Houses of Parliament, and for the selection of the Wellington monument; held an appointment in the suite of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, and was nominated Master of the Ceremonies to her Majesty in 1847. Sir Edward has earned literary distinction by his "Annals of the Wars of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," his "Noctes Dominicæ," a pamphlet on "Colonies and Colonial Government," and "Lives of the Warriors of the Seventeenth Century." Lady Cust is known as the authoress of a very useful work called "The Invalid's Own Book," &c. Sir E. Cust is a Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Belgium and a Commander of the Royal Guelphic Order.

CUVILLIER-FLEURY, ALFRED-AUGUSTE, author, born in 1802, studied at the College of Louis-le-Grand, and obtained the prize of honour for rhetoric in 1819. For ten years he was secretary to Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, whose exile he shared at Rome and Florence, and upon his return to France was appointed director of studies at the College of Sainte-Barbe. In 1827 Louis-Philippe intrusted to him the education of the young duc d'Aumale. In 1834 he commenced writing for the *Journal des Débats*, maintaining the cause of the monarchy of July; was created officer of the Legion of Honour, April 29, 1845; and unsuccessfully presented himself for the suffrages of the electors of Guéret in 1846. The revolution of Feb., 1848, and subsequent events did not change his opinions, and he remained one of the principal editors of the *Débats* until 1860. A number of his articles have been collected under the following titles:—"Portraits Politiques et Révolutionnaires," published in 1851; "Études Historiques et Littéraires," in 1854; "Nouvelles Études," in 1855; "Voyages et Voyageurs," in 1854–6; "Dernières Études Historiques et Littéraires," in 1859; and "Historiens, Poëtes, et Romanciers," in 1863.

CZAREWITCH, ALEXANDER ALEXANDROVITCH, grand duke of Russia, the second son of Alexander II., emperor of Russia, was born March 10, 1845, and succeeded his brother, the late Czarewitch, Nicolas-Alexandrovitch, who died at Nice, April 23, 1865. The Czarewitch married, Nov. 9, 1866, the Princess Dagmar, second daughter of the king of Denmark, to whom his deceased brother had been betrothed.

D.

DAHLGREN, JOHN A., born in Pennsylvania, about 1810, entered the navy in 1826, and served on the Brazilian coast and in the Mediterranean in 1827–8. On his return, he went through a course of naval study,

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and was engaged on the coast survey in 1835–6. At an early age he acquired a taste for constructing ordnance, and was appointed to that department by the United States government in 1847, when he invented and perfected the well-known Dahlgren shell-gun, then considered the most powerful missile of the kind in existence. In 1855 he was appointed to the command of the gunnery ship *Cumberland*, at Plymouth, United States, engaged in testing the velocity and power of artillery, &c.; and in 1859 he was removed to the navy yard at Washington, to the command of which he was appointed at the outbreak of the civil war. On the death of Admiral Foote, in 1863, he succeeded to the command of the fleet before Charleston, when he co-operated with Gen. Gilmore in some fruitless attempts to capture Fort Sumter and the other formidable defences of Charleston harbour.

D'ALBERT, CHARLES, musical composer, son of a captain of cavalry in the French army, born at a village near Hamburg, in 1815, after his father's death, was brought by his mother to England, where his musical talents attracted the notice of Kalkbrenner, whose pupil he became, and under whose instructions he gained an acquaintance with the classical works of the great masters. He afterwards attended at the Académie Royale, Paris, where he studied music and dancing to such good purpose that he was appointed maître de ballet and first dancer at Covent Garden Theatre, but abandoned the stage, and established himself as a teacher of music, and as a composer. His success is proved by the popularity of the dance-music which he has composed, each piece having a distinct individuality, suggestive of the subject of the title. "The Peri," "Faust," "Haunt of Fairies," "Queen of the Ball," and "Lily of the Valley," waltzes; the "Sultan's," "The Bridal," "Helena," "Coquette," "Isabelle," "King Pippin," and "Soldier's," polkas; "The Express" and "Pelissier" galops, and other compositions too numerous to mention, are great favourites with the public.

DALE, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, was born at Pentonville, London, Aug. 22, 1797. Having at an early age lost both his parents, in 1805, through the kindness of friends, a presentation was obtained for him to Christ's Hospital, where he received, under the late Dr. Trollope, an excellent classical education, and whence he passed in 1817 to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. In the autumn of 1818 he published his "Widow of Nain." This volume was followed at brief intervals by "The Outlaw of Taurus," and "Irad and Adah, a Tale of the Flood." He maintained himself at college chiefly by his pen, and having graduated, was ordained in 1822. For some years he took pupils at Greenwich and at Beckenham; was curate for three years of St. Michael's, Cornhill; became Assistant-Preacher of St. Bride's in 1826; was appointed Evening Lecturer of St. Sepulchre's in 1828; and Minister of St. Matthew's Chapel, Denmark Hill, in 1830. In 1828 he accepted a Professorship of English Language and Literature at the London University, but resigned it in 1830; and from 1836 to 1839 held a similar appointment in King's College, London. In 1835 he was appointed by the late Sir R. Peel to the vicarage of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, and in 1843 was advanced by the same patron to a canonry in St. Paul's, exchanging in 1846 the vicarage of St. Bride's for that of St. Pancras. Mr. Dale's poems, originally published in three volumes in different years, having passed through several editions, were collected in 1836 into a single volume. His other works are—"A Translation of Sophocles," published in 1824; "Sermons preached at St. Bride's, 1830;" "Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge as one of the Select Preachers, 1832–1835, 1836;" "The Sabbath Companion," published in 1844; "The Good Shepherd, a Commentary on the

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Twenty-third Psalm," in 1845; "The Domestic Liturgy and Family Chaplain," in 1846; "The Golden Psalm," in 1847; several sermons preached at visitations, consecrations of churches, &c., and an edition of Cowper, with biographical and critical remarks. In 1857 Mr. Dale resigned the living of St. Pancras, and was appointed Rector of Therfield, Herts.

DALHOUSIE (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. FOX MAULE RAMSAY, K.T., G.C.B., was born at Brechin Castle, April 22, 1801. His father, the late Lord Panmure, was a younger son of the noble Scottish family of which the earl of Dalhousie is the head, and a descendant of that Sir Allan Ramsay celebrated in mediæval chronicles as "The Flower of Knighthood." Having been educated at the Charterhouse, Mr. Fox Maule entered the army as an ensign in the 79th Highlanders; served for several years in Canada, on the staff of his uncle, the late earl of Dalhousie, and retired in 1831, with the rank of captain. He was returned in the Liberal interest for Perthshire in 1835, and on the formation of the Melbourne ministry in that year, became Under-Secretary for the Home Department. Though ejected from the representation of Perthshire in 1837, he retained his office, and was, in 1838, elected member for the Elgin burghs. Returned a second time in 1841, member for Perth, he became Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and on the restoration of the Whigs to power in 1846, Secretary at War, with a seat in the Cabinet, which post he held till 1852, when the expiration of the East-India Company's charter rendering it necessary for the Government to have a minister of influence to direct the affairs of India, he went to the Presidency of the Board of Control. The dissolution of the Russell cabinet prevented Mr. Fox Maule from trying his powers as an Indian reformer; and he succeeded his father in the peerage, taking his place in the House of Lords as Lord Panmure, April 13, 1852. Lord Panmure did not hold office in Lord Aberdeen's administration; but on the formation of Lord Palmerston's first administration in 1855, he was appointed Minister of War. This post was no sinecure; and Lord Panmure, during part of the Crimean war, discharged the duties devolving upon him with exemplary diligence. His lordship, who was created a Knight of the Thistle in 1853, and a Grand Cross of the Bath in 1857, succeeded to the earldom of Dalhousie, on the death of his cousin, the late governor-general of India, Dec. 19, 1860. His lordship, who has taken an active part in ecclesiastical affairs, is an influential member of the Free Church of Scotland.

DALLAS, THE REV. ALEXANDER ROBERT CHARLES, the son of Robert C. Dallas, Esq., the friend and connection of Lord Byron, was born in 1791, and entered the army at an early age. He served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. Having taken orders in 1821, he was appointed to the rectory of Wouston in 1828. He has of late years devoted his energies to the cause of Protestant truth in Ireland, and organized the Society for Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics, which has met with remarkable success, especially in the west of Ireland. The Rev. Mr. Dallas is the author of several works on pastoral duties, "The Cottager's Guide to the New Testament," "Practical Sermons on the Lord's Prayer," "Prophecy on the Mount," "Pastor's Assistant," "An Introduction to Prophetical Researches," "A Scriptural View of the Position of the Jews," &c. His latest publications have been on the errors of Romanism and in defence of the doctrines of the Reformation. The Rev. Mr. Dallas is chaplain to the bishop of Winchester.

D'ALTON, JOHN, genealogist and antiquary, son of the late William D'Alton, Esq., born at Bessville, in Westmeath, in 1792, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1813, and was appointed Commissioner of the Loan Fund Board, Dublin, in 1835. In

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1838 he was elected a Corresponding Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He has devoted much labour to the collection of materials for the histories of nearly every Irish family, and is the author of the "History of the County of Dublin," "Memoirs of the Archbishops of Dublin," "An Essay on the Social and Political State of Ireland from the First to the Twelfth Century" (a work which obtained the highest prize ever given by the Royal Irish Academy, and the Cunningham Gold Medal), "The History of Drogheda," "Annals of Boyle," "The History of Dundalk," and of "Illustrations, Historical and Genealogical, of the Army List of King James II." Mr. D'Alton published "Dermid, or Erin in the Days of Boroimhe," a metrical romance, in twelve cantos, in 1814, and was for many years a frequent contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and to various Irish periodicals. His manuscript collections illustrate Irish localities, and upwards of 2,500 families of the empire, with notes of tours in England and Wales in 1826.

DALY, Dr. (*See* Cashel, Bishop of.)

DALY, Sir Dominic, son of the late Dominic Daly, Esq., and nephew of the first Lord Wallscourt, was born in 1798. Having obtained an appointment in the colonial administration, he acted for nearly twenty-six years as Chief Secretary in Canada, during which time he was sent on several important missions by the local legislature, and was appointed, in 1851, Governor of the island of Tobago; whence, in 1854, he was promoted to the post of Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island, receiving the honour of knighthood. This appointment he held until 1859, and he succeeded Sir R. G. Macdonnell as Governor of South Australia in Nov., 1861.

DANA, Richard Henry, author, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Nov. 15, 1787, is the son of Francis Dana, minister of the United States at the court of Russia, and chief justice of Massachusetts. He studied, but did not graduate, at Harvard College, was admitted to the Bar of Baltimore in 1811, and removed to Cambridge, U.S., in 1812. His tastes being chiefly literary, he became connected in 1814 with the *North American Review*, then just established, and his earliest writings, "An Essay on Old Times," and an article on the Poems of Washington Allston, first appeared in that periodical, of which he became part editor, in conjunction with Professor Channing, in 1818. With some assistance from Mr. Bryant, the poet, he published "The Idle Man" in 1821, which had but a qualified success. "The Dying Raven" and "The Husband's and Wife's Grave" appeared in the *New York Review* in 1825, and "The Buccaneer" in 1827. Mr. Dana, who has since published several detached pieces, delivered in different places in the United States, in 1839-40, a course of ten lectures on Shakespeare.

DANA, Richard Henry, son of the above, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Aug. 1, 1815, entered Harvard College in 1832, being, on account of an affection of the eyes, compelled to relinquish study in 1834. In search of health he undertook the voyage so graphically described in his "Two Years before the Mast;" returned to his studies, graduated in 1837, and studied law until 1840, under Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf, when he was admitted to the Boston Bar. He soon obtained admiralty practice, his early predilection for the sea having led him to pay especial attention to maritime law. In 1841 he published a treatise on seamanship, entitled "The Seaman's Friend" (better known in England as "The Seaman's Manual"), containing a Dictionary of Sea Terms, &c. Mr. Dana was one of the founders of the "Free-Soil Party," was a delegate from Boston to the Buffalo Convention of 1848, an energetic member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853, and a prominent actor in the Republican movement of 1856. He has been for many years a leading

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member of the Episcopal Convention of the diocese of Massachusetts, and has written Biographical Sketches of Major Vinton, Professor Channing, &c.; contributions to different reviews, and a work entitled "To Cuba and back: a Vacation Voyage," published in London in 1859.

DANNER (Countess of), Louisa-Christina-Rasmussen, born at Copenhagen, April 21, 1814, of poor parents, commenced life as a governess. She did not long remain in the profession, but repaired to Paris, where, for two years, she was connected with the theatres. Returning to Copenhagen, she contracted that intimacy with the then Crown Prince which ended in a left-handed marriage with him on his accession to the throne. The Countess Danner's influence with the late king was supposed to be prejudicial to the interest of the monarchy of Denmark.

DANTAN, Antoine-Laurent, sculptor, son of a sculptor in wood, born at St. Cloud, Dec. 8, 1798, attended the studio of Bosio and the Fine-Art School, where he carried off the second prize in 1826, and the grand Roman prize in 1828, the subject being the "Death of Hercules." His chief works are a copy of the "Greece" of Praxiteles; "Asia," an allegorical figure, in 1824; "A Young Bather Playing with his Dog," and "The Drunkenness of Silenus," in 1836; "Young Neapolitan Girl Playing a Tambourine," in 1838; and several busts and statues; those of Marshal Villars, Louis de Bourbon, the Empress Josephine, Mdlle. Rachel, and Mdme. Delaroche, being the most celebrated.

DANTAN, Jean-Pierre (called Dantan the younger, to distinguish him from his brother Antoine-Laurent), sculptor, born in Paris, Dec. 28, 1800, studied first at Paris, and then in Italy, where he turned his attention to portrait-painting. His first work of importance at Rome was the bust of Pope Pius VIII., which was followed, in 1829, by that of Boïeldieu. Whilst in Italy he began to make statuettes, in which any comic peculiarity in physiognomy or form was exaggerated; not to such a degree as to destroy the likeness, but to render it more striking. These caricature statuettes, styled *charges*, rendered him quite famous in France upon his return in 1830, and he produced small busts in plaster of almost all the notabilities of France, besides the large bust of Jean Bart for the Museum of the Marine; that of Louis-Philippe for the Museum at Versailles; and a second one of Boïeldieu for the city of Rouen. Among his numerous *charges* those of Talleyrand, Wellington, O'Connell, Brougham, D'Orsay, Rossini, Horace Vernet, Descamps, Victor Hugo, Soulié, Roger, Costa, and Liszt, are best known.

DARBOY, Georges, D.D., Archbishop of Paris, born in 1813, at Fayl-Billot (Haute-Marne), being a fellow-countryman of Mgr. Morlot, was for some time Professor of Philosophy and Dogmatic Theology in the Ecclesiastical Seminary of Langres. In 1846 he went to Paris, where he was appointed by Mgr. Affre chaplain to the Collége Henri IV. Mgr. Sibour made him honorary vicar, with the mission of inspecting the religious instruction in the colleges of the diocese. These different functions brought him in relation with a very large number of families, and procured him friends in various quarters. In 1854 he accompanied Mgr. Sibour to Rome to take part in the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception; was named by the emperor to the episcopal see of Nancy in 1859, and was promoted to the archiepiscopate in Jan., 1863. He is known as the author of "Les Femmes de la Bible," "L'Introduction à l'Imitation de Jésus-Christ," and other works. Mgr. Darboy received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 12, 1860, and was promoted Grand Officer, Aug. 14, 1863.

DARIMON, Alfred, journalist, born at Lille, Dec. 17, 1819, after finishing his studies, commenced his literary career in 1840, by the publication of some letters on the Archæology of Flanders in the *Revue du Nord*. In 1848 he was one of the principal

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editors of the *Peuple*, founded by M. Proudhon, and when that journal ceased to appear, became editor in chief, first of *La Voix du Peuple*, and afterwards of *Le Peuple*, of 1850. Since 1854 M. Darimon has contributed to *La Presse* numerous articles relating to finance, and in 1857 published a work entitled "De Réforme Banquière." He was candidate, in the democratic interest, for Paris at the election of 1857, was elected by a considerable majority, and re-elected in 1863. M. Darimon has stood somewhat aloof from his former political allies since 1864.

DARLEY, Felix O. C., artist, was born in Philadelphia, June 23, 1822. Though anxious to become an artist, his parents placed him in a mercantile establishment, where he pursued, whenever an opportunity presented itself, his favourite study. Some sketches by his pencil, of scenes and characters met with in early life, having been purchased by the *Saturday Museum*, he formed a connection, and acquired a reputation for the vigour and humour of his designs. In 1848 he removed to New York, and was engaged on the *Sketch Book*, *Knickerbocker's New York*, and other publications. His drawings in outline from Judd's novel of "Margaret" induced the committee of the United States Art-Union to employ him in the illustration of "Rip Van Winkle," and he afterwards illustrated the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow." He has since been engaged preparing vignettes for bank-notes, in the illustration of Fenimore Cooper's novels, and of passages in revolutionary history. In 1859 he published a photographic illustration of the wedding procession in Longfellow's "Miles Standish."

D'ARTOIS. (*See* Bordeaux, Duke of.)

DARWIN, Charles R., born at Shrewsbury, Feb. 12, 1809, son of Dr. R. W. Darwin, F.R.S., of the same place, and grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, F.R.S., author of the "Botanic Garden," "Zoonomia," &c., was educated at the grammar-school at Shrewsbury. In 1825 he went to Edinburgh, attended the lectures at the university for two years, entered Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1827, and took his degree in 1831. Capt. Fitzroy, R.N., having offered to give up part of his own cabin to any one who would volunteer to accompany H.M.S. *Beagle* as naturalist, Mr. Darwin tendered his services, and sailed, Dec. 27, 1831, in that vessel, for the survey of South America and the circumnavigation of the globe, returning to England Oct. 2, 1836. Mr. Darwin published "Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History of the Various Countries, &c.," which appeared with a general account of the voyage by Captain Fitzroy, but has since been published separately. In 1839 Mr. Darwin married the granddaughter of Josiah Wedgwood, F.R.S., the well-known improver and manufacturer of earthenware. In addition to numerous papers on various scientific subjects, Mr. Darwin edited the "Zoology of the Voyage of the *Beagle*," and wrote three separate volumes on geology; viz. "The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs," published in 1842; "Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands," in 1844; and "Geological Observations on South America," in 1846. The most important of Mr. Darwin's subsequent works are "Monograph of the Family Cirrhipedia," published by the Ray Society in 1851-3, and "The Fossil Lepodidæ of Great Britain," by the Palæontographical Society. His "Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection," published in 1859, which has gone through several editions at home and abroad, has given rise to much controversy. It was followed by "Fertilization of Orchids" in 1862, and "Domesticated Animals and Cultivated Plants; or, the Principles of Variation, Inheritance, Reversion, Crossing, Inter-breeding, and Selection, under Domestication," in 1867. Mr. Darwin, who has been elected a member of various foreign and English

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scientific bodies, received from the Royal Society, in 1853, the gold medal for his various scientific works, and from the Geological Society, in 1859, the Wollaston Palladian medal.

DASENT, GEORGE WEBBE, D.C.L., born about 1818, was educated at King's College, London, and Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1852. His translation of "The Prose or Younger Edda," from the Norse, appeared in 1842, that of "Theophilus Eutychianus, from the original Greek, in Icelandic, Low German, and other Languages," in 1845; of "The Norseman in Iceland" in 1855; and of "Popular Tales from the Norse, with an Introductory Essay," in 1859. He published "The Saga of Burnt Nial," &c., and has translated much from the German, the Norse, and Icelandic languages. He is understood to have acted for some years as one of the working editors of the *Times*, is married to a daughter of the late Mr. W. F. A. Delane, and is frequently employed as an examiner in English and modern foreign languages, in connection with the Civil Service appointments.

DAUBENEY, CHARLES GILES BRIDLE, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Foreign Associate of the Academy of Sciences at Munich, &c., younger son of the late Rev. James Daubeney, born at Stratton, Gloucestershire, in 1795, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1814, and proceeded to his other degrees. He obtained a lay fellowship in his college, and applied himself to the study of medicine, in which faculty he graduated, and for several years practised at Oxford. Having left the profession in 1829, he devoted himself to the physical sciences, especially to chemistry and botany. He was Professor of Chemistry at Oxford from 1822 to 1855; is Curator of the Botanical Gardens, and Professor of Botany and Rural Economy. Dr. Daubeney, who has taken an active part in the meetings held for the promotion of physical science, and especially in those of the British Association, of which he was President in 1856, is a voluminous writer on scientific subjects. His chief works are a Description of Active and Extinct Volcanoes, of which a second edition appeared in 1848; an Introduction to the Atomic Theory, of which a second edition was published in 1850; Lectures on Roman Agriculture, in 1857; Lectures on Climate, in 1862, and "Essay on the Trees and Shrubs of the Ancients," in 1865.

D'AUBIGNÉ. (*See* MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ.)

D'AUMALE (DUC), HENRI-EUGÈNE-PHILIPPE-LOUIS D'ORLÉANS, prince of the family of Orleans, born in Paris, Jan. 16, 1822, the fourth son of the late king Louis-Philippe and his queen Marie-Amélie, was educated, like his brothers, in the Collége Henri IV., and at the age of seventeen entered the army. In 1840 he accompanied his brother, the duke of Orleans, to Algeria, took part in the campaign which followed, returning to France in 1841, and he completed his military education at Courbevoie. From 1842 to 1843 he was again in Algeria, where, at the head of the subdivision of Medeah, he conducted one of the most brilliant campaigns of the war, capturing the camp and all the correspondence of Abd-el-Kader, together with 3,600 prisoners and an immense treasure, for which service he was made a lieutenant-general, and appointed to the command of the province of Constantine. In 1844 he directed the expedition against Biskara, and in the same year married Marie Caroline Auguste de Bourbon, daughter of Prince Leopold, of Salerno, who was born April 26, 1822. In 1847 the duke succeeded Marshal Bugeaud as governor-general of Algeria, which position he filled upon the surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French authorities. On receiving the news of the revolution of Feb., 1848, he resigned his command to Gen. Cavaignac, and joined the ex-royal family in England. With his brother, the prince de Joinville, he protested against the decree

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banishing his family from France, and has since resided chiefly in England, devoting himself to literary pursuits. At the commencement of 1861, a pamphlet, addressed by him to Prince Napoleon Buonaparte, excited great sensation, and led to a species of political persecution by the French authorities, who condemned the printer and publisher of it to fine and imprisonment, which sentence was appealed against. The duke challenged Prince Napoleon, whose refusal to meet him excited great indignation in France. The same year the Literary Fund of London invited the duke to preside at their annual dinner, on which occasion his speech also excited attention. The duc d'Aumale, who, as heir of the great house of Condé, possesses an ample fortune, in addition to a beautiful seat on the banks of the Thames, near Twickenham, owns a fine estate in Worcestershire, where he occupies his time as a practical agriculturist. His eldest son, Louis - Philippe - Marie - Léopold d'Orléans, prince de Condé, born in 1845, died in June, 1866. His second son, François-Louis - Marie - Philippe d'Orléans, duke of Guise, was born in 1854.

DAUMIER, HENRY, caricaturist, was born at Marseilles in 1810. His first designs appeared in the *Charivari*, and consisted of a series relating to "Robert Macaire," the text being contributed by M. Philipon. His most remarkable works, inspired by the revolution of 1848, are "Idylles Parlementaires" and "Les Représentants représentés."

DAVID, FÉLICIEN-CÉSAR, musical composer, was born at Cadenet (Vaucluse), March 8, 1810. His love for music having manifested itself at a very early age, he was sent in his eighth year to Aix, where he studied under the chapel-master, and had the additional advantage of singing in the choir of the cathedral. His voice attracted attention by its extraordinary power and sweetness. Very early in life, the young composer wrote out the music of an original *motet*, which won the approbation of his professor, and was performed in the cathedral. Having repaired to Paris to complete his studies, he was admitted by Cherubini, then director of the Conservatoire, to all the classes of that institution; and he studied harmony and composition under Réber. Left to his own resources after the first six months, he supported himself by giving music lessons until the formation of the St. Simonian sect, of which he became one of the most enthusiastic members. When the St. Simonians retired to Ménilmontant, they assigned to M. David the function of musical director, and he composed the music of the choruses sung by the entire fraternity. On the dissolution of that sect, M. David and many other members determined to visit the East, where he remained three years, making notes of his musical impressions, at one time on the banks of the Nile, at another beneath the shadow of the Pyramids, and at another in the desert itself. In 1835 he returned to Paris, and published his "Mélodies Orientales." The whole of the "Désert" was written between Dec., 1843, and May, 1844; and no sooner had it been composed, than David set to work copying out all the parts himself,—about two thousand pages of music. After meeting with a variety of obstacles, he succeeded in getting his work executed at the Conservatoire in Dec., 1844, when its success was so great that it was soon afterwards heard in every capital in Europe. In England his name is known chiefly by the "Désert," which was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, and by a few romances, of which "Les Hirondelles" is the most popular. In Paris, the "Désert" was followed by "Moïse," which had but a partial success. Abandoning sacred subjects, he composed "Christophe Colomb," which was more successful than "Moïse," though it does not possess the freshness and charm of the "Désert." "Christophe Colomb" was played at the Tuileries before Louis-Philippe, who sent for the composer to his box, and decorated him with the cross of the Legion of Honour.

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The "Garden of Eden" ("L'Éden") was brought out during the crisis of 1848, and attracted very little attention. The comic opera, in three acts, "La Perle du Brésil," was produced in Nov., 1851, and his opera "Herculaneum" at the Académie in March, 1859, and the comic opera "Lalla Rookh" in 1862. M. David was promoted Officer of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 14, 1862.

DAVIS, CHARLES HENRY, naval officer and mathematician, born in Boston, Massachusetts, Jan. 16, 1807, entered the U.S. navy in 1823, was employed as assistant to the late Professor Bache, in the United States coast survey, from 1844 to 1849, in the course of which he discovered several dangerous shoals directly in the track of vessels sailing between New York and Boston. In 1849 he was removed to the charge of the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac." Mr. Davis, who has, at various times, been appointed on commissions to examine the state of the harbours of Boston, New York, Charleston, &c., has investigated the laws which govern tides, and has contributed some valuable papers on the subject to the United States Academy and the Smithsonian Institute. He continued at the head of the "Ephemeris" until 1856, when he was appointed to the rank of Commander, and stationed in the Pacific. He has published a translation of Gauss's "Theoria Motûs Corporum Cœlestium" in 1856.

DAVIS, EDWIN HAMILTON, M.D., archæologist, born in Ross county, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1811. His attention was early directed to the study of antiquities. From 1829 to 1833, while a student at Kenyon College, he conducted a series of excavations in that neighbourhood, the results of which were embodied in a lecture. In 1837 he graduated M.D. at Cincinnati, and practised his profession at Chillicothe until 1850, when he was appointed to the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at the New York Medical College. Dr. Davis has published "Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," forming the first volume of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge;" has contributed to some of the medical and scientific journals of the day, and has delivered a course of lectures on archæology before the Lowell Institute of Boston.

DAVIS, JEFFERSON, some time President of the Confederacy of the Southern States of North America, was born June 3, 1808, in Kentucky. During his childhood his father removed into the state of Mississippi, and his education commenced at Transylvania College, Kentucky, which he left in 1824, to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated four years afterwards, and was placed on the list of second lieutenants. The first part of his military career lasted seven years, during which period he served with distinction against several hostile Indian tribes. Resigning his commission in 1835, he returned to Mississippi, married the daughter of Gen. Taylor, and became a cotton planter, an occupation he pursued until 1843, when he interested himself in politics as a Democrat, and took a prominent part in the election of Messrs. Polk and Dallas. He was returned by his State to Congress in 1845, and assisted in the debates on the "tariff," the "Oregon question," "military affairs," and upon the "preparations for the Mexican war." Upon the breaking out of this contest, he was elected colonel of the Mississippi regiment of volunteers, when he at once resigned his seat in Congress, and proceeded to join the army of Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande. He was engaged at the storming of Monterey, was one of the commissioners appointed to arrange the capitulation of that city, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Buena Vista, on which occasion he was complimented in the official despatches. At the close of the war he was offered by President Polk the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, but declined it on the ground that the appointment to such offices belonged to individual states

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only, and not to the Federal executive. In 1847 he was elected senator for Mississippi; in 1850 he became Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and he was distinguished by the energy with which he defended slavery, and by his zealous advocacy of State rights. In 1851 he resigned his seat in the Senate to undertake a personal canvas for Mr. Franklin Pierce, who on being elected President, nominated Mr. Davis his Secretary at War. He introduced important reforms into this department, and the military service generally. On the accession of Mr. Buchanan, he quitted office, was re-elected to the Senate; but the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and the secession movement, caused him to withdraw. When the movement received shape and form, he was chosen President of the Confederate States, Feb. 4, 1861, inaugurated Feb. 22, and re-elected for six years in 1862; and the masterly manner in which the new constitution was drawn up by him, as well as his great military talents, afforded the best evidence of the sagacity of those who fixed upon him as their leader. During the civil war his tenacity of purpose, his unwearied activity, his great administrative capacity, and his keen judgment in the selection of able generals and ministers, excited universal admiration, while his official conduct, personal bearing, and disinterestedness as a public man, living on a very limited income, won for him the confidence, devotion, and respect of all classes in the Southern Confederacy. After the fall of Richmond, President Davis, who endeavoured to make his escape, was captured at Irwinsville, Georgia, May 10, 1865, and has to the present time (1867) remained a prisoner without having been brought to trial.

DAVIS, Sir John Francis, Bart., K.C.B., the eldest son of S. Davis, Esq., formerly a director of the East-India Company, was born in 1795. Entering the public service at an early age, he was attached to Lord Amherst's embassy to Pekin in 1816, and was associated as joint commissioner with the late Lord Napier in 1834, for the purpose of arranging commercial and other matters with China. From 1843 to 1848 he was British Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Hong-Kong. He was created a baronet July 9, 1845, and a K.C.B. (Civil division), June 12, 1854. Sir John F. Davis, who is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Gloucestershire, is the author of "A Description of China and its Inhabitants," "Sketches of China," "Chinese Romance," "Chinese Moral Maxims," "The Massacre of Benares," "China during the War and since the Peace," "Chinese Miscellanies," &c.

DAVIS, Nathan, African traveller, and minister of one of the dissenting bodies, born about 1812, devoted himself for many years to the study of Arabian and Hebrew antiquities, and was for some time editor of the *Hebrew Christian Magazine*. In 1841 he published "Tunis; or, Selections from a Journal kept during a Residence in that Regency," and in 1844, "A Voice from North Africa." This was followed in 1854 by "Evenings in my Tent; or, Wanderings in Balad Eijareed;" a work illustrative of the habits of the Arab tribes of the African Sahara. In 1856 Mr. Davis was sent, under the auspices of the earl of Clarendon, at that time Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to make investigations into the ruins existing on the site of ancient Carthage; and the result of this mission is the well-known volume, "Carthage and her Remains," which appeared in 1861.

DAVISON, Mrs. (*See* Goddard, Arabella.)

DAWSON, George, a popular lecturer, was born in 1821, in the parish of St. Pancras, London. After receiving his education from his father, he proceeded to the University of Glasgow, and took the degree of M.A. He was intended for the ministry of the Baptist Nonconformists, and having remained at home some time,

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an opening occurred at Birmingham in 1844, when he became minister of Mount Zion Chapel in that town. The peculiarities of his ministrations, and chiefly a disregard of the merely conventional usages of the sacred office, alienated from him a portion of the congregation of Mount Zion Chapel, and a separation took place, when the majority seceded with the minister. A subscription was immediately commenced for the erection of a new chapel for Mr. Dawson, and in Aug., 1847, the edifice was opened as "The Church of the Saviour." Mr. Dawson does not advocate peculiarities of doctrine, but rather makes an earnest desire for truth, and a life of obedience to God and charity to man, the great tests of a Christian spirit. He is better known as a literary lecturer than as a preacher, and in this capacity has attained popularity. He has written little, but is the reputed author of a series of articles which appeared in the *Birmingham Daily Press*, a newspaper of which he was the principal proprietor, and which has ceased to exist. At the request of the corporation, Mr. Dawson delivered the inaugural address, since published, at the opening of the Free Reference Library in Birmingham, Oct. 26, 1866.

DAY, George Edward, F.R.S., physician, born in 1815, was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated as B.A. in 1837, M.A. in 1840, and Licentiate in Medicine in 1842. He is a Doctor of Medicine of the University of Giessen, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1849 he was appointed Chandos Professor of Anatomy and Medicine in the University of St. Andrews, an office which, in consequence of prolonged ill-health, he resigned in 1863, and he resides at Torquay, but has altogether retired from the profession. Dr. Day is the author of "A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Advanced Life," published in 1849; of "Chemistry in its Relations to Physiology and Medicine," in 1860; and of various papers on chemistry and physiology. He has translated and edited Simon's "Animal Chemistry" for the Sydenham Society; Lehmann's "Physiological Chemistry," for the Cavendish Society, and Vogel's "Pathological Anatomy."

DEAK, Francis, statesman, born of respectable parents, on the farming estate of Kehida, in the comitat of Zala, Hungary, in 1803; was quite a young man when, in 1825, his countrymen began to agitate. In 1832 he was sent as a deputy to a diet held at Presburg, in which he displayed such eloquence and high feeling, that he became the recognized leader of the opposition. He took an active and prominent part in the agitation for the removal of restrictive enactments which fettered the constitution of his country. After the arrest of M. Kossuth and some other leaders of the popular party in 1837, Deak again became, in 1839, the leader of a formidable parliamentary opposition, and in the diet managed matters with such tact, that he terminated the stormy debates of 1840 with a reconciliation between the king and the people. He retired from public life until 1848, when he became Minister of Justice in Count Bathyani's cabinet, resigning the post when M. Kossuth acceded to power in Sep. of that year. In 1849 he endeavoured to effect a reconciliation between Hungary and Austria, but the attempt proved a failure, and after a short imprisonment at Pesth, M. Deak retired to his estates. He refused several advances made to him by Austrian statesmen, and it was only after a constitution had been granted in 1860, that he once more took part in public affairs, and was returned to the Hungarian Diet for Pesth. The reconciliation between the Hungarian people and the emperor was not, however, complete, and the diet was once more dissolved. M. Deak persevered, and after the disastrous campaign of 1866, the policy of Austria underwent a change, and a separate ministry was granted for Hungary.

DEANE, Sir Thomas, born at Cork

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in 1792, has been employed as an architect by private individuals, by the municipal authorities, and by the Government in most of the improvements which have been made in the neighbourhood of Cork. Amongst the works with which his name is associated, are the Old and New Savings Banks, the Bank of Ireland, the Commercial Buildings, the Queen's College, the Court-House, the City Gaol, and the Anglesey Bridge in Cork, and the greater part of the Naval and Ordnance Depôts on Haulbowline Isle, in the Cove of Cork. He received the honour of knighthood from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1830, in recognition of his public services and professional distinction.

DEASY, THE RIGHT HON. RICKARD, was born in 1812, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated. Having been called to the Irish bar, he was made a Q.C. in 1849, he became third Serjeant-at-Law in 1858, and was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1859, from which post, in 1860, he was promoted to the Attorney-Generalship, and was made Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland in 1861. Mr. Deasy, who is a moderate Roman Catholic, represented the county of Cork in the House of Commons from 1855 till he was raised to the bench.

DE BONALD, CARDINAL LOUIS-JACQUES-MAURICE, born at Milhau (Aveyron), Oct. 30, 1787, is the fourth son of Viscount de Bonald, the author of "De la Législation primitive." Destined for the church, he studied at Lyons and at the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, taking orders in 1811. After having been clerk of the Imperial Chapel, he became, on the restoration of the Bourbons, secretary to the archbishop of Besançon, who was sent on a mission to Rome, in order to conclude a concordat. This mission proved fruitless, and the Abbé de Bonald returned to France, became a noted preacher of the Faubourg St. Germain; in 1817 received the bishopric of Chartres, with the titles of Grand-vicar and Archdeacon; in 1819 was chosen almoner to Monsieur (subsequently Charles X.), and April 27, 1823, was appointed to the bishopric of Puy, which, however, he was, on account of his intolerance, obliged to resign. In 1828 he published a "Mandement" relative to the system of public instruction, which greatly displeased the court. Upon his return from a journey to Rome, he was appointed Archbishop of Lyons and Primate, Dec. 4, 1839, in place of the deceased Cardinal Fesch, having in the same year refused the archbishoprics of Auch and of Paris. He was created a cardinal March 1, 1841, and received the hat from the hands of Gregory XVI. in the summer of 1843. Upon the clergy entering into a struggle against the doctrines of the University, M. de Bonald was one of the first to attack them; and in 1847 M. Villemain's "projet de loi" on secondary instruction found in the cardinal an obstinate opponent, his "Lettre Pastorale" upon this subject exciting violent discussion. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, M. de Bonald ordered the clergy to set an example to their flocks by paying obedience and submission to the republic, and decreed a solemn service "for the citizens of Paris who had so gloriously fallen in defence of civil and religious liberty." After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, he entered the Senate by his right of Cardinal, and was created a Commander of the Legion of Honour, Sep. 19, 1852.

DE BOW, JAMES DUNWOODY BROWNSON, journalist, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, July 10, 1820. His father educated him for commercial pursuits, but afterwards sent him to Charleston College, where he graduated in 1843. He was called to the Charleston bar in 1844, and became the same year chief editor of the *Southern Quarterly Review*. In 1845 he removed to New Orleans, where he established *De Bow's Commercial Review*. In 1848 Mr. De Bow was elected Professor of Political Economy and Commercial Statistics in the University of Louisiana. Shortly after-

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wards he was appointed Chief of the Census Office of Louisiana, a post he filled for three years, during which time he published valuable statistics relating to the commerce, produce, and population of that state. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce Superintendent of the United States Census, and held office till 1855, since which time he has devoted himself to literary pursuits. He has been a member and sometimes President of every Southern Commercial Convocation since 1845, and founded the Historical Society of Louisiana. Among his compilations are "Statistical View of the United States," being a digest of the seventh census, and "Industrial Resources of the South-west," published in 1858; and he contributed many articles on American subjects to the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

DE GIRARDIN. (*See* GIRARDIN.)

DE GREY AND RIPON (EARL), THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL ROBINSON, was born in London, Oct. 24, 1827, his father, the late earl of Ripon, being at that time Prime Minister. In 1852, Lord Goderich (for such was his title by courtesy) was returned for Kingston-on-Hull, in the Liberal interest, and having been shortly afterwards unseated on petition, in April, 1853, was elected for Huddersfield. That borough he continued to represent till the dissolution of 1857, when he was elected for the West Riding of Yorkshire, for which he sat until his accession to the peerage. Lord Goderich, who married, in 1851, the eldest daughter of Capt. Henry Vyner, and granddaughter of the first Earl de Grey, is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate for the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and for Lincolnshire. He succeeded to the earldom of Ripon on his father's death, Jan. 28, 1859, and to that of De Grey on his uncle's death, Nov. 14. In 1859 he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the War Department, and was transferred to the India Office as Under-Secretary of State, in consequence of Lord Herbert's removal to the House of Lords, in Jan., 1861, returning a few months afterwards to the former post. His lordship was appointed Secretary of State for War on the death of the Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart., M.P., and sworn a member of the Privy Council in April, 1863; became Secretary of State for India in 1866, retiring on the dissolution of the Russell administration in July of that year.

DELANE, JOHN THADEUS, editor of the *Times* newspaper, is the son of the late William F. A. Delane, Esq., formerly financial manager of the *Times*, who died in 1858. He was born in Oct., 1817, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1847. In 1839 he first became connected with the *Times* as assistant-editor under the late Mr. T. Barnes, on whose death, in 1841, he succeeded to the chief post of responsibility as editor of what has been justly called "the Leading Journal of Europe."

DELANGLE, CLAUDE-ALPHONSE, born at Varzy (Nièvre), April 6, 1797, studied law under the patronage of M. Dupin, junior, became a member of the Paris Bar, was elected a member of their Council in 1831, bâtonnier in 1837, Advocate-General to the Cour de Cassation in 1840, and Procureur-Général of the Cour Royale of Paris in 1847. In 1846 he was elected Deputy for Cosnes (Nièvre), in spite of the most strenuous opposition. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, M. Delangle resumed his place at the Paris Bar, embraced the cause of Louis Napoleon, and in 1850 was appointed President of the Bureau de l'Assistance Judiciaire de la Cour de Cassation. Shortly after the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, he was named President of the section of the Interior for Public Instruction and Worship in the Council of State. He was one of the commissioners chosen to represent the Government in the deliberations of the Senate relative to the re-establishment of the empire. In

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1852 he became Procureur-Général of the Cour de Cassation, in place of M. Dupin; in December of that year was appointed Chief President of the Cour Impériale of Paris, and was created a Senator, in addition to being a member of the Municipal and Departmental Commission of the Seine, and of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction. M. Delangle replaced Gen. Espinasse in the Ministry of the Interior, June 5, 1858, and by decree, May 5, 1859, became Minister of Justice, with the title of Keeper of the Seals, which office he resigned June 23, 1863. He was chosen First Vice-President of the Senate, Oct. 18, 1863, in place of M. Rouland, and was elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, March 5, 1859. M. Delangle, who is a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, has contributed several articles on jurisprudence to the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, and has written a work entitled "Traité sur les Sociétés Commerciales."

DE LA RUE, WARREN, Ph.D., F.R.S., Corresponding Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, and Vice-President of the Royal Astronomical Society, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, son of the late Mr. Thomas De La Rue, was born about 1815. He was educated at the College of St. Barbe, Paris, and entered his father's business as a card-manufacturer and wholesale stationer. Here he applied his scientific knowledge to purposes of practical utility, and invented a great number of new processes and machines, some of which were patented. Among the former may be cited processes for utilizing earth-oils, and in the latter machinery for printing surface-colouring paper, pasting cards, and for folding envelopes,—the last-mentioned in connection with Mr. Edwin Hill. He acted as a juror and reporter in the department of Class XXIX. in the Great Exhibition of 1851, was a juror in Class X. of the Paris Exhibition of 1855; and President of Section B, Class XXVIII., of the Exhibition of 1862. Mr. De La Rue, who is a member of the Royal, Astronomical, Chemical, and several other learned societies, has made some important scientific investigations, of which an account will be found in their publications. He has established an observatory at Cranford, Middlesex, and has distinguished himself by the eminent success with which he has applied photography to the recording of celestial phenomena. In 1860 he went to Spain with the "Himalaya expedition" (*See* AIRY, G.B.), and succeeded in obtaining a series of photographs of the total eclipse of the sun, July 18. These photographs, especially those obtained during the total eclipse, are of high scientific interest. The discussions of the results of the photographic expedition formed the subject of the Bakerian lecture, read at the Royal Society in April, 1862, and since published in their Transactions. He recently published, in connection with Mr. Balfour Stewart and Mr. B. Loewy, "Researches on Solar Physics," founded on observations made at the Kew Observatory under his directions.

DEMETZ, FRÉDÉRIC-AUGUSTE, philanthropist, born May 12, 1796, studied law at Paris, and has filled various magisterial functions in that city. In 1832 he was appointed Court Counsel, in 1836 he went to the United States to study the penitentiary system there, and in 1840 he resigned his appointments, to devote himself entirely to the philanthropic measures with which his name is associated, founding, with the co-operation of his former school-fellow, M. de Bretignières de Courteilles, the agricultural colony and penitentiary of Mettray, near Tours. The object of this institution, supported by the parent society, was to regenerate, by a special education, such youthful offenders as had been acquitted on the ground of having acted without discernment, but who, before this effort was made, were left to associate

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in the prisons with convicts. The year before M. Demetz had established at the same place a school for teachers, who were to be especially employed in directing the education of youthful offenders. He began with ten children; at the end of the first year he had 300, and the number soon increased above 600. The scheme has won the admiration of English and continental philanthropists, and many colonies have been established in France and elsewhere upon the model of that of Mettray. Many thousand children have passed under the tuition of M. Demetz, who has watched their career in life with great solicitude. M. Demetz visited several English penitentiaries in 1855, and his speeches at Birmingham, Bristol, and other places, attracted much attention. The reports on Mettray are published annually, and persons interested in the subject will find much information in a pamphlet edited by the late Mr. Jelinger Symons, barrister, entitled "A Collection of Papers, &c., on Reformatories," published in London in 1855. M. Demetz, who received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, June 8, 1837, and was promoted officer in 1864, has published some pamphlets, &c.

DE MORGAN, AUGUSTUS, born at Madura, in Southern India, in 1806, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his B.A. degree in 1827 as fourth wrangler. On leaving Cambridge, he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and commenced his legal studies, which he abandoned on obtaining, in 1828, the Professorship of Mathematics in the newly-founded University of London, now University College. Mr. De Morgan resigned his post in 1831, but returned to it in 1836, on the death of his successor, and resigned definitively in 1866. He is a voluminous writer on the principles and history of mathematics, and on points connected with the profession of an actuary, which he has practised for many years, although not attached to any office, and has published works on arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry, double algebra, the differential calculus, the calculus of functions, the theory of probabilities, life contingencies, the gnomonic projection, the use of the globes, formal logic, arithmetical books (bibliographical), and a book called the "Book of Almanacs," by which the whole almanac of any year, past, present, or future, in either style, may be turned to at once. He wrote the articles on mathematics and some on astronomy in the "Penny Cyclopædia," many biographies in that work, in the "Gallery of Portraits," and in the uncompleted Biographical Dictionary of the Useful Knowledge Society, with lives of Newton and Halley in "Knight's British Worthies;" a series of articles in the "Companion to the Almanac," 1833–57; many memoirs and papers in the Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, the *Philosophical Magazine*, the *Cambridge and Dublin Journal*, *Notes and Queries*, &c. Mr. De Morgan contributed to the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, of the committee of which he was a member; and it is not uncommon to attribute to him writings published anonymously by that Society, to which he has no claim whatever, especially the treatise on "Probability," really written by Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Drinkwater-Bethune. He is a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, was for thirty years on the Council of the Astronomical Society, during eighteen of which he was one of its secretaries. Mr. De Morgan, who has for many years written in favour of the system of decimal coinage, which was recommended by a Committee of the House of Commons, has, since 1846, advocated large extensions of logic, and has propounded a system, of which the most condensed view is to be found in his "Syllabus," published in 1860. His controversy on the subject with the late Sir William Hamilton, so far as it was personal, need not be described; that with Hamilton's *writings* and his followers,

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still continues. One of the chief points is the question of logical *quantity*, on which Mr. De Morgan appears to maintain that the logicians have got into confusions and circumscriptions, which it needs the mathematician to set right. Mr. De Morgan maintains and repeats that the followers of the two great branches of exact science, logic and mathematics, have each made a great blunder; the logicians, in neglecting mathematics; the mathematicians, in neglecting logic.

DENISON, THE VEN. GEORGE ANTHONY, ARCHDEACON OF TAUNTON, fourth son of the late John Denison, Esq., M.P., brother of the Speaker of the House of Commons, of the late bishop of Salisbury, and of Sir William Denison, K.C.B., governor of Madras, was born in 1805. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826, taking a first-class in classical honours; in 1828 was elected Fellow of Oriel College; in the same year was University prizeman, gaining the Latin Essay and the English Essay in 1829. He was curate of Cuddesden, Oxfordshire, from 1832 to 1838; was appointed in 1838 vicar of Broadwindsor, Dorset, whence he was transferred, in 1845, to the vicarage of East Brent, Somerset, and became Examining Chaplain to the bishop of Bath and Wells, who advanced him to the Archdeaconry of Taunton. He has been an active member of the London and Bristol "Church Unions," and a strong opponent of all schemes of Government education. In 1853, in consequence of a charge of unsound doctrine publicly made against him by Bishop Spencer, who was at that time discharging the functions of the bishop of Bath and Wells, the Archdeacon resigned his Examining Chaplaincy, and preached in the cathedral at Wells three sermons on "The Real Presence," which he published as his defence. Proceedings were taken against him, on account of matter contained in these sermons, in Jan., 1854. In 1856 the Archdeacon was sentenced to deprivation of all his preferments by judgment of a court held at Bath, and presided over by the archbishop of Canterbury. This sentence was set aside, upon appeal to the Court of Arches, on a point of law; and the judgment of the Court of Arches was confirmed, on further appeal, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Feb. 6, 1858. The Archdeacon was editor of the *Church and State Review*, from its establishment, in 1862, till Aug., 1865; and, as a member of the Lower House of Convocation, took an active part, in 1864, in procuring the condemnation of "Essays and Reviews," and of Dr. Colenso's published writings.

DENISON, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN EVELYN, Speaker of the House of Commons, born in 1800, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was the contemporary and friend of many who afterwards became celebrated in the political world, and where he graduated B.A. in 1823. In the same year he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and in 1824, in company with the present earl of Derby, Lord Taunton, and the late Lord Wharncliffe, went on a protracted tour through Canada and the United States. On the formation of Mr. Canning's administration, Mr. Denison was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty. At this time the struggle of parties was very fierce, as the Roman Catholic Emancipation question agitated the political world. Mr. Denison uniformly supported concession to the claims of the Roman Catholics. Mr. Canning's death led to a considerable alteration in the state of political parties, and, among others, it affected Mr. Denison. He relinquished the duties of the Admiralty Board, and preferring an independent political career to the responsibilities of an official position, did not again hold office, though several administrations sought his services. In 1830 he was returned for the borough of Hastings. In 1831, after the death of Mr. Huskis-

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son, he was invited to stand for Liverpool, and at the general election of 1831 he was returned for that borough and for the county of Nottingham, choosing to sit for the latter. During two Parliaments, he represented the borough of Malton, and in 1857 he was returned for the North division of Notts. Mr. Denison took an active part in the conduct of the private business of the House; and on the retirement of Mr. Shaw Lefevre in 1857, was unanimously chosen Speaker, being again unanimously elected in 1859 and in 1866. In 1827 Mr. Denison married the third daughter of the fourth duke of Portland. As Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Denison ranks as the first Commoner, and takes precedence next after barons. His emolument consists of a furnished house in the New Palace of Westminster, and a salary of £5,000 a year.

DENISON, Sir William Thomas, third son of the late John Denison, Esq., M.P., and brother of the Speaker and of Archdeacon Denison, was born in 1804. He was educated at Eton, and entered the army in 1826, in which he became Lieut.-Colonel of the Engineers in 1855, and Colonel in 1859. He held the Governorship of Tasmania from 1846 to 1854, and the Governor-Generalship of New South Wales from 1854 to 1860, when he was appointed Governor of Madras. Sir William temporarily administered the Governor-Generalship of India for the few months which intervened between the death of the earl of Elgin in Nov., 1863, and the arrival of Sir John Lawrence in Jan., 1864.

DENMARK (King of), Christian IX., fourth son of the late Duke William, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, was born April 8, 1818. Before his accession to the crown, he was Inspector-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Danish Cavalry, and in 1842 married a daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel, by whom he has had several children, and among them the Princess Alexandra of Wales, and the Princess Dagmar, married to the Czarewitch in 1866. The succession was vested in him by the protocol of London, May 8, 1852, and he ascended the throne on the death of Frederick VII., Nov. 15, 1863. On his accession, the position of affairs with respect to Schleswig-Holstein was completely changed. The son of the duke of Augustenburg immediately laid claim to the sovereignty of the duchies, although his father had for a compensation resigned all his rights in 1852. The independence of Holstein more especially, and of a portion of Schleswig, was warmly espoused by the German Diet, which forthwith ordered the advance of a Federal army to occupy the debatable territory, for the purpose of enforcing its enfranchisement from Danish rule. Before matters had proceeded far, Austria and Prussia determined to interfere, and by a combined armed occupation of the disputed territory to bring the question to an issue independently of the Diet, and in opposition to the wishes of that body. They accordingly invaded the duchies, which, after a hotly contested campaign, they succeeded in wresting from Denmark, and taking temporary possession of Jutland. Christian IX., disappointed in not obtaining assistance from some European power, after the failure of the conference convened in London in 1864,—which failure was in some measure attributable to the obstinacy of the Danish Government,—entered into negotiations for peace with Prussia and Austria, and a treaty was signed at Vienna, Oct. 30, 1864. The king of Denmark renounced all his rights to Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, and in 1866 the two German powers quarrelled over the spoil. Christian IX. and Queen Louise visited the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, London, in March, 1867.

DERBY (Earl of), The Right Hon. Edward Geoffrey Stanley, K.G., &c., was born March 29, 1799, at Knowsley Park, Lancashire, and educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where

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he obtained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse. In 1821, Mr. Stanley was returned to the House of Commons for Stockbridge. In 1824, his maiden speech, though on a matter of mere local interest, elicited a high eulogium from Sir J. Mackintosh; and in the course of the same session, his second oratorical effort, on the subject of the Irish Church, exhibited a readiness, aptitude, and ability worthy of an experienced debater. In 1826 he was returned for Preston. In the Canning and Goderich administrations, Mr. Stanley commenced official life as Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and on the formation of Lord Grey's government, he was nominated to the then arduous post of Chief Secretary for Ireland. On seeking re-election at Preston, he was defeated by Mr. Henry Hunt, but was returned for Windsor, and was soon after engaged in those single-handed conflicts with O'Connell and Sheil which for years excited Parliament and alarmed the country. While the Reform Bill was under discussion in 1832, Mr. Stanley's singular genius for debate was frequently exercised with effect in defence of its provisions; and about the same time he carried a ministerial measure for National Education in Ireland. In 1833 Mr. Stanley carried the Church Temporalities Bill, and the measure for emancipating the West India slaves; having for the latter purpose become Colonial Secretary and a member of the Cabinet. Disapproving of Lord Melbourne's project for still further reducing the Irish Church Establishment, Lord Stanley resigned, and his example was followed by Sir J. Graham, the late Lord Ripon, and the late duke of Richmond. He declined to take part in the administration formed by Sir R. Peel on Lord Grey's resignation in 1834; but having acted in concert with the Conservative opposition for seven years, he accepted the seals of the Colonial Office in 1841, and was summoned to the House of Peers as Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe, in Sep., 1844. When Sir R. Peel, towards the end of 1845, determined upon repealing the Corn Laws, Lord Stanley retired from the Cabinet, and in 1846, though with seeming reluctance, appeared as head of the Protectionist opposition, for which the industry of Lord George Bentinck and the genius of Mr. Disraeli gradually secured public recognition. Though the struggle at first appeared hopeless, the resignation of Lord J. Russell in 1851 placed power within the grasp of the Conservatives. Lord J. Russell was allowed to resume the reins, but after his second resignation in Feb., 1852, the Conservative chief, who had succeeded his father as fourteenth earl of Derby, June 30, 1851, accepted the responsibilities of office, and constructed a cabinet, which carried measures of Chancery Reform, passed the Militia Bill, and formed with the emperor of the French that alliance which circumstances have since rendered so important to this country. After the general election of 1852, Lord Derby, in deference to a vote of the House of Commons hostile to the financial schemes of his Chancellor of the Exchequer, tendered his resignation and resumed the position of leader of the Opposition. On the fall of the Coalition Ministry in Jan., 1855, Lord Derby declined to undertake the duties of government, on the ground that the only ministry he could have formed would have been dependent for existence on the forbearance of foes. Lord Derby formed his second administration in Feb., 1858, and the Reform Bill having been rejected on the second reading by a majority of 39, March 31, 1859, appealed to the country. The result of the general election, though favourable to the Conservatives, did not give them the necessary majority, and having been defeated in the House of Commons on a vote of want of confidence by a majority of 13, they resigned June 11, 1859. The fall of Lord Russell's second administration in June, 1866, led to the formation of Lord Derby's third administration, which is still (1867) in office. After the death of

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the duke of Wellington in 1852, Lord Derby was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and on the retirement of his second administration was made a Knight of the Garter. In 1865 Lord Derby published a translation, in blank verse, of the Iliad of Homer. The work, which has been highly praised by persons best qualified to give an opinion on the subject, has gone through six editions. The noble author has devoted the proceeds to a Scholarship at Wellington College.

DERRY (Bishop of), the Right Rev. William Higgin, D.D., the son of a Lancashire gentleman, was born in 1793. Having graduated B.A. as thirteenth wrangler at Trinity College, Cambridge, he held the curacy of Clifton, Gloucestershire, and afterwards went to Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degrees of M.A. and D.D. He was appointed successively Chaplain of the Richmond General Penitentiary, Dublin, Rector of Roscrea, Vicar-General of Killaloe, and Dean of Limerick, and was consecrated, in 1849, Bishop of Limerick, whence he was translated, in 1853, to Derry. The see is of the annual value of £5,500, and includes the counties of Londonderry, Donegal, and Tyrone, and a small portion of Antrim. The bishop has published several charges.

DESMAREST, Ernest-Léon-Joseph, born at Paris, May 17, 1815, joined the Bar in that city in 1837. Having been appointed Lieutenant of the National Guard in 1848, for his services during the insurrection in June, he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour in Aug. of that year, and for some time after the establishment of the Republic fulfilled the duties of Adjunct to the Mayor of the 2nd arrondissement. He is a member of the Council of the order of Barristers, and has distinguished himself in numerous political cases in which he has had to plead. M. Desmarest has written "De Constantine et de la Domination Française en Afrique," published in 1837; and "Les Principes et les Hommes, Esquisses Rétrospectives," in 1840; the latter in conjunction with M. H. Rodrigues. At the banquet given to M. Berryer, Nov. 8, 1864, by the Bar of England, M. Desmarest, as bâtonnier of the French bar, was present.

DE VERE, Aubrey Thomas, third son of the late Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart., of Curragh Chase, co. Limerick, was born in 1814, and educated at the University of Dublin. He published, in 1842, the "Waldenses, and other Poems;" in 1843, the "Search after Proserpine;" in 1856, "Poems, Miscellaneous and Sacred;" and in 1858, "May Carols." His prose works are "English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds," published in 1848, and "Wanderings in Greece and Turkey," in 1850. "The Infant Bridal and other Poems" appeared in 1864.

DEVILLE, Jean-Achille, antiquarian, born at Paris in 1789, published in 1813 a translation in verse of Virgil's "Bucolics," afterwards wrote some tragedies, and directed his attention to the stady of archæology. Sent about 1827 by Government to Rouen as receiver of "contributions directes," he became successively director of the Museum of Antiquities of that city, member of the Society of Antiquaries of the West, and Crrespondent of the Institute of the section of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in April, 1845. M. Deville is the author of "Essai historique et descriptif de l'Abbaye de Saint-Georges de Bocherville," published in 1827; "Histoire du Château Gaillard," in 1829; "Tombeaux de la Cathédrale de Rouen," in 1833; "Histoire du Château et des Sires de Tancarville," in 1834; "Histoire du Château d'Arques," in 1839; "Revue des Architectes de la Cathédrale de Rouen jusqu'à la fin du XVI. Siècle," in 1848; "Compte des Dépenses de la Construction du Château Gaillon," in 1851; and numerous dissertations and memoirs upon curious points in biography and history, two of which, upon Corneille and the Heart of St. Louis, are the best known. (*See* Claire, St.)

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DEVON (Earl of), The Right Hon. William Reginald Courtenay, was born April 15, 1807, and succeeded his father in the title as fourth earl, March 19, 1859. The noble earl, who was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, is a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and an Honorary D.C.L. of that university. He was called to the Bar in 1832, and represented South Devon from July, 1841, till Jan., 1849. In the last-mentioned year he was appointed a Poor-Law Inspector, which office he held until 1850. From 1850 to 1859 Lord Devon was Secretary of the Poor-Law Board, and was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, and President of the Board of Trade in May, 1867.

DEVONSHIRE (The Duke of), Sir William Cavendish, K.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., &c., grandson of the late earl of Burlington, was born April 27, 1808, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. as second wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1829, in which year he was returned as one of the members for the University of Cambridge. Rejected by this constituency in 1830, Lord Cavendish was returned for Maldon, and represented North Derbyshire from 1832 till he succeeded to the title of earl of Burlington in May, 1834. Lord Burlington, who was Chancellor of the University of London from 1836 to 1856, succeeded his cousin in the dukedom, Jan. 17, 1858. His grace was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire in 1858, and succeeded the late Prince Albert as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in 1862. Like his predecessor, the duke is a great patron of the fine arts and of literature, and is the head of one of the great Whig houses which have figured so prominently in our history.

DEWEY, The Rev. Chester, D.D., LL.D., born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, Oct. 25, 1784, graduated at William's College in 1806, was licensed to preach in 1808, and officiated at Tyringham, in Western Massachusetts. The same year he became tutor in William's College, a post he exchanged, in 1810, for the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that institution. This office he held for seventeen years. From 1827 to 1836 he was principal of a school for boys in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, known as the "Gymnasium," whence he was transferred to the Rochester "Collegiate Institute," which he left in 1850, to become Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the university of the same city. Dr. Dewey, who has delivered numerous lectures and sermons, has written several botanical treatises; and among them a "History of the Herbaceous Plants of Massachusetts," and has been a constant contributor to the *American Journal of Science and Art*. He has been zealous in the amelioration and advancement of public schools, and took a prominent part in the establishment of the Teachers' Institute, of which he acted for some time as President.

DEWEY, The Rev. Orville, D.D., born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, March 28, 1794, graduated at William's College in 1814, and studied theology at Andover Theological Seminary from 1816 to 1819. His opinions being unsettled, he at first declined permanent employment in his profession, though he took temporary duty at Gloucester, United States, and having joined the Unitarians, was for two years Dr. Channing's assistant in the pulpit. In 1823 he accepted the pastorate of the Unitarian church at New Bedford, and his health failing, he retired in 1833, and visited Europe, publishing on his return the experiences of his travels, in two volumes, under the title of "The Old World and the New." In 1835 he became pastor of the second Unitarian church in New York. In 1842, his health failing him a second time, he travelled for two years, and finding on his return that his health was not completely re-established, he retired to his paternal

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farm at Sheffield. Here he prepared for the Lowell Institute at Boston, two series of lectures, one "On the Problem of Human Life and Destiny," and the other "On the Education of the Human Race," which were afterwards delivered in the principal cities of the Union. In 1855 he officiated at Albany and Washington, and became pastor of the Unitarian community at Church Green, Boston. He has published some "Letters on Revivals," some volumes of "Sermons," and has contributed to the *Christian Examiner*. His works have been republished in London.

DHULEEP SINGH, THE MAHARAJAH, son of the famous Runjeet Singh, the Rajah of the Punjaub, was born in 1838. Dhuleep was an infant when his father died, and the demoralized state of the regency and army induced the British ministry to annex the principality, under certain conditions; one being that the young maharajah should receive four lacs of rupees, equivalent to £40,000 sterling, per annum. Afterwards the maharajah became a Christian, took up his abode in England, and was naturalized. His mother, the notorious Ranee, also resided in this country until her death, in 1863, but resisted steadfastly all persuasion to become a convert to Christianity. It was at one time supposed that the maharajah would take for a wife the Princess Victoria of Coorg, but in 1864 he was married, at the British Consulate at Alexandria, to a young Protestant lady, a British subject. The maharajah has purchased an estate near Thetford, where he resides.

DICEY, EDWARD STEPHEN, second son of the late T. E. Dicey, Esq., of Claybrook Hall, Leicestershire, born about 1820, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1854. He has contributed to *Fraser's* and *Macmillan's Magazines*, and other periodicals, and is the author of "A Memoir of Cavour," and of "Rome in 1860," a work in which he minutely describes, from personal observation, the abuses of the papal government. Mr. Dicey is understood to be a constant contributor to one of the metropolitan daily papers, for which he has acted as special correspondent in different parts of the continent. He has written "The Schleswig-Holstein War," published in 1864; "The Battle-Fields of 1866," published in 1866; and "A Month in Russia during the Marriage of the Czarewitch," in 1867.

DICKENS, CHARLES, the son of Mr. John Dickens, who held a position in the Navy Pay department, was born at Portsmouth in 1812. At the close of the war his father retired on a pension, and came to London as parliamentary reporter for one of the daily papers. Charles, who was placed as a clerk in an attorney's office, was induced by a strong literary bias to obtain an engagement as a reporter on the staff of the *Morning Chronicle*, then in the zenith of its fame, under Mr. John Black. The editor, noticing his readiness and versatility, gave him an opportunity for the display of his abilities by inserting in his journal those "Sketches of English Life and Character," which were reprinted in a collective form, under the title of "Sketches by Boz," in 1836–7. About the same time he wrote a comic opera, entitled "The Village Coquettes." This graphic power of describing the ordinary scenes of common life, more especially in a ludicrous aspect, did not escape the notice of Messrs. Chapman & Hall, who requested "Boz" to write for them a story as a serial in monthly parts, and the result was the publication of the "Posthumous Memoirs of the Pickwick Club." The subject was treated in a manner at once so easy and natural, and with such a flow of genuine humour, that the author found himself raised, almost at a single step, to the highest rank among living novelists. Illustrated at first by the pencil of Seymour, and, after his death, by that of Hablot K. Browne (Phiz), the "Pickwick Papers" had an enormous sale, and the name of the author was announced in 1838. The great success

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of "Pickwick" naturally caused Mr. Dickens to receive a variety of offers from London publishers; and brought about his connection with Mr. Bentley, who engaged his services as editor of his *Miscellany*, in the second number of which, for Feb., 1837, appeared the first instalment of "Oliver Twist." This story, which was published in three volumes at the close of 1838, lets the reader into some of the secrets of life, as it was too frequently found in the parish-union workhouses, and in the dark haunts of thievery and villany which form so dark a blot upon London and the larger cities in the provinces. Admirably illustrated by the pencil of George Cruikshank, "Oliver Twist" at once became a favourite, and is still regarded as one of the author's happiest productions. "Nicholas Nickleby," which appeared in shilling numbers, uniform with "Pickwick," shortly after the completion of that work, was written to expose in detail the cruelties which were then, and are still, it is to be feared, practised upon orphans and other neglected children of the middle classes at cheap schools, especially in some of the northern counties. Mr. Dickens states in the preface that these disclosures resulted from a visit of inspection paid by himself to a school of the "Dotheboys" class in the wolds of Yorkshire. In 1840 Mr. Dickens undertook the production of a story, or rather of a series of stories, in weekly numbers. It was entitled "Master Humphrey's Clock," and included, amongst other tales, those since republished in a separate form, under the names of "The Old Curiosity Shop," containing the episode of "Little Nell," so remarkable for its pathos and simplicity; and of "Barnaby Rudge," a tale illustrative of the senseless riots connected with the name of Lord George Gordon, in 1780. About the time of the publication of "Master Humphrey's Clock," appeared his "Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi," the celebrated clown, almost the only production of Mr. Dickens's pen which deals with the plain prose of facts. Soon after the completion of "Master Humphrey's Clock," Mr. Charles Dickens sailed for the United States, for the purpose of preparing himself for the publication of a work upon men and manners in the New World. Having visited a great part of the country, and accumulated a store of materials, on his return to England, in 1842, he published "American Notes for General Circulation." Many of the author's statements were controverted by our Yankee cousins, and the book provoked a reply, under the facetious title of "Change for American Notes." In 1844 "Martin Chuzzlewit" appeared in numbers, and in the summer of that year Mr. Dickens visited Italy, and many of the results of his observations were afterwards published in the *Daily News*. Returning to England in the course of 1845, he suggested the foundation of a cheap daily newspaper, to advocate the spread of Liberal politics and secular education at home, and show itself the sworn enemy of despotic and arbitrary power abroad. Having organized a large literary staff, and surrounded himself with some of the leading writers of the day, he commenced the *Daily News*, Jan. 1, 1846, acting as the editor, and contributing to its columns his sketches from the south of Europe, under the attractive title of "Pictures of Italy," which were afterwards reproduced in a collective form. Mr. Dickens soon withdrew from his editorial post, and resumed his humorous serial publications. He wrote some stories of a more strictly imaginative cast, called "Christmas Books," of which the first, "A Christmas Carol," was published in 1843; the second, "The Chimes," in 1845; the third, "The Cricket on the Hearth," in 1846; the fourth, "The Battle of Life," in 1846; and the fifth, "The Haunted Man and the Ghost's Bargain," in 1848. In addition to the above, Mr. Dickens has written "Dombey and Son," published in 1847–8; "The History of David Copperfield," in 1849–50; "Bleak House," in 1853; "Little

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Dorrit," in 1856; and "A Tale of Two Cities," "The Uncommercial Traveller," and "Great Expectations;" the last three having been reprinted from *All the Year Round*. In 1850 Mr. C. Dickens started *Household Words*, a cheap weekly literary miscellany, which he conducted for some years; but a dispute having arisen between him and his publishers, he brought it to a conclusion in 1859, and established in its place another, similar in plan and form, entitled *All the Year Round*, which he still conducts. The first number of a new illustrated serial story from Mr. Dickens's pen, entitled "Our Mutual Friend," appeared in May, 1864. Mr. Dickens has a high reputation as an amateur actor, is one of the founders of the Guild of Literature and Art, and has been an active promoter of the Royal Literary Fund.

DICKSON, Samuel Henry, physician, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in Sep., 1798, and graduated at Yale College in 1814. He studied medicine in his native city, where, in 1817, he partially practised during a severe visitation of yellow fever. In 1818–19 he attended the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, where he finally graduated. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Medical College at Charleston, to which, on its organization in 1824, he was appointed Professor of the Practice of Medicine. This office he resigned in 1832, resuming it in 1833, on the reorganization of the college as the Medical College of South Carolina. In 1847 he succeeded Dr. Revere as Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of New York, but was induced, upon earnest solicitation, to return, after a time, to his former post in Charleston. In 1850 he was elected to the same chair in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Dr. Dickson, besides being a contributor to various medical journals, is the author of "Elements of Medicine," "Essays on Pathology and Therapeutics," "Essays on Life, Sleep, Pain, &c.," "Essays on Slavery," &c., and has delivered several lectures and speeches on social subjects, and more particularly on the temperance question.

DIDAY, François, artist, born at Geneva in 1812, studied painting in France under various masters, and afterwards travelled, though his principal works relate to his native country. He first exhibited at the Salon of Paris, in 1840, three pictures, entitled "Un Chalet dans les Hautes Alpes," "Le Soir dans la Vallée," and "Un Torrent dans les Alpes." Amongst his other works may be mentioned "Souvenir du Lac de Brientz," "Le Glacier de Rosenheim" (purchased for the Musée of Lausanne); "Souvenir de Suisse," and "Le Chêne et le Roseau." These pictures have been exhibited at Paris, and the last three were admitted to the exhibition of 1855. M. Diday obtained a second-class medal in 1840, a first-class in 1841, and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1842.

DIGBY, Kenelm Henry, youngest son of the Very Rev. Wm. Digby, dean of Clonfert, Ireland, a member of the family represented by Lord Digby, was born in 1800, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, and soon after becoming a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, he studied extensively the scholastic system of theology and the antiquities of the middle ages. Inspired by these studies, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the ages with which he is so familiar, he wrote "The Broad Stone of Honour; or, Rules for the Gentlemen of England, in four books," published in 1829; "Mores Catholici, or Ages of Faith," in 1840; "Compitum, or the Meeting of Ways at the Catholic Church," in 1851; "Evenings on the Thames," &c.

DILKE, Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart., son of the late Mr. C. W. Dilke, who was principal proprietor and for many years editor of the *Athenæum*, born in London in 1810, was educated at Westminster and at Trinity Hall,

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Cambridge. He was one of the earliest promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and acted as a leading member of the executive committee. When rewards were conferred upon various members of that body for their services, Mr. Dilke was offered the honour of knighthood, which he declined, and refused all pecuniary reward for his assistance, wishing his public services to be purely honorary. The resuscitation of the Horticultural Society of London is said to have been in great measure due to his exertions as one of the then vice-presidents. Among other public movements with which he has been associated, may be mentioned the second Great Exhibition of 1862, of which he was appointed by her Majesty one of the five royal commissioners. In Jan., 1862, her Majesty was pleased to confer a baronetcy upon him, and at the general election in July, 1865, he was returned to the House of Commons for Wallingford.

DINDORF, WILLIAM, critic and philologist, was born in 1804, at Leipsic, where he was educated, and where he distinguished himself by his ability and zeal in the study of classical literature, and was afterwards appointed Professor of Literary History. He has published critical editions of Demosthenes, Aristotle, Athenæus, Procopius, of the Greek Scholiasts to Aristophanes, Demosthenes, Sophocles, and Æschylus; the Poetæ Scenici Græci, Lucian, and Josephus. His editions are the received text-books of the Greek tragedians, as well as of Aristophanes and Aristotle, at Oxford.

DISRAELI, THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN, leader of the House of Commons and Chancellor of the Exchequer, eldest son of the late Isaac Disraeli, Esq., of Bradenham, Bucks, the celebrated author of the "Curiosities of Literature," was born in London, Dec. 21, 1805, and became an author while yet a minor. In 1825 he took the novel-reading public by surprise with "Vivian Grey," followed, at intervals, by "The Young Duke," "Henrietta Temple," "Contarini Fleming," "Venetia," "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy," and other brilliant works of imagination. After extensive travels in the East, he returned to England in 1831, and contested the borough of Wycombe, being defeated by a small majority. In 1837 he was elected to the House of Commons for Maidstone, which constituency he exchanged in 1841 for Shrewsbury. In 1847 he was returned for the county of Buckingham, in which his estate of Hughenden Manor is situated, and which he has continued to represent to the present time, having been returned no less than eight times. He adhered to Sir R. Peel's party until that minister became a convert to the doctrines of free trade, and from that date allied himself closely with the Conservative party, of which he became the acknowledged leader in the House of Commons after the death of Lord G. Bentinck. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Derby's first and second administrations of 1852 and 1858–9, and in the latter year brought in a Reform bill which was defeated by the Whigs, though the latter have since failed to carry any measure of their own. On the accession to power of Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, Mr. Disraeli resumed his position as leader of the House of Commons and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Disraeli is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, a Privy Councillor, a Trustee of the British Museum, a Governor of Wellington College, a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for Bucks, and was a Royal Commissioner of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Among Mr. Disraeli's publications since his entrance on political life, are "Coningsby," "Sybil," "Tancred," works curiously compounded of politics and fiction; "A Vindication of the English Constitution," and a biography of Lord G. Bentinck. An early poetical work, entitled "A Revolutionary Epic," was republished in 1864.

DIX, GEN. JOHN ADAMS, born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, in 1798,

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entered the army in 1812, and was successively lieutenant of infantry, lieutenant of artillery, and adjutant of a battalion before 1816. In 1828 he resigned his commission, married, and adopted the legal profession, at the same time devoting his attention to politics, and becoming a member of the Democratic party. In 1830 he was Adjutant-General of the State of New York, in 1842 a member of the State Assembly, and in 1845 he was returned to the Senate at Washington. On account of divisions in the Democratic party, after his first term had expired, he was replaced by Mr. Seward. During the election of President Pierce he was selected for the post of Secretary of State, but declined it in favour of Governor Marcy. In 1853 he was Assistant Treasurer of New York, and in 1859 was appointed Postmaster by President Buchanan. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed Major-General of the New York Militia; in 1861 was placed in charge of the department of Maryland, and in 1862 was transferred to Fortress Monroe, with the command of the seventh army corps. In 1863 he was again transferred to New York, of which place he was Military Commandant during the riots which followed President Lincoln's order for the draft, and was appointed Minister at Paris in Sep., 1866.

DIXON, WILLIAM HEPWORTH, of the Inner Temple, historian and critic, descended from an old Puritan family, is the son of Abner Dixon, of Holmfirth and Kirk Burton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was born June 30, 1821. Mr. Dixon's first literary effort was a five-act tragedy, which was privately printed by his friends. The early volumes of the *Illuminated Magazine*, edited by Douglas Jerrold, contain several poems with his name or initials. At that time he was acting as literary editor of a paper at Cheltenham, which place he quitted for London in 1846, and entered as a student at the Inner Temple. He wrote a series of papers in the *Daily News* on the "Literature of the Lower Orders," which were precursors of Henry Mayhew's inquiries into the condition of the London poor. In the same paper appeared another series of articles, afterwards revised and enlarged in a work entitled "London Prisons." In 1849 he published "John Howard, a Memoir,"—a book which passed through three editions in one year. The special object of this work was to place the labours of Howard in their proper relation to the literature and history of the period. The volume has often been reprinted both in London and New York. In 1850 Mr. Dixon was appointed a Deputy-Commissioner to the Royal Commission for carrying out the Great Exhibition of 1851, and was successful in organizing one hundred committees out of the three hundred that were established. In 1851 appeared the "Life of William Penn," in which Macaulay's charges against the founder of Pennsylvania were first met *seriatim*, and refuted. In 1852 appeared "Robert Blake: Admiral and General at Sea," a volume in the composition of which Mr. Dixon had the advantage of help from Lord Dundonald. Both "Penn" and "Blake" have gone through several editions, in England and in the United States. During the invasion panic in 1852, Mr. Dixon wrote an anonymous pamphlet, called the "French in England," urging that if the first Napoleon could not succeed in carrying out his intention, the third Napoleon would not. In that year he made a tour of Europe, visiting Italy and Spain, and travelling through Germany and Hungary as far as Belgrade. On his return he became chief editor of the *Athenæum*, in which journal he had written on historical subjects for several years, and has necessarily taken part in most of the literary and scientific controversies of the period. An article from his pen on the "Shakespeare Folio Corrector," has been reprinted in a pamphlet by a Boston

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admirer. In 1860 he first drew public attention to Lord Campbell's statement of the case against Lord Bacon, a subject which he had studied for many years. His papers were enlarged, and have been published in London, Boston, and Leipsic. In France and Germany the book has been equally popular, and M. Louis Blanc purposes translating it into French. Mr. Dixon was left Lady Morgan's literary executor, and in conjunction with Miss Jewsbury, has published her memoirs. "A Morning at Eden Lodge"—a paper in which Mr. Dixon indicated the great wealth and curiosity of the Eden family papers—induced Lord Auckland to publish his father's "Journal;" and a similar paper on the "Treasures of Kimbolton" caused the preparation of the duke of Manchester's "Court and Society," to which Mr. Dixon contributed the "Memoirs of Queen Catherine." In 1864 Mr. Dixon made a long journey through Turkey in Europe, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Egypt, the literary result of which was the publication, in the following year, of "The Holy Land," in two volumes. He spent the summer and autumn of 1866 in travelling through the United States. "New America," a record of these fresh travels, was published in Jan., 1867. Both the "Holy Land" and "New America" have passed through many editions, and have been reprinted in Leipsic and New York.

DOBBIN, The Rev. Orlando Thomas, LL.D., born in the county of Armagh, graduated as a fellow-commoner at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1837. In 1866 Dr. Dobbin was nominated rector of Tibohine and prebendary of Elphin, but declined the preferment, and is now incumbent of Balliver, in the diocese of Meath. He has published Diodati's rare work, "De Christo Graece loquente," with a translation; an answer to Strauss, called "Tentamen Anti-Straussianum;" and the "Codex Montfortianus." Several sermons have proceeded from his pen, one entitled "National Prosperity," and an Act Sermon, delivered in the chapel of Trinity College, entitled "The Divine Purpose of the Gospels vindicated." Dr. Dobbin is the author of sundry reviews and essays in the *London Quarterly*, *American Biblical Repository*, *Biblical Review*, *Journal of Sacred Literature*, *Eclectic*, *Dublin University Magazine*, and other periodicals, and of "A Plea for Toleration towards our Fellow-subjects in Ireland who profess the Roman Catholic Religion," published in 1866.

DOBELL, Sydney, known by the *nom de plume* of "Sydney Yendys," of an old Sussex family, was born in 1824, at Peckham Rye, and is the eldest son of John Dobell (author of "Man unfit to govern Man"), and of Julietta, daughter of Samuel Thompson, a leader of political reform, and the founder of a denomination of "Free-thinking Christians." Having been educated at home, at twelve years of age he became a clerk to his father, a wine-merchant, who had removed in 1835 from London to Cheltenham. While engaged in this somewhat uncongenial employment, which he followed for fifteen years, he wrote a poem entitled the "Roman," and on its appearance in 1850, its author was generally hailed as a new poet by the *Athenæum*, &c. In 1854 he published the first part of "Balder," which was severely attacked. It is a representative and not an autobiographical poem, as some critics have assumed. Mr. Dobell, in 1855, appeared in print in companionship with the late Mr. Alexander Smith. The fact that both were residing in Edinburgh seems to have brought them together, and led to their poetic partnership in "Sonnets of the War." Mr. Dobell is the author of "England in Time of War." His poems, including his Lyrics, Sonnets on the War, and Dramatic Poems, were reprinted at Boston, U.S., in 1861. Mr. Dobell, who has travelled in most parts of Europe, resides on the Cotswold Hills, within a few miles of Gloucester. In 1865 he published a pamphlet on Parliamentary Reform, in which he

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advocated a graduated suffrage and plurality of votes.

DOLBY. (*See* SAINTON-DOLBY.)

DÖLLINGER, JOHN JOSEPH IGNATIUS, a Roman Catholic theologian and historian, born at Bamberg, in Bavaria, Feb. 28, 1799, became chaplain to the diocese of Bamberg almost immediately after receiving priest's orders in 1822. In 1826 he published a work on "The Doctrine of the Eucharist during the First Three Centuries," and was the same year invited to lecture before the University of Munich, on the History of the Church. The substance of his lectures before that institution was published in his "Manual of the History of the Church," in 1828; and in a more extended form in his "Treatise on the History of the Church," which appeared in 1838. In 1845 M. Döllinger turned his attention to politics, and represented the University of Munich in the Bavarian Parliament, and in 1851 was a delegate to that of Frankfort, where he voted for the absolute separation of the Church from the State. In 1861 he delivered some lectures advocating the abandonment of the temporal power by the Roman See, and is the author of "Origins of Christianity," published in 1833–5; "The Religion of Mahomet," in 1838; "The Reformation: its Interior Development and its Effects," in 1846–8; "A Sketch of Luther," in 1851; "The Church and the Churches; or, the Papacy and the Temporal Power," of which a translation appeared in England in 1862, and several pamphlets.

DONALDSON, THOMAS LEVERTON, Ph. D., Emeritus Professor of Architecture in London University College, member of the Institute of France, and ex-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects (1864), the son of an architect, was born in 1795. Early in his professional life he became a writer, and afterwards a lecturer, on architectural subjects,—a branch of learning in which his name stands deservedly high. He is the author of numerous works; among which the most remarkable are "Pompeii Illustrated," published in 1837; "A Collection of the most approved Examples of Doorways, from ancient Buildings in Greece and Italy," in 1833; "The Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassa, with other Antiquities of Peloponnesus, illustrated," in 1838; "Architectural Maxims and Theories," in 1847; "Architectura Numismatica," in 1859; and a "Handbook of Specifications, or Practical Guide to the Architect and Surveyor," in 1860. On his retirement from the Professorship of London University College in 1864, his professional brethren and pupils struck a medal "to commemorate his long and zealous services in promoting the study of architecture," and two silver impressions are given annually as prizes in the classes of architecture and construction at the college. He was architect of Trinity Church and University College Hall, Gordon-square, of Brompton Church, London; of various houses, churches, schools, &c., in the country, and of the Flaxman Hall and Library, University College.

DONNET, CARDINAL FERDINAND-FRANÇOIS-AUGUSTE, prelate and senator, born at Bourg-Argental (Loire), Nov. 16, 1795, studied at the Seminary of Saint-Irénée, became priest in 1819, and was appointed vicar of La Guillotière, and curé of Irigny (Rhone). After two years of study in the Maison des Hautes Études, founded by Cardinal Fesch, M. Donnet delivered a series of sermons in the dioceses of Tours, Blois, and Lyons. In 1827 he was appointed curé of Villefranche (Rhone), and was afterwards named honorary Vicar-general of Tours. In 1835 he was appointed Coadjutor for the diocese of Nancy, and succeeded M. de Cheverus, Nov. 30, 1836, in the archbishopric of Bordeaux. His letters, pastoral instructions, &c., have been published in six volumes. The part which he took relative to the marriage of M. Pescatore, and the French expedition to Rome, brought his name prominently before the public. M. Donnet, who was made a cardinal in 1852, and by

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right became a senator, was created Officer of the Legion of Honour in March, 1851, and afterwards Commander of the same order. He is decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. of Spain.

DOO, GEORGE T., R.A., F.R.S., engraver, was born in Jan., 1800. Having studied under the best masters, he produced, in 1823, his first published engraving, "The Duke of York, after Sir Thomas Lawrence," for which he was appointed engraver to his royal highness. He went to Paris in 1825, and worked in the *atelier* of Suisse; visited the school af Gros, and learned his manner of teaching his pupils to draw the human figure. On his return home he assisted in the formation of an academy in the Savoy, for the study of the life model and the best examples of the antique, which lasted for some years. He lectured on engraving, its history, theory, and practice, at the Kensington Museum, and at different places upon the dawn and maturity of painting in ancient Greece; on the revival of painting in Italy in the twelfth century, and subsequently in Western Europe. Mr. Doo, appointed Historical Engraver in Ordinary to William IV. in 1836, and to Queen Victoria in 1842, was elected F.R.S. in 1851. He is a member of the Society of Arts at Amsterdam, and of the Academy of Fine Arts, Pennsylvania, and a corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts at Parma, and of that at St. Petersburg. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1855, and a Royal Academician in 1856. Mr. Doo, like other eminent engravers, has often been engaged in translating the works of others; and his masterly transcripts of Raffaelle's "Infant Christ" and Correggio's "Ecce Homo," in our National Gallery, which occupied him, at intervals, twelve years; of Lawrence's "Calmady Children," and of Etty's noble "Combat," deserve special mention. His "Knox Preaching," after Wilkie, is the plate which has, perhaps, gained him most fame. "Pilgrims in Sight of the Holy City," after Eastlake, is another fine specimen of his art. He completed, in 1864, a large engraving from a water-colour drawing, executed by him in 1855, of the great picture of the "Raising of Lazarus," by Sebastian del Piombo, in the National Gallery, intended to form one of the series of plates after Raffaelle, Titian, and Volterra, by Morghen, Anderloni, Schiavoni, Desnovers, and Toschi. To this work he devoted six years. He engraved Vandyck's "Gevartius" and five other plates for the "National Gallery Work," and six for the Elgin work published by the British Museum, with various private plates. In 1860 he was appointed chairman of the committee of Class 40 (engravings and etchings) of the London International Exhibition of 1862, and was chosen one of the four representatives of the Royal Academy at the Congrès Artistique, held at Antwerp; in 1861 he was elected President of the Artists' Annuity Fund; and in 1863 he gave evidence before the Royal Academy Commission, held at Westminster. The large engraving of "The Raising of Lazarus," and the "Portrait of Mrs. Holland," after Ary Scheffer, were exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1864, and he exhibited at the Royal Academy and at the Paris International Exhibition in 1867 his "St. Augustine and St. Monica," after Scheffer.

DORAN, JOHN, Ph.D., F.S.A., of an old family from Drogheda, co. Louth, Ireland, born in 1807, resided, in early life, in France and Germany, and began his literary career with a melodrama produced at the Surrey Theatre when he was fifteen years of age. He was then engaged on the *Literary Chronicle*, till it was purchased by Mr. John Sterling and his friends. In 1835 he published his "History and Antiquities of the Town and Borough of Reading, in Berkshire," and for eleven years acted as editor of a weekly London newspaper. In 1852 appeared his "Filia Dolorosa: Memoirs of the Duchess of Angoulême,"—a work

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which bears Mrs. Romer's name, she having commenced it just before her last illness. In 1853 was published his edition of Anthon's "Anabasis of Xenophon;" and in 1854, his "Life of Dr. Young," attached to an edition of his poems. "Table Traits, and Something on Them," appeared in 1854; "Habits and Men," and "Lives of the Queens of the House of Hanover," in 1855; "Knights and their Days," in 1856; "Monarchs retired from Business," in 1857; "History of Court Fools," in 1858; "New Pictures and Old Panels," in 1859; "The Last Journals of Horace Walpole," in 1859 (edited); "Lives of the Princes of Wales," in 1860; "A Memoir of Queen Adelaide," and "The Bentley Ballads" (edited), including original poems by the editor, in 1861; and "Their Majesties' Servants," a history of the English stage, in 1863. From the preface to the Kimbolton papers, edited by the duke of Manchester, it appears that Dr. Doran assisted in preparing them for the press; and he is a constant contributor to the leading reviews and magazines of the day.

DORÉ, PAUL-GUSTAVE, artist, was born at Strasburg, in Jan., 1832. In boyhood he accompanied his father to Paris, where he completed his education. At an early age he contributed comic sketches to the *Journal pour Rire*. He exhibited "Les Pins Sauvages," "Le Lendemain de l'Orage," "Les Deux Mères," and "La Bataille d'Alma," in 1855; and "La Bataille d'Inkermann" in 1857. He is the most German in style of French artists, and is well known as the illustrator of Rabelais, for his still more delightful pictorial commentaries upon Balzac's wild *Contes Didactiques*, and his illustrations of the legend of the "Wandering Jew," in a series of grotesque yet epical pictures, which bear the stamp of Holbein and A. Durer, combined with the racy humour of Hogarth. This book in English, translated by Mr. Walter Thornbury, appeared in 1857. M. Doré, who has illustrated a book of travels in every part of the world, in 1861 published seventy-six large drawings illustrative of the "Divina Commedia" of Dante, accompanied by a blank-verse translation of the text by Mr. W. M. Rossetti, and a series of wonderful folio illustrations to Don Quixote, which are all careful studies from Spanish life, in 1863. His illustrations of the Holy Bible, and of Milton, published in this country in 1866, are of the highest excellence. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 15, 1861.

DOUGLASS, FREDERICK, also called BAILEY, a negro, born in Maryland about 1816, lost his parents, who were slaves, at a very early age. When about nine years old, his master "lent" him to one of his relatives, from whom he received kinder treatment, and acquired a taste for study. Notwithstanding the opposition of his new master, he learned to read, write, and calculate. In 1832 he became the property of a planter of Baltimore, who, finding that Douglass was somewhat physically weak and intractable, sold him to a Mr. Covey. The latter had the reputation of being an excellent "trainer" of slaves, and the bad treatment which he received determined Douglass to attempt an escape. His first effort failed; but he succeeded in Sep., 1838, in reaching New York, where he was rejoined by his future wife, a free negress. At this time he assumed the name of "Douglass" in order to evade inquiries which might be made respecting him. At New Bedford, U.S., where he took up his residence, he delivered some remarkable speeches at various "abolitionist" meetings, and in 1841 was chosen by the Society for the Emancipation of Slaves as one of their representatives to aid its efforts. In 1847 he visited England, and a sum of money was subscribed in order to enable him to purchase his freedom from his former master, and to establish at Rochester (U.S.) an abolitionist journal, entitled *L'Abeille du Nord*. His "Memoirs" were published at Boston (U.S.) in 1845.

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DOVE, HENRY WILLIAM, born at Liegnitz, in Silesia, Oct. 6, 1803, studied at Breslau and at Berlin; and at the latter university he took the degree of Doctor in 1826. He was assistant professor of natural philosophy, first at Königsberg, and then in Berlin, where he became full professor, and was elected to a seat in the Royal Academy of Sciences. The most celebrated of his numerous writings refer to meteorology, climatology, electricity, and polarized light. "A Treatise on the Art of Measuring, and the Origin and Comparison of the Metrical Standards of Different Nations," was published in 1835, and "Meteorological Researches" in 1837. In conjunction with other distinguished German philosophers, Professor Dove commenced, in 1837, the publication of an extensive series of treatises on different branches of natural philosophy. To him is due, amongst a great variety of optical discoveries, the application of the stereoscope to the detection of forged bank-notes. To English readers he is best known by his treatise on the "Distribution of Heat on the Surface of the Globe," which was published in 1853 by the British Association. In addition to this, he has published several popular volumes, including a treatise on electricity in 1848.

DOWN, CONNOR, AND DROMORE (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT BENT KNOX, D.D., son of the late Hon. and Venerable C. KNOX, archdeacon of Armagh, and a relative of the earl of Ranfurly, was born in 1808, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Having been successively Prebendary of Limerick and Chancellor of Ardfert and Aghadoe, he was advanced to the episcopate in 1849. The annual income of the see is £4,000, and the patronage consists of 55 livings. The diocese includes the counties of Down and nearly all Antrim, and parts of the counties of Londonderry and Armagh.

DOYLE, RICHARD, artist, born in London in 1826, is a son of Mr. John Doyle, a gentleman of Irish extraction, and the reputed author of the celebrated "HB" sketches. He first attracted attention by his sportive and graceful designs from the life and manners of the day, in *Punch*, to which he was a constant contributor for several years; but in 1850 he severed this connection in consequence of its incessant attacks upon his Roman Catholic brethren, and especially upon Cardinal Wiseman. By this step he voluntarily sacrificed, for conscience' sake, what was in itself a secure and handsome income. Mr. Doyle's fancy and feeling have been shown in his illustrations to the "Fairy Ring," to Leigh Hunt's "Jar of Honey," to Ruskin's "King of the Golden River," to Montalba's "Fairy Tales from all Nations," to "Jack the Giant-Killer," and to similar books. In 1854 he published "The Continental Tour of Messrs. Brown, Jones, and Robinson," contributed the illustrations to "The Newcomes," by his friend Thackeray, and some capital sketches of modern English society to the *Cornhill Magazine*.

DRAPER, JOHN WILLIAM, physiologist and chemist, born in Liverpool, May 11, 1805, and educated in his native city, applied himself to the study of chemistry and mathematics; the former under Dr. Turner, at the London University. A branch of the Draper family having emigrated to the United States many years ago, the subject of this memoir joined his connections there in 1833, prosecuted his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, where, in 1836, he graduated with distinction, and was appointed Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Physiology, in Hampden Sidney College, Virginia, which post he held for three years. In 1839 he succeeded to the chair of Chemistry and Natural History, in the academic department of the University of New York. In 1841 Dr. Draper, with the co-operation of Drs. Valentine Mott Pattison, Revere, Bedford, and Martin Paine—all elected to professorships,—established the University Medical College, which forms the medical

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department of the University, and has since risen to a high position as a school of medicine. Dr. Draper's theory of the causes of the circulation of the blood has met with general acceptance among physicians. He has contributed to various scientific journals, especially to the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, for which he wrote as many as forty treatises between 1837 and 1857. Among his literary publications may be mentioned "Memoirs on the Chemical Action of Light," translated into Italian, German, and French, a "Treatise on the Forces which produce the Organization of Plants," published in 1844; "Text-Book on Chemistry," in 1846; and "Text-Book on Natural Philosophy," in 1847. His most celebrated work is an elaborate treatise on "Human Physiology, Statical and Dynamical; or, the Conditions and Course of the Life of Man," published in 1856–8.

DREW, ANDREW, REAR-ADMIRAL, born in 1792, entered the Royal Navy in 1806, was present at the attack on the French flotilla off Boulogne, at the siege of Copenhagen and capture of the Danish fleet in the following year; served in the expedition to Walcheren, and was actively engaged on the north coast of Spain, in co-operation with the army of the duke of Wellington. In 1814 he was engaged in one of the hardest-fought actions during the war, viz., that between the *Eurotas* and the French frigate *Clorinde*, in which, after two hours and a half hard fighting, both ships were dismasted; the English frigate having 65, and the French ship 120 men killed and wounded. For this he was made lieutenant. In 1824, whilst first lieutenant of H.M.'s ship *Thetis*, he landed with 160 seamen at Cape Coast Castle, which he successfully defended against an attack by 50,000 Ashantees, and for this service he was promoted to the rank of Commander. In 1838, having settled in Upper Canada, he turned out voluntarily to aid in the defence of the country during the rebellion, and was called upon to destroy the rebel steamer *Caroline*, employed in conveying arms, ammunition, and men from the United States shore to Navy Island, then in possession of the rebels. This was a most dangerous service, on account of the rapids on one side, Navy Island on the other, and the darkness of the night. Yet with only five small boats, each carrying about seven men, he crossed the river where the stream was running between five and six miles an hour, captured the vessel, and sent it burning over the Falls of Niagara. A more daring exploit is not recorded in naval history. For this service Capt. Drew received the thanks of the Houses of Parliament of Upper Canada, was appointed Commander of the Provincial Marine, and a petition was sent home from the Governor in Council, praying that her Majesty might be pleased to bestow some especial mark of her favour upon him for his services. In the following year he assumed the command of a naval force upon Lake Erie, to avert another threatened attack on the province, in which he was entirely successful. In 1842 he was appointed to command H.M.'s sloop *Wasp*, and sent to the West Indies, where he discovered a most dangerous shoal, of which he made a careful survey, and received the thanks of the Admiralty for this service. This shoal appears upon the Admiralty Charts as Drew's Rock. In 1843 he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain; he served for about twelve years as Naval Storekeeper at the Cape of Good Hope, and in 1863 was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

DREYSE, NICOLAS, inventor of the needle-gun, born at Sömmerda in 1788, was brought up to the trade of a locksmith, and when eighteen years of age went on his travels, as all young artisans do in Prussia before they are licensed to work as masters. War was at this time raging in Germany, and he determined upon going to France, in order to improve himself. Passing

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through Jena, just after the fight, he naturally enough visited the battle-field. This led to an examination of the muskets of the combatants, the construction of which he found very defective; and since that time Herr Dreyse has occupied himself in endeavouring to effect an improvement. Having arrived in Paris, he was, in 1809, intrusted by Col. Pauli, and under his superintendence, on behalf of the emperor Napoleon, with a commission for the manufacture of a breech-loading gun. The weapon manufactured proved a failure, though Col. Pauli was handsomely rewarded by the emperor. Having obtained a clue to the construction of a breech-loader, Herr Dreyse followed the idea with the greatest perseverance for nearly thirty years. Prejudice and routine proved formidable antagonists, and had it not been for the exertions made by his patrons, Lieut.-General Von Priem and the late Gen. Witzleben, his efforts might have been fruitless. A commission was appointed to examine the gun, and the report issued only served to increase the prejudice existing against it. The commissioners predicted that in consequence of the fouling matter which would collect and ignite in the breeching gear, the gun would burst at the tenth round. A trial was, however, obtained. Fifty shots were fired in ten minutes, with the most satisfactory result. It was then urged that the gun was not adapted for the common soldier. Several years elapsed before this objection was overcome, and Herr Dreyse received an order from the Prussian Government for a large number. The results achieved by its aid in the war between Austria and Prussia in 1866, are well known, and in consequence of its superiority all the nations of Europe are making arrangements to introduce a similar weapon. Herr Dreyse has a large manufactory at Sömmerda, his native place.

DROMORE. (*See* DOWN, CONNOR, AND DROMORE, BISHOP OF.)

DROUYN-DE-LHUYS, EDOUARD, statesman, born in Paris, Nov. 19, 1805, was educated at the College Louis le Grand, where he carried off all the first prizes. He entered the diplomatic service, and became Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague during those events which led to the separation of Belgium from Holland; was sent in the same capacity to Spain; after which, returning to France, he filled a post in the department of Foreign Affairs. Whilst holding this appointment, he obtained, in 1842, a seat in the Chamber, defeating the candidate of M. Guizot, then in power. A second act of parliamentary opposition to the Government upon the Tahiti question cost him his official post. He was one of the most earnest of those who combined to overthrow M. Guizot in Feb., 1848. In M. Odillon-Barrot's ministry, under Prince Louis Napoleon, M. Drouyn-de-Lhuys took the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and was the author of the instructions given to Gen. Oudinot for the expedition to Rome. In 1849 he was appointed to the London embassy, and represented France at this court during the Pacifico quarrel with Greece. A difference arose between the cabinets of London and Paris, the latter taking part with Greece; and M. Drouyn-de-Lhuys, without formally withdrawing, absented himself from London for a short time in consequence. Lord Palmerston, then at the Foreign Office, made some concessions, and the good relations of the two great countries were re-established. After the *coup d'état* of 1851, M. Drouyn-de-Lhuys again became Minister for Foreign Affairs, but being disappointed at the issue of the Conferences of Vienna in 1855, resigned. In 1863 he was recalled to his old post, and was Minister for Foreign Affairs during the Dano-Germanic war, and during the Conferences of London and of Vienna, again resigning in 1866. He is a Senator, was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 9, 1853; has received several foreign orders, and is president of many provincial societies.

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DUBAN, JACQUES-FÉLIX, architect, member of the Institute, born at Paris, Oct. 14, 1797, studied under M. Debret, and at the École des Beaux-Arts, gaining the great prize in 1823, for a plan of a building for the customs and octroi. From 1824 to 1829 he studied in Italy. On his return to France he was intrusted with the continuation of the works of the "Palais des Beaux-Arts," commenced by M. Debret, and in 1845 superintended the restoration of the old castles of Blois and Dampierre. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, M. Duban was appointed architect of the Louvre, and a large portion of the works connected with that magnificent building was completed under his direction. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1854, in place of M. Visconti, and in the same year was appointed Inspector-general of Public Buildings. M. Duban received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Feb., 1836, and was created officer of the same, June 6, 1851. He has frequently exhibited his designs, and at the Exhibition of 1855 obtained a large medal of honour for twelve relating to the Château of Blois and other works.

DUBLIN (ARCHBISHOP OF), THE MOST REV. RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D., the second son of the late Richard Trench, Esq., brother of the first Lord Ashtown in the Irish peerage, was born Sep. 9, 1807, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1829, and was ordained to a country curacy. It was not, however, as a scholar or a divine, but as a poet, that Mr. Trench's name first became known. About 1837 or 1838, while holding the incumbency of Curdridge Chapel, a district in the extensive parish of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, he published two volumes of poems, entitled "Sabbation, Honor Neale, and other Poems," and the "Story of Justin Martyr," somewhat in the style of Wordsworth. These poems, which were favourably received, were followed by "Genoveva," "Elegiac Poems," and "Poems from Eastern Sources." Among those who took an interest in the author was the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, then rector of Alverstoke, to whom he became curate in 1841, resigning the incumbency of Curdridge. There he continued in the active discharge of his parochial duties till 1845, when his rector was promoted to the deanery of Westminster, and he was presented to the rectory of Itchin Stoke, by the late Lord Ashburton, to whom he had become known at Alverstoke. Dr. Wilberforce, on his promotion to the see of Oxford, appointed Mr. Trench his examining chaplain. In 1845 and 1846 he was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge, and for a short time one of the select preachers. His chief publications are "Notes on the Miracles," "Notes on the Parables," "The Lessons in Proverbs," "The Sermon on the Mount, illustrated from St. Augustine," "Sacred Latin Poetry," "St. Augustine as an Interpreter of Scripture," "Synonyms of the New Testament," "The Epistles to the Seven Churches of Asia Minor," "An Essay on the Life and Genius of Calderon," "Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries," "Glossary of English Words used in Different Senses," a work "On the Authorized Version of the New Testament, with Thoughts on its Revision," and a useful treatise on the modern English language, entitled "The Study of Words," being the substance of some lectures delivered at Winchester to the Diocesan Training College. About 1847 he became Theological Professor and Examiner at King's College, London, and continued to hold that appointment till he was appointed Dean of Westminster, on the death of Dr. Buckland, in 1856. He was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin Jan. 1, 1864, after the decease of Dr. Whately. In 1832 he married his cousin, the Hon. Frances Mary Trench, sister of Lord Ashtown, by whom he has a numerous family.

DUCHÂTEL (COUNT), CHARLES-MARIE-TANNEGUY, was born in Paris, Feb. 19, 1803. Having completed

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his legal studies, he endeavoured to gain a livelihood by his pen, and became one of the editors and proprietors of the *Globe* about 1827. After the revolution of 1830 he was named Councillor of State, in 1832 was elected Deputy, in 1833 was appointed Secretary-general of the Minister of Finance, and in 1834 Minister of Commerce. In 1836 he brought forward the question of the Spanish funds, and introduced some reforms into the French administrative system. For the last seven years of the monarchy of 1830 he was Minister of the Interior. In the Chamber he was popular with the Conservative members, and he took a prominent part in the establishment of railways and telegraphs in France. His violent denunciations of reform in Feb., 1848, precipitated the insurrection which destroyed the monarchy. He quitted France for a short time after the revolution of 1848, was elected member of the Academy of Sciences, Moral and Political, in 1842, and promoted Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Oct. 29, 1846.

DUCKETT, Sir George Floyd, Bart., son of the late Sir George Duckett, Bart., F.R.S. (the translator from the German of Michaëlis's "Burial and Resurrection of our Saviour," of Herder on the "Revelation of St. John," of "Luther's Preface to St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans," &c.), born March 27, 1811, was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford. He served for some years in the army, both in the cavalry and infantry; and succeeded to the title on his father's death, June 15, 1856. He is the author of a "Technological Military Dictionary in German, English, and French," which has been much praised by competent authorities, and for which he has received the great "gold medal of science" from the emperor of Austria, a gold medal from the emperor of the French, and another, "the great gold medal of science and art," from the late king of Prussia.

DUCKWORTH, The Rev. Robinson, second son of Robinson Duckworth, Esq., a Liverpool merchant, born in 1834, and educated at the Royal Institution School at Liverpool, was elected scholar of University College, Oxford, in 1853, and graduated in first-class classical honours in 1857. He was afterwards elected Fellow of Trinity, and was Assistant Master at Marlborough College from 1858 to 1860, when he became Tutor of Trinity College, and subsequently Dean. In the same year he was made Master of the Schools at Oxford. In 1864 he was appointed Chaplain to the bishop of Peterborough, and in 1866 was selected by her Majesty as instructor to his royal highness Prince Leopold.

DUDEVANT, Madame Amantine-Lucile-Aurore, better known by her pseudonym "Georges Sand," novelist, dramatist, and social philosopher, the daughter of the Marquis Maurice Dupin de Francueil, was born in Paris, July 5, 1804. She was brought up at the Château de Nohant, situated in Berri, by her grandmother, the Comtesse de Horn, a woman distinguished rather for wit than judgement, whose mind was imbued with the paradoxical ideas of her age, and whose religion was comprised in the philosophy of Rousseau. Her theories, as may be expected, influenced the training of the young Aurore, who, at the age of fifteen, could ride and dance with ease and grace, handle a gun or flourish a sword with equal dexterity. These masculine tendencies, however, by no means checked the rapid and genial growth of intellectual tastes. In these, as well as in her more active amusements, Aurore was apparently abandoned to the guidance of fate and her own instincts; and there can be little doubt that much of that laxity of moral principle, and many of those wild and erroneous theories, which became developed in her character in after-life, resulted from the unrestricted course of reading which gave a strong bias to her feelings and imagination in

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girlhood. At fifteen she was placed in the convent of the Augustines Anglaises at Paris, for the purpose of receiving religious instruction. Her imagination was captivated by the Roman Catholic faith, and she embraced it with her whole soul. After the death of her grandmother, under the dictation of her family, she, in 1822, gave her hand to the Baron Dudevant, a man of mature years, and little calculated to interest the affections of a young wife. The fortune of his youthful bride enabled him to carry out his agricultural schemes; but he did not appear sensible to the fact that, with her natural vigour of mind and sensibility of character, she was leading a monotonous and hopeless existence. This position induced a severe illness, when the physicians prescribed the waters of the Pyrenees as a remedy, and as her husband was absorbed in rural occupations, she started alone on her southern pilgrimage. At Bordeaux she first mingled freely in the world, and was taught by the homage of society how prominent a part she was fitted to take in life's drama. This belief did not tend to reconcile her to her comfortless home and unappreciating husband. Desirous, however, of suppressing any tendency in her mind to revolt at her unsatisfactory lot, she resolved, as a remedy against *ennui* and mortification, to devote herself to the sedulous cultivation of poetry, art, and science, and to the society of such friends as she could assemble around her. Among these was M. Jules Sandeau, a young law-student, who spent a vacation at Nohant, and was the first to inspire her with a longing for literary distinction. It would seem that feelings of doubt and suspicion aggravated the harsh characteristics of her husband, for their life became insupportable to both, and his wife, by the sacrifice of her fortune, procured his assent to a separation. She hastened to Paris, and once more entered the convent of the Augustines Anglaises; but her mind had become too much habituated to excitement to rest quietly in so calm a haven, and she longed to share in the busy turmoil of life. Her next transition was to a little garret in the Quai St. Michel, where she had to struggle against absolute poverty, and formed plans with M. Jules Sandeau, whose worldly circumstances were no better than her own, for the supply of each day's necessities. The lady having a little skill in painting, was induced to accept employment occasionally offered by a toy-vender in ornamenting candlesticks and snuffboxes; but this wearisome and ill-paid work disgusted her, and the two aspirants for fortune resolved to seek advice from M. Latouche, the editor of *Figaro*, who suggested literature as a profession, promising them an opening in his own publication, and thus originated that curious literary partnership which so greatly mystified the Parisian press. A series of articles in *Figaro* were followed by a novel called "Rose et Blanche," to which was appended the signature of "Jules Sand." The authors having received 400fr. for this manuscript, led for a time a life of ease and gaiety, and it was at this period that Madame Dudevant first gave offence by donning male attire — assumed by her for greater independence of action. The proceeds of their joint work exhausted, misery again knocked at their door, and the lady was advised to revisit Berri for the purpose of obtaining a legal separation, or at least an alimentary allowance from her husband. Previous to her departure, she arranged with M. Sandeau the plan of a novel, certain portions of which were to be completed by each before their next meeting. The student did not fulfil his share of the undertaking; but on her return, Madame Dudevant surprised him with the complete manuscript of "Indiana," which was sold for 600 fr., and met with rapid success. It introduced to the public the name of "Georges Sand," for the young

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man, unwilling to accept a share of the glory he had neglected to earn, refused to permit their ordinary *nom de plume* to be used in this instance. Madame Dudevant, who brought an action against her husband for ill-treatment, succeeded, after some delay, in regaining possession of her property and the guardianship of her two children. This success had no doubt a beneficial influence on her mind and feelings, as may be seen in "Consuelo," and in several smaller works, remarkable for the purity and simplicity of their construction. A detailed list of her works would occupy considerable space. Among them may be mentioned "Horace," "Jeanne," "La Petite Fadette," and "Fauchette." After taking a prominent part during the revolution of 1848 in the politics of the time, Georges Sand abandoned the career of political and social reformer for that of dramatic literature, and, after one or two comparative failures, achieved a great success with "François le Champi," in 1849, which was followed by "Claudie," in 1851; "Molière," "Les Vacances de Pandolphe," "Le Mariage de Victorine," and "Le Pressoir," "Mauprat," "Les Maîtres," &c. Her plays, before they are represented in Paris are usually acted and criticised in a little theatre attached to the Château de Nohant, which is Madame Dudevant's ordinary abode.

DUDLEY, BENJAMIN WINSLOW, surgeon, born in Spottsylvania, Virginia, in 1785, was educated at Transylvania University, Kentucky, and at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, where he graduated in medicine in 1806. In 1810 he proceeded to Europe, and completed his studies as a pupil under Mr. Abernethy and Sir Astley Cooper, in London, and MM. Larrey, Dubois, and Boyer, in Paris. Returning to his native country in 1814, he established himself at Lexington, Kentucky, and on the very day he commenced practice performed two successful operations; one for strangulated hernia, and the other that of trepanning in a case of fractured skull. His great reputation, however, is due to his wonderful success in cases of stone in the bladder, for which disease he has operated no less than two hundred and seven times, losing out of them only five patients, and having to repeat the operation in only one. Dr. Dudley, who has retired from practice, has published several medical essays.

DUFAURE, JULES-ARMAND-STANISLAS, advocate and politician, born Dec. 4, 1798, at Saujon, Charente-Inférieure, was educated for the Bar, and practised at Bordeaux. He entered political life in 1834, and under the Guizot ministry became a Councillor of State, and afterwards Minister of Public Works. On the rejection of the law of dotation, he quitted the cabinet, and was one of the Liberal opposition. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, he was elected for the Charente-Inférieure, and became Minister of the Interior, June 2, 1849. When the president resolved to usurp the whole power of the state, M. Dufaure was one of the representatives who escaped seizure and imprisonment. M. Dufaure having always supported the cause of law and order, opposed the *coup d'état*, against which he protested with M. de Tocqueville and many of the constitutional statesmen of France. When elected to the Academy, M. St.-Marc-Girardin was chosen by that body to announce M. Dufaure's election to the emperor. His majesty received him most graciously, and said that, although M. Dufaure was not among the number of his supporters, he altogether approved of the choice of the Academy, and he should never forget the services rendered by M. Dufaure at the time of the Presidency. During the prosecution of the count of Montalembert, in 1862, M. Dufaure defended the publisher of his pamphlet with great skill and eloquence.

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DUFF, The Rev. Alexander, D.D., LL.D., whose name is identified with the missionary cause in India, born near Pitlochry, Perthshire, in 1806, studied at the University of St. Andrews, where he graduated in honours; and at college was remarkable for the great interest which he displayed in the cause of missions to heathen lands. Early in 1829 the offer was made to him to undertake the important office of the first missionary to India from the Established Church of Scotland, and having accepted it, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and sailed from Portsmouth for India about the middle of October, in the *Lady Holland* East Indiaman, which was wrecked Feb. 13, 1830; but the Rev. A. Duff eventually reached his destination in safety. The institution which he founded there in 1830 has long been the largest in India, and at this establishment, in addition to elementary instruction, the higher branches of literature, science, philosophy, and Christian theology are taught. In 1843 he joined that section of the clergy which seceded from the Church of Scotland, and by his untiring energy and zeal, and personal influence, was enabled to carry on successfully the missionary work at Calcutta, in connection with the Free Church. On revisiting his native land for the first time in 1836, his efforts to diffuse a missionary spirit throughout the churches were unremitting. Having returned to Scotland a second time in 1850, he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church in 1851, was examined before a Committee of the House of Lords on Indian affairs in 1853, and contributed valuable materials for the famous *Education Despatch* of 1854. He has written, among other works, "New Era of the English Language and Literature in India," published at Edinburgh in 1837; "India and India Missions," in 1839, containing the substance of his addresses on different occasions, both from the platform and the pulpit, in England and Scotland, on the subject of India Missions; "Missions the Chief End of the Christian Church;" the "Qualifications, Duties, and Trials of an Indian Missionary," in 1839; "Letters on the Indian Rebellion," in 1858; various articles in the *Calcutta Review*, of which he was at its commencement, and for several years, editor; and many pamphlets on miscellaneous subjects. Dr. Duff quitted India in July, 1863, after more than thirty years of missionary labour.

DUFF, Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant, son of the late J. C. Grant Duff, Esq. (formerly resident at Sattara, and author of "The History of the Mahrattas"), was born in 1829, and educated at Edinburgh and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1850, proceeded M.A. in 1853, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1854. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Elginshire and Aberdeenshire, and a Magistrate for Elginshire, Banffshire, and Aberdeenshire. He is the author of "Studies in European Politics," &c., and has sat in the Liberal interest for the Elgin burghs since Dec., 1857. He was installed Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen, March 22, 1867.

DUFFERIN (Lord), The Right Hon. Frederick Temple Blackwood, K.C.B., K.P., only son of the late lord, by Selina, daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq., now Countess Gifford, born in June, 1826, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, succeeded to his father's title, July 21, 1841, and was for some years a lord in waiting on the Queen under the Liberal administration. He went, accompanied by a friend, from Oxford to Ireland, at the time of the famine in 1846–7, and published an account on his return. In 1859 he made a yacht voyage to Iceland, and a narrative, under the title of "Letters from High Latitudes," was published in 1860. He was sent the same year to the East by Lord Palmerston as British Commissioner in Syria, for the purpose of prosecuting inquiries into the massacre of

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the Christians there, in which capacity he acted with great firmness, and was made a K.C.B. for his services. He is Lord-Lieutenant of co. Down, and was Under-Secretary for India in 1866.

DUFFY, CHARLES GAVAN, the son of a Monaghan farmer, of Celtic extraction, born in 1816, is self-educated, and in his eighteenth year went, friendless and unknown, to Dublin, where he succeeded in obtaining employment on the newspaper press, and afterwards became the editor of an influential newspaper at Belfast. On his return to Dublin in 1841, he connected himself with *The Mountain* of the O'Connell party, and in 1842 started *The Nation*, as an educational journal, "to create and foster public opinion in Ireland, and to make it racy of the soil." In five years Mr. Duffy collected a party, known as "Young Ireland." In 1844 he was a fellow-prisoner with O'Connell in Dublin for "sedition," and acted in concert with him until 1847, when he left the Repeal Association, and was one of the founders of the Irish Confederation. Tried for treason and felony in 1848–9, the prosecution was abandoned by the Government, and he revived *The Nation*, which had been suspended, modifying his policy, and promising to limit it to social reforms, such as landlord and tenant right, in support of which was formed the "Independent Irish Party" in Parliament. Mr. Duffy was elected in 1852 member for the borough of New Ross, but resigned his seat in 1856, on proceeding to Australia. He has held office twice in the Government of Victoria, as Minister of Public Lands and Works, and was requested by the governor to form an administration during a severe ministerial crisis of 1860, but declined because he was refused the power of dissolving Parliament. Mr. Duffy, who on his arrival in Victoria was presented with a handsome estate by the Irish of that colony, has been twice married. Though he has been called to the bar, he has never practised.

DUKE, SIR JAMES, BART., son of a merchant at Montrose, born Jan. 31, 1792, was at the close of the war in 1814 acting as secretary to Admiral Sir John Gore. In 1818 he resolved to devote himself to commercial pursuits, and accordingly became a merchant in the City. In 1836 he served as Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and was elected in 1840 an alderman of London, of which city he was Lord Mayor in 1848–9, and was created a baronet Oct. 30, 1849. He represented Boston in the Liberal interest from 1837 to 1849, when he was elected for London, of which he ceased to be a member in 1865.

DUMAS, ALEXANDRE, the younger son of M. Alexandre Davy Dumas, novelist and dramatic writer, was born in Paris, July 28, 1824, and received his education in the Collége Bourbon, where he distinguished himself. He was early introduced into the society of literary men, actors, and actresses, and was conspicuous for his wit and precocity. At the age of seventeen he composed a collection of poems, "Les Péchés de Jeunesse," a work of small literary merit. He travelled with his father in Spain and in Africa, and on his return wrote "Les Aventures de Quatre Femmes et d'un Parroquet," published in 1846–7. He had early the sense to perceive that he could not excel as a poet, and has succeeded best as a dramatic writer, by his objective instincts, and a microscopical power of delineating and magnifying the worst side of society in his dramas. He may be said to belong to the sensuous school of French literature. His principal work of fiction, "La Dame aux Camélias," has become one of the best-known productions of the day. A dramatic version was played in 1852, after having been interdicted by M. Léon Faucher, and, reproduced in Verdi's opera "La Traviata," has created a still greater sensation. M. Dumas, who has written many dramatic pieces, is considered by the public the greatest living dramatist of the *Demi-monde*. A new comedy from

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his pen, entitled "Les Idées de Madame Aubray," was produced at Paris early in 1867.

DUMAS, ALEXANDRE-DAVY, novelist and dramatist, was born at Villers-Cotterets, in the department of the Aisne, July 24, 1803. M. Alexandre-Davy Dumas, his father, who distinguished himself during the wars arising out of the Revolution, was the illegitimate son, by a negress, of the marquis de la Pailleterie, a wealthy planter of St. Domingo. After his father's death, M. Alexandre Dumas repaired to Paris in the hope of obtaining some situation through the influence of his father's friends, but met with a very cold reception; and had it not been for Gen. Foy, to whom he brought a letter of introduction, he might have been reduced to want. This gentleman procured him a clerkship in the office of the secretary of the duke of Orleans, afterwards king. M. Dumas devoted all his leisure to supplying the defects of his education, and soon acquired a taste for literature and a desire to excel as an author. A representation of "Hamlet" by an English company stimulated his ambition to produce a tragedy after the model of the English dramatist, and in consequence of this resolution he wrote "Henri III. et sa Cour," which obtained unbounded applause, and spread the fame of the author far and wide. Other dramas, too numerous to particularize, followed in rapid succession. In foreign countries, M. Dumas is probably better known as a novelist than a dramatist, and more especially by his "Monte Cristo" and "Les Trois Mousquetaires," the first of which has appeared in England in several forms. As a dramatic author he has been a bold innovator upon the old-established manner of the French stage, and his writings have, perhaps, been of some service to French literature, in assisting to free his countrymen from subjection to arbitrary rules of composition. One of his best dramas is "Le Tour de Nesle," respecting the authorship of which there was a controversy, which led to a duel between M. Dumas and M. Gaillardet, the two claimants. The list of M. Dumas' novels would fill several pages. Many of these were contributed to the *feuilletons* of various Parisian newspapers; and they are so numerous that he employs a corps of writers, who work out his ideas, and whose labours he simply retouches. He visited England during the general election of 1857. In 1860 he was in Italy with Garibaldi, whose memoirs he wrote, and for a short period he held the office of Conservator of the Naples Museum. M. Dumas began to publish his Memoirs in 1852, and several volumes have appeared. Taken collectively, the catalogue of his writings is scarcely conceivable for its extent, comprising more than 1,200 volumes.

DUMAS, JEAN-BAPTISTE, at one time Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Professor of Chemistry at the Sorbonne, in the School of Medicine, and member of the Institute, was born at Alais, July 14, 1800. When fourteen, M. Dumas went to Geneva to study chemistry, botany, and medicine, and his first publication was an essay in connection with De Candolle, then a professor in the Swiss city. The attention of scientific men was attracted by his researches in animal physiology, in which he was associated with M. Prévost. In 1823 he was appointed Teacher of Chemistry in the École Polytechnique, Paris. M. Dumas published a memoir ont he relations existing between the specific weights of solid bodies and their atomic weight; and from that time to the present has been constantly adding to our stock of knowledge of organic chemistry. M. Dumas' theory of substitution is one of his most important works, and his treatise on chemistry, as applied to the arts, is another valuable offering to practical science. His "Leçons sur la Philosophie Chimique," published in 1837, are popular, and as a lecturer he is one of the most distinguished in Paris. In May, 1849, he was elected to the National Assembly; and the

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President of the Republic summoned him, Oct. 31, to join the administration, intrusting him with the post of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, where his chemical knowledge enabled him to render public service. He originated annual meetings bearing on agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. M. Dumas was chairman of the jury, Class 2, in the Great Exhibition of 1851, in London; retired from the ministry Jan. 9, 1851, and was Vice-President of the Senate from 1861 to 1863. He has contributed to French literature a number of memoirs on chemical subjects; was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour, April 27, 1845; Grand Officer, Dec. 29, 1855, and Grand Cross, Aug. 14, 1863.

DUNBAR, Sir William, Bart., eldest son of the late James Dunbar, Esq., formerly of the 21st Light Dragoons, born March 2, 1812, and educated at the University of Edinburgh, was called to the Scottish Bar in 1835, but has never practised as an advocate. He succeeded as seventh baronet, on the death of his uncle, Sir William Rowe Dunbar, June 22, 1841. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Wigton, and represented, in the Liberal interest, the Wigton burghs from 1857 to 1865. In 1859 he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, as owner of the duchy of Cornwall; in 1863 he became Keeper of the Great Seal of the Prince of Wales, as Steward of Scotland, which office, though honorary and unsalaried, is one of high distinction, ranking next to that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall, and he was appointed Controller-General of the Exchequer and Chairman of the Board of Audit, July 27, 1865.

DUNBLANE. (*See* St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane.)

DUNDAS, The Right Hon. Sir David, Q.C., eldest surviving son of the late James Dundas, Esq., of Ochtertyre, Perthshire, born in 1799, educated at Westminster School, was elected a student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and afterwards proceeded M.A. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1823, and went the Northern circuit for some years. In 1840 he was made a Q.C., and in the same year was elected for Sutherlandshire in the Liberal interest, represented the county until 1852, and was again elected in March, 1861. He was Solicitor-General under Lord J. Russell in 1846–8, and Judge-Advocate-General from May, 1849, retiring with his party in 1852.

DUNEDIN (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Henry Lascelles Jenner, D.D., some time vicar of Preston-next-Wingham, near Sandwich, was appointed first bishop of this see in New Zealand in 1866.

DUNFERMLINE (Lord), The Right Hon. Ralph Abercromby, only son of the late lord (who was Judge-Advocate-General in 1827, Lord Chief Baron of Scotland in 1830, and Speaker of the House of Commons from 1835 till 1839), was born April 6, 1803, and having been educated at Eton and at Peterhouse College, Cambridge, entered the diplomatic service. He became Précis Writer in the Foreign Office in 1827; Secretary of Legation to Viscount Strangford's Special Mission to Brazil in 1828, Secretary of Legation to Viscount Ponsonby's Special Mission to Brussels for the Settlement of the Affairs of Belgium and Holland in 1830; Secretary of Legation at Berlin in 1831; Minister at Florence, to the Germanic Confederation, at Turin, and at the Hague, May 30, 1840, retiring on a pension in 1858. He represents a younger branch of the family of Lord Abercromby; was made a K.C.B. March 1, 1851, and succeeded his father as second baron, April 17, 1858.

DUNGLISON, Robley, M.D., born at Keswick, Cumberland, in 1798, commenced practice in London in 1819, and in 1824 removed to the United States, on his appointment to the Professorship of Medicine in the University of Virginia, which he held till 1833, when he accepted that of

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Materia Medica, Therapeutics, &c., in the sister University of Maryland. While in Virginia, he enjoyed the friendship of ex-President Madison, to whom he dedicated his "Human Physiology," published in 1832. In 1836 he was elected to the newly-created chair of Medicine, &c., in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, which he still holds. Dr. Dunglison is author of several works; among which may be mentioned the "Dictionary of Medical Science," published in 1833; "Elements of Hygiene, or Human Health;" "General Therapeutics and Materia Medica," in 1836; "New Remedies," in 1839; and has edited "Majendie's Formulary" and "The Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine" of Drs. Forbes, Tweedie, and Conolly. He is a member and correspondent of numerous scientific and literary societies, both in Europe and the United States.

DUNKELD. (*See* ST. ANDREWS, DUNKELD, and DUNBLANE.)

DUNLOP, MISS MADELINE, daughter of an Indian civilian of high rank, was born in India about 1835, and was in that country when the first rumours of the mutiny were heard. "The Timely Retreat," a narrative of her journey to India and back, with her adventures in the Himalayas, was published in 1858; and "What we saw in Britanny," being a journal of a visit to that country, accompanied by her sister and her aunt Lady Inglis, in 1860.

DUPANLOUP (BISHOP OF ORLEANS), FÉLIX-ANTOINE-PHILIBERT, born Jan. 3, 1802, received his clerical education at Paris, became in 1827 confessor of the duc de Bordeaux, was employed in the same capacity by the Orleans family, and some months before the revolution of July was almoner to the Dauphin. In 1848 he attended the death-bed of the famous Talleyrand, of whom he was the most intimate friend. In 1841 the Abbé Dupanloup was elected to the theological chair at the Sorbonne. In consequence of his lectures upon Voltaire, a riot occurred amongst the students, and the lecturer was suspended. In April, 1849, he was appointed Bishop of Orleans, and was decorated with the Legion of Honour, Jan. 5, 1850. Since that time he has been very active in his writings against all attacks upon the territorial possessions of the Pope, M. Edmond About being his chief antagonist. He attended the Roman Catholic Congress at Malines in Sep., 1864, and his address produced a strong effect in encouraging the hopes of the Ultramontane party. He is the author of several works.

DUPIN, BARON FRANÇOIS-PIERRE-CHARLES, member of the Institute and senator, brother of the late M. André-Marie-Jean-Jacques Dupin, born at Varzy (Nièvre), Oct. 6, 1784, entered the École Polytechnique in 1801, and in 1803 was appointed engineer to the navy, in which capacity he assisted in the construction of the arsenal of Antwerp. In 1805 he was intrusted with a survey of the ports of Holland, was afterwards sent to Genoa and Corfu, remaining in the latter place four years. In 1812 M. Dupin returned to France and presented several "Mémoires" to the Academy of Sciences, which, having appeared from time to time in the *Recueil des Savants Étrangers*, were published in a separate form under the title of "Développements de Géométrie." After the abdication of Napoleon I. he wrote "Lois fondamentales de la France," published in 1814, a warm political appeal to those who had "preserved their independence of mind during a long period of slavery." After the battle of Waterloo he published, in his own name, the "Programme d'une Pompe funèbre à célébrer en l'honneur des Guerriers Français morts pour la défense de la Patrie." On seeing, during the occupation of Paris by the Allies, the name of M. Carnot, one of his most intimate friends, in the list of proscriptions of July 24, 1815, he defended his (Carnot's) conduct in the Chambers. M. Dupin remained in the public service, and directed the works at the arsenal of Dunkirk. In 1816

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he visited England and inspected the various naval establishments, addressing a report of his inquiries to the Minister of Marine and Academy of Sciences. In 1818 he was elected a member of the Institute in place of M. Perier; and in 1820 commenced the publication of his "Voyages dans la Grande-Bretagne," which were completed in 1824. In this work he praised the advantages of constitutional government, thus obtaining favour with the Liberal party, but drawing upon himself the displeasure of the Government. In his "Réponse à Milord Stanhope" he ably defended the rights of France against the proposition of that nobleman for prolonging the occupation by the Allies. In 1819 he was appointed Professor of Mechanics at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers; in 1824 commenced a course of lectures for workmen, and in the following year published "Géométrie et Mécanique des Arts et Métiers et des Beaux-Arts." In 1824 Louis XVIII. conferred upon him the title of Baron. Elected deputy for Tarn, he took part in the discussions of the sessions of 1828 and 1829, and protested against the policy of M. Polignac. He was elected deputy for Paris, July 12, 1830, created Councillor of State and member of the Council of the Admiralty in 1831; after holding other appointments, was created a peer of France, Oct. 3, 1837, and was promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 27, 1840. Baron Dupin was elected a representative of the National Assembly for the Seine-Inférieure in 1848, and after the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, was created a senator. In addition to the above-mentioned works, he is the author of "Système de l'Administration Britannique en 1822," published in 1823; "Force Commerciale de la Grande-Bretagne," in 1826; "Discours et Leçons sur l'Industrie, le Commerce, la Marine," &c.; "Le petit Producteur Français," in 1827–8; "Défenses des Intérêts Coloniaux," in 1838; "Bien-être et Concorde des Classes du Peuple Français," in 1848; "Abolition de la Misère et du Prolétariat," in 1849; "Industrées comparées de Paris et de Londres," in 1852; and other works.

DUPONT, A—— PIERRE, song-writer, born at Lyons, April 23, 1821, the son of hard-working, honest parents, was apprenticed to a silk-weaver, and afterwards obtained a clerkship in a banking-house. M. Lebrun, a member of the French Academy, recognizing his merit as a poet, obtained subscribers for his first volume of poems, entitled "The Two Angels," published in 1844. This gentleman also found a substitute for him in the military service, to which he had been drawn. He obtained an appointment in the bureau of the Institute; but the influences of poetry beginning to stir within him, he left his laborious occupation. He was, moreover, ambitious to become an actor, and was seeking an opening to the stage, when the wonderful success of his song entitled "The Oxen" made him famous in a day. He felt his power, and is the Burns of France, even more than was the poet Béranger. On reaching Paris, he could not keep aloof from the great questions of the day, and before the Revolution of 1848 he had written his celebrated "Song of Bread," at a time when bread was very dear; and his "Song of the Workers." During the revolution of Feb., 1848, he composed songs and triumphant pæans, and during the *coup d'état*, he was arrested and sentenced to transportation to Cayenne; but such earnest appeals were made on his behalf, that he was released. His poems have been collected, under the titles of "Cahiers de Chansons," "La Muse Populaire," and "Chants et Chansons, Poésie et Musique," published at Paris, in 1850–4; "La Légende du Juif Errant," illustrated by Gustave Doré (which appeared in 1855), and "Études Littéraires, vers et prose," in 1859.

DURANDO, GENERAL JACQUES, born at Mondovi in 1807, studied law at Turin, and, with his elder brother, Giovanni, took an active part in the

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revolutionary movement of 1831 in Italy. In order to avoid imprisonment or the scaffold, they were obliged to seek refuge in Spain, where they entered the army. Being brave and intelligent, they passed through the different grades, and, in 1845, Giovanni, then commandant at Milan, was raised to the rank of general, and the younger brother to that of colonel. Having obtained leave to return to Piedmont, they spent their time in retirement and study. Jacques Durando, in 1846, published a work on "Italian Nationality," which tended to popularize the national movement. In the war of 1848 the general commanded the volunteers, and was afterwards aide-de-camp to Charles Albert. In the interval he was one of the most active promoters of the constitutional *régime*, and founded the *Opinione* at Turin, which he directed for some months. After the battle of Custoza, July 23, Gen. Durando was sent to Genoa as Commissioner Extraordinary to oppose Mazzinism, which he did with as much tact as success. After that time he remained in the background until 1855, when the question of Piedmont taking part in the Crimean expedition was mooted, and he showed himself one of the first orators in the Parliament of Turin. Count Cavour made him Minister of War, in which post he continued during the Crimean war, and he was afterwards sent as Minister to Constantinople. He was for three months, in 1862, on leave of absence at Turin, and received the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in M. Rattazzi's cabinet.

DURBIN, J. P., D.D., born in Kentucky, in 1800, became a Methodist preacher in 1819, having received a common school education. In 1820 he commenced the study of Latin and Greek, and entered Miami University in 1822, removing, in 1824, to the college at Cincinnati, where he took his first degree in 1825, and was after a short interval appointed Professor of Languages in Augusta College, Kentucky. He was appointed to the chaplaincy to the United States Senate in 1831; became editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, the principal organ of the Methodist persuasion, in 1832; was elected President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, in 1834; and obtained the degree of D.D. in 1837. Having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, in 1842–3, he took charge of a parish in Philadelphia in 1845, and was appointed to the foreign and domestic missions in 1850, an office which he continues to hold. Dr. Durbin has been elected to the General Conference of the Church on four several occasions; viz. in 1844, 1848, 1852, 1856. In 1844 he published "Observations in Europe, principally in France and Great Britain;" in 1845, "Observations in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, &c.;" and he edited in 1831 the edition of Wood's "Mosaic History of Creation," with copious notes, published in the United States.

DURHAM (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES BARING, D.D., younger son of the late Sir T. Baring, Bart., born in 1807, graduated in high honours at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1829. Having held a small curacy in Oxford, and the incumbencies of All Souls, Langham-place, and of Lympsfield, Surrey, he was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, on the death of Dr. Monk, in 1856, and translated thence to the see of Durham, on the death of the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. H. Montagu Villiers, in 1861. The income of the see of Durham is £8,000 a year, and the patronage consists of seventy-one livings.

DURHAM, JOSEPH, sculptor, born in London in 1821, is descended from a good old stock, belonging to Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham. His father settled in London, and engaged in commercial pursuits; and of a very large family, the sculptor is the only son who did not go to sea. At an early age he showed a taste for art, and at sixteen was apprenticed to the late Mr. John Francis, and afterwards worked for three years under that celebrated sculptor Mr. E. H. Baily, R.A. The work which first brought Mr. Durham into public

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notice was his bust of Jenny Lind, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1848. More than a thousand copies of this bust in Parian were sold within a very short period. In 1855 Sir F. G. Moon (then Lord Mayor of London) commissioned Mr. Durham to make a bust of the Queen for presentation to the corporation on his retirement from office. It was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1856, and Mr. Durham received a commission to make a statue of "Hermione" for the Egyptian Hall in the Mansion House. Afterwards commissioned to make a companion statue from P. B. Shelley, also intended to grace the Mansion House; the choice of subject being left open to him, he selected "Alastor." Some years ago the people of Halifax, desiring to do honour to their late representative, Sir F. Crossley, and to mark their sense of his generous gift of a public park to the population of the borough, invited artists to compete by sending in designs for a statue. Mr. Durham's design was selected, and the fine colossal marble statue executed by him having been placed in a pavilion built for it in the park, was inaugurated in Aug., 1860. A public subscription having been raised for the erection of a memorial work to commemorate the Great Exhibition of 1851, the artists of all nations were invited to compete by forwarding designs. A large number were sent in; there being no less than thirty foreign competitors, and by the unanimous decision of the committee, Mr. Durham's design was selected. The artist proceeded with his work, and it was almost completed when Prince Albert died, and her Majesty afterwards expressed a desire that a statue of her lamented husband should be substituted for her own, originally intended to crown this national design. The sculptor made the required alteration, and it was inaugurated June 10, 1863, in the gardens of the Horticultural Society, and the statue of her Majesty has since been adopted as another memorial in unison with the principal group. A statue of Prince Albert by Mr. Durham has been erected by public subscription on a commanding site in the island of Guernsey. In addition to these *opera magna*, Mr. Durham has exhibited many minor works of great merit; namely, "Paul and Virginia," in 1857; "Fate of Genius," in 1858; "Chastity," in 1860; and "Go to Sleep," "Sunshine," and "The Lady of the Lake," in 1863. Mr. Durham was elected A.R.A. in 1866.

DURUY, Victor, born at Paris in 1811, commenced his classical studies in 1823 at the Collége Rollin, then called Collége Sainte-Barbe; was admitted into the Normal School in 1830, was appointed to the class of history at the College of Reims in 1833, and in the same year to a similar position in the College of Henry IV. at Paris, now called the Collége Napoléon. About this time he edited anonymously various elementary historical works. In 1853 he took the degree of Doctor "ès lettres," afterwards became Inspector of the Academy of Paris, Master of the Conferences at the École Normale, and Professor of History at the École Polytechnique, and by decree June 23, 1863, was appointed Minister of Public Instruction, in which he has effected many reforms. His principal works are "Géographie. Politique de la République Romaine et de l'Empire," published in 1838; "Géographie Historique du Moyen Âge," in 1839; "Géographie de la France," in 1840; "Atlas de Géographie Historique," in 1841; "Histoire des Romains, &c.," in 1840–4; "Histoire Romaine," in 1848; "Histoire de France," in 1852; "Histoire Grecque," in 1851; "Histoire de la Grèce Ancienne," in 1852, —a work "crowned" by the French Academy; "Histoire Moderne," in 1863; "Histoire Populaire de la France," in 1863; "Histoire Populaire Contemporaine," in 1864; and "Introduction Générale à l'Histoire de France," in 1865. M. Duruy was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1845; promoted

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to the grade of Officer of that order, Aug. 12, 1863, and has been an Officer of the Turkish Order of the Medjidié since 1857.

DUVERNAY, YOLANDE-MARIE-LOUISE, dancer, daughter of M. Jean-Louis Duvernay, was born in France, about 1815, and made her first appearance in England at Drury Lane, Feb. 13, 1833, in a ballet called the "Sleeping Beauty." She was received with extraordinary favour, and afterwards performed in the "Maid of Cashmere," a ballet opera, adapted from "Le Dieu et la Bayadère," by M. Auber, the part having been rendered famous by Mdlle. Taglioni in Paris. In Dec., 1836, was produced the ballet of "The Devil on Two Sticks," in which Mdlle. Duvernay introduced to the English public the graceful dance with castanets, "La Cachuca," with which her name has been more especially identified. Her charming execution of this dance established her fame as the worthy compeer of Mdlles. Taglioni and Fanny Elssler. In 1845 she retired from the stage, having married Mr. Stephens Lyne Stephens, of Roehampton, Surrey, and Lyndford Hall, Norfolk, at one time member for Barnstaple, and was left a widow in 1860. This lady gave £20,000 to the Middlesex Hospital in 1866.

DYCE, THE REV. ALEXANDER, B.A., the son of a general officer in the East-India Company's service, and second cousin of the late William Dyce, R.A., was born in Edinburgh, June 30, 1798. His education commenced at the High School of that city, was completed at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated in due course. Having entered the Church, he was curate of Lantegloss, in Cornwall, and afterwards of Nayland, in Suffolk, and in 1827 settled in London. His earliest publications were "Select Translations from Quintus Smyrnæus," an edition of the poet Collins, and "Specimens of British Poetesses." He edited, with notes and biographies, the dramatic and poetical works of Peele, Greene, Webster, Middleton, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Marlowe; and completed the edition of Shirley, which Gifford had left unfinished. His edition of Shakespeare, which appeared in 1857, was favourably received. He has published the critical and theological works of Bentley; the poetical works of Skelton, with a biography and copious annotations; "Specimens of British Sonnets," "Remarks on Collier's and Knight's editions of Shakespeare," "A Few Notes on Shakespeare," and "Strictures on Collier's new Edition of Shakespeare." To Pickering's "Aldine Poets" he contributed the lives of Shakespeare, Pope, Akenside, and Beattie. He has for some years been employed on a translation, from the Greek, of "Athenæus," with an elaborate commentary. For the Camden Society he undertook the publication of Kempe's "Nine Days' Wonder," and for the Shakespeare Society, of the old tragedies of "Timon" and "Sir Thomas More." He was one of the founders of the Percy Society, and several tracts of the series were edited by him. In the difficult task of collecting materials for the biographies of our early writers, and in determining the true text of their works, industry and judgment have earned for him a high reputation. Among his later publications is "Recollections of the Table-Talk of Samuel Rogers," which passed through three editions in this country, and has been more than once reprinted in the United States. The above-mentioned editions of Peele, Greene, Webster, &c., have been reprinted, with great improvements; and a new edition of the Shakespeare, in nine volumes (which Mr. Dyce is endeavouring to render more critical and complete than that of 1857), is in course of publication,—the last volume to consist entirely of a very elaborate glossary.

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EADIE, THE REV. JOHN, D.D., LL.D., a native of Stirlingshire, born

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about 1813, was educated at the University of Glasgow. Having entered the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, he has held for many years, together with a pastoral charge in Glasgow, the Professorship of Biblical Literature in that University; has edited the "Bible Cyclopædia," published "Commentaries" on several of St. Paul's epistles, a "Life of Dr. Kitto," &c., and has been a contributor to the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, &c.

EARLY, J. P., a brigadier-general in the army of the Confederate States of America, was born about 1820. On the outbreak of the civil war, he espoused the cause of the South, and was appointed to a subordinate command, in which he distinguished himself, but was not so successful when employed in a separate command. After much manœuvring at the head of about 20,000 men, he was attacked at Opequan by the Federal general Sheridan, where he suffered a severe defeat, and sustained other reverses.

EASTBURN, The Rev. Manton, D.D., bishop of the Reformed Church in Massachusetts, was born in England in 1801, graduated B.A. in Columbia College, New York, in 1817, and M.A. in 1820. After a course of study in the Episcopal General Theological Seminary, he was ordained deacon by Bishop Hobart, of New York, in 1822, and having held one or two charges, he in 1827 became rector of the church of the Ascension, New York, and graduated D.D. at Columbia College in 1835. In 1833 he published "Lectures on the Epistle to the Ephesians," and in 1839 he delivered the opening lecture before the New York Historical Society. In 1842 he was consecrated assistant bishop of Massachusetts in Trinity Church, Boston, to which diocese he succeeded on the decease of Dr. Griswold in 1843. He has since edited "Thornton's Family Prayers."

EASTLAKE, Lady, widow of Sir Charles Locke Eastlake (who died Dec. 23, 1865), to whom she was married in 1849, is a daughter of the late Edward Rigby, Esq., M.D., of Norwich. She was born about 1816, and, as Miss Elizabeth Rigby, gained considerable literary reputation by a work published in 1841, entitled "Letters from the Shores of the Baltic;" a pleasant and vivid record of a lengthened visit to a sister who was married to an Esthonian baron, and had settled on the shores of that sea. "Livonian Tales," comprising the three graphic stories of "The Dispo-nent," "The Wolves," and "The Jewess," appeared in 1846. Lady Eastlake has been an occasional contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, and two of her contributions on "Dress" and "Music" have been reprinted in "Murray's Home and Colonial Library."

EASTMAN, Mrs. Mary H., daughter of Dr. Thomas Henderson, U.S. army, was married to Capt. S. Eastman, U.S.A., in 1835; and, at Port Snelling and other frontier stations, has enjoyed excellent opportunities for studying the Indian character, which she has graphically depicted in her writings. Mrs. Eastman has written four works relating to the aborigines of America; viz., "Dacotah; or, Life and Legends of the Sioux," published in 1849; "Romance of Indian Life," in 1852; "American Aboriginal Portfolio, illustrated by S. Eastman," in 1853; and "Chicora, and other Regions of the Conquerors and the Conquered," in 1854. In 1852 she published a novel entitled "Aunt Phillis's Cabin," intended as a reply to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," of which 18,000 copies were sold in a few weeks, and she has contributed to *Arthur's Home Magazine* and to other works.

EBRARD, John Henry Augustus, Protestant theologian, born Jan. 18, 1818, at Erlangen, studied at the Universities of that town and of Berlin, obtained, in 1844, the chair of theology at Zurich, was transferred to Erlangen, and became counsellor of the Consistory of Spiers. Professor M. Ebrard is the author of "Critique de l'Histoire Évangile," published in

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1842; "Essai d'une Liturgique," in 1843; "L'Essence Divine-humaine du Christianisme," and "Le Luthéranisme en Bavière," in 1844; "Dogmatique Chrétienne," in 1851–2; and "Leçons de Théologie Pratique," in 1852. In addition to these works, Professor Ebrard has published a large number of sermons, and since 1851 has edited, with the assistance of Ball and Treviranus, the *Journal de l'Église Réformée.*

EBURY (Lord), The Right Hon. Robert Grosvenor, third son of Robert, second Earl Grosvenor, and first marquis of Westminster, born April 24, 1801, received his education at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1821. He was returned to the House of Commons for Shaftesbury in 1822, and represented Chester from 1826 till 1847, when he succeeded Mr. George Byng as member for Middlesex, which he continued to represent till he was raised to the peerage, Sep. 10, 1857. In the House of Commons he supported measures for the advancement of civil, religious, and commercial liberty, took an active part in the struggles to obtain the Ten Hours Factory Bill, in the reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts, the Irish Church, and in endeavouring to secure purity of election; and in order to effect the latter object, proposed and carried, after a severe fight, the bill reducing the county polls to one day. He introduced a bill to relieve Nonconformists from the payment of rates, one for prohibiting the payment of voters' expenses by the candidate, and another for imposing upon the constituencies all outlay connected with the taking of the poll. Lord Ebury held the office of Comptroller of the Royal Household from Nov., 1830, till the retirement of Earl Grey's ministry, in the autumn of 1834, and that of Treasurer of the Household from July, 1846, to July, 1847. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1831. His lordship, who is a magistrate for Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Cheshire, and a deputy-lieutenant for the latter county as well as for Middlesex, has, since his elevation to the House of Peers, laboured constantly to obtain from Parliament such a revision of the Book of Common Prayer as he believes will render it more in harmony with the feelings of the nation at large upon religious questions, and the repeal of the parliamentary test imposed upon clergymen by the Act of 1662.

EDEN, Dr. (*See* Moray, Ross, and Caithness, Bishop of.)

EDEN, The Rev. Robert, M.A., son of the late Rev. Thomas Eden, born at Whitehall, near Bristol, in 1803, and educated at a private school near that city, became Scholar and afterwards Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, and M.A. in 1827. He was appointed an Examiner at Oxford in 1828-9, was successively Head Master of Hackney and Camberwell Collegiate Schools between 1829 and 1838, and held the post of Examiner for the East-India Civil Service, by the appointment of the India Board, from 1839 to 1856; was Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich in 1849, Vicar of North Walsham in 1851, Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral in 1852, and Vicar of Wymondham in 1854. The Rev. R. Eden, who is the author of the "Churchman's Theological Dictionary," "The Examination and Writings of Archdeacon Philpot, with Biography," and "Some Thoughts on the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures," published in 1864, edited Bishop Bilson's "Perpetual Government of Christ's Church, with Life of the Author;" "The Moderation of the Church of England," by Timothy Puller, D.D.; and Dean Stanley's "Faith and Practice of a Church of England Man;" and has published "Sermons preached before the University, and on other public occasions." He was one of the editors of the Parker Society's publications.

EDINBURGH (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Charles Hughes Terrott,

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D.D., born at Cuddalore, in the East Indies, in 1790, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in mathematical honours in 1812, proceeded M.A. and D.D., was ordained in 1814, and having held some pastoral charges in the Scottish Episcopal communion, was consecrated Bishop of Edinburgh on the death of Dr. Walker, in 1814. Dr. Terrott, who is the author of several theological works, and is "Primus" of the Scottish Episcopal Synod, is assisted by the Right Rev. T. B. Morell, D.D., appointed coadjutor bishop in 1863.

EDINBURGH (DUKE OF), H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, K.G., K.P., the second son of her most gracious Majesty the Queen and his royal highness the late Prince Albert, was born at Windsor Castle, Aug. 6, 1844. His early education was intrusted to the Rev. H. M. Birch; from 1852 to F. W. Gibbs, Esq., C.B.; and in 1856 the prince was placed under the special care of Major Cowell, R.E., and spent the winter of 1856–7 at Geneva, studying modern languages. Having decided upon joining the naval service, Prince Alfred was placed under the Rev. W. R. Jolly, at Alverbank, near Gosport, where he pursued the preparatory studies for his profession during the summer of 1858. He entered the service, after a strict and searching examination, Aug. 31, 1858, was appointed a Naval Cadet, and joined her Majesty's screw steam-frigate *Euryalus*, 51 guns, Capt. John Walter Tarleton, C.B. After a leave of absence of a few weeks, Prince Alfred joined his ship for active sea-service, Oct. 27, 1858, and served in the *St. George* on various foreign stations, visited many of the countries on the shores of the Mediterranean, and has extended his travels to America and the West Indies. In Dec., 1862, Prince Alfred declined the offer made to him of the throne of Greece, was created Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, and Earl of Ulster in the peerage of the United Kingdom, May 24, 1866, and took his seat in the House of Lords, June 8. His Royal Highness was sworn in Master of the Trinity House, March 2, 1866, and received the freedom of the city of London, June 8. Early in 1867 the Duke was appointed to the command of the frigate *Galatea*, which sailed from Plymouth Sound Feb. 26. H.R.H. is Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

EDMONDS, JOHN WORTH, jurist, born at Hudson, New York, March 13, 1799, graduated at Union College in 1816, was admitted to the Bar in 1819, and commenced practice in 1820. From 1831 to 1836 he was successively a member of each branch of the State Legislature, and from 1836 to 1838 was employed by the U.S. Government in missions to the Indians on the frontier. In 1843 he became Inspector of Prisons in the State of New York. In 1845 he became a State Judge, in 1847 was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the U.S., and in 1853 he retired from the Bench and returned to the practice of his profession. Judge Edmonds is chiefly known as an advocate of the theory of "Spiritualism," on which he published a work in 1853.

EDMONSTONE, SIR ARCHIBALD, BART., born in 1795, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1816, succeeded his father, the second baronet, April 1, 1821, and is the author of "A Journey to the Oasis of Upper Egypt," a poem entitled "The Progress of Religion," "The Christian Gentleman's Daily Walk," &c. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Stirlingshire.

EDWARDES, MISS AMELIA BLANDFORD, novelist, the daughter of a Peninsular officer, and maternally descended from the Walpole family, was born in 1831. At an early age she showed a taste for both art and literature, and since 1853 has been a constant contributor to periodical literature, including *Eliza Cook's Journal*, *Chambers's Journal*, *Sharpe's London Magazine*, *Once a Week*, and *All the Year Round*. She is the

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authoress of several juvenile books, the best known being "The Little Marquis" and "The Story of Cervantes;" and has written the following novels: — "My Brother's Wife," published in 1855; "The Ladder of Life," in 1857; "Hand and Glove," in 1859; and "Barbara's History," in 1864. The last-mentioned was pronounced by the *Times* and the *Athenæum* to be the best novel of the season. These fictions were succeeded in 1865 by "Half a Million of Money," which first appeared in a serial form in *All the Year Round*. Miss Edwardes has written "An Abridgment of French History," published in Messrs. Routledge's "Useful Library;" and the letter-press to "The Photographic Historical Portrait Gallery" of Messrs. Colnaghi and Co.

EDWARDES, Col. Sir Herbert Benjamin, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., born Nov. 12, 1819, at Frodesley, Shropshire, at the rectory of his father, the Rev. B. Edwardes, the second son of Sir John Thomas Cholmondeley Edwardes, Bart., of Shrewsbury. The family, an old Welsh one, descended from the kings of Powysland, was settled in Shropshire in the reign of Henry I., took the name of Edwardes in that of Henry VII., and was rewarded for eminent services to Charles I. by a baronetcy in 1664. He was educated at a private school and at King's College, London, was nominated to a cadetship in the service of the E. I. Company in 1840, landed in India early in 1841, was posted to the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers, with which corps he remained till Nov., 1845, when, having passed examinations in the Hindustanee, Hindee, and Persian languages, he attracted attention as a political writer by twenty-four letters in the *Delhi Gazette*, from "Brhaminee Bull in India to his cousin John Bull in England;" was appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Hugh Gough, then Commander-in-Chief, shortly before the first Sikh war broke out, and was engaged at Moodkee and at Sobraon, having been severely wounded at the former battle. The close of the campaign led to the establishment of intimate political relations between the English and the Sikh Governments, which it was their object if possible to maintain. The late Sir Henry Lawrence was appointed Resident at Lahore, and Lieut. Edwardes became his confidential secretary. In the autumn of 1846 he was deputed to the court of Jummoo, to aid Rajah Goolab Sing in the suppression of the rebellion of the Sheikh Imamoodeen, governor of Cashmere, whom he induced to submit. In the spring of 1847 he accompanied an expedition sent periodically by the Sikh Government to coerce Bunnoo, a tributary Affghan valley on the Indus. The result of the expedition was incomplete, and Lieut. Edwardes drew up a plan for another, which should annex Bunnoo permanently to the Sikh territory, by razing the numerous little forts of the native chiefs, and building one strong Sikh fort in their stead. How successfully this was accomplished is told in his "Year on the Punjaub Frontier in 1848-9." In the spring of 1848 he was wounded in a skirmish under the Tukht-i Soliman, or "Solomon's Throne," and in expelling a wandering tribe of Affghans from the pastures of the Sikh border. The rebellion of Dowan Moolraj, of Mooltan, against his own Sikh government, broke out in May, 1848. Lieut. Edwardes first marched, with the small force that was with him, to rescue the British officers at Mooltan; but finding that Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieut. Anderson had been murdered, he conceived the design of wresting the country from the rebel governor, and shutting him up in his fortress at Mooltan till a regular army could be sent against him from Lahore. By concentrating the Sikh troops which were in the Derajat, under Col. Cortlandt, of the Sikh service; raising a large force of irregular horse and foot from among the warlike tribes of the frontier; and calling to his aid the troops of the loyal Nawab of Bhawulpoor on the Sutlej, Lieut.

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Edwardes effected his enterprise, and after defeating Moolraj in two pitched battles, and taking ten of his guns, forced him to retire into his citadel, and abandon almost all his province to the conquerors, who subsisted on the revenue till the close of the war. The regular siege of Mooltan by the British force under Gen. Whish followed, and Moolraj surrendered Jan. 22, 1849, just as the breach was about to be stormed. In the course of these operations Lieut. Edwardes lost the use of his right hand by the accidental explosion of a pistol in his belt. For his services in this war he received, though a subaltern, a brevet majority, and was created an extra Companion of the Bath, by a special statute. The Directors of the East-India Company, at a court held Sep. 13, 1848, unanimously voted him a gold medal in testimony of their high approbation of his services, and on another occasion added a good-service pension of £100 a year. On the restoration of peace, Major Edwardes visited England to recruit his health, returning to India in the following year, where he resumed civil and political employ in the Punjaub under Sir Henry Lawrence, President of the Board of Administration. After holding charge successively of the districts of Jullundhur and Hazara, he succeeded Col. Mackeson as Commissioner of the Peshawur frontier, in Nov., 1853. In this important charge he effected a reconciliation between his own and the Affghan governments, which proved of vital importance in the great mutiny of the native army in 1857, securing as it did the neutrality of Dost Mahommed Khan, and the tribes of Affghanistan. Lieut.-Col. Edwardes was enabled to raise about 5,000 hardy soldiers on the border, and send them down to aid in the recovery of Delhi. For maintaining peace on the frontier at such a critical period, he was made a K.C.B., Civil division, in 1860, and in Oct. was promoted to brevet colonel. In May, 1859, he again visited England, returning to the Punjaub in Jan., 1862, as Commissioner of the Umballa division, and Agent to the Lieut.-Governor for the cis-Sutlej states (Patialla, Nabah, Jeendh, &c.), but was obliged by failing health to leave India in Feb., 1865, and to return to England. In 1865 he received from the Crown a second good-service pension of £100 a year, and in 1866 was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India. Sir Herbert Edwardes, who is an Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and LL.D. of Cambridge, is one of those who, with Sir John Lawrence, the Governor-General of India, advocate an openly Christian course in the government of India, granting toleration to native religions, but withdrawing from them all countenance and support, and making the Bible a class-book in the Government schools.

EDWARDS, EDWARD, born in London in 1812, after having been for many years employed on the new general catalogue of the printed books in the British Museum, became in 1851 principal librarian of the Free Libraries of the city of Manchester,—the first established in this country under the act of 1850, and held the office until 1858. He edited "The Great Seals of England," published in 1836; and "The Napoleon Medals," in 1837,—works which first introduced to the English public the method of medallic engraving, invented in France by M. Achille Collas. He is the author of "Remarks on the Ministerial Plan of a Central University Examining Board," published in 1836; of "A Descriptive Catalogue of a Series of French Medals in the Cabinet of the British Museum," in 1838; of "The Economy of the Fine Arts in England," in 1840; of "A Letter on the Present State of the Education Question," in 1846; and of various publications on the question of Public Libraries in this country and in the United States. Mr. Edwards contributed several biographical and other valuable articles to the eighth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and wrote "A View of the various Schemes

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which have been proposed for the Classification of Human Knowledge," published in the Transactions of the Liverpool Historical Society.

EDWARDS, HENRI-MILNE, naturalist, of Belgian origin, member of the Institute and of the Academy of Medicine, born at Bruges, Oct. 23, 1800, studied medicine at Paris, and obtained his degree of Doctor in July, 1823. After holding the Professorship of Natural History at the Lycée Henri IV., he was appointed in 1841 to a similar position at the Museum of the Faculty of Sciences, of which he became Dean, and was made Professor of Zoology to the Museum, in place of M. Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, May 28, 1862. In 1838 he was admitted as a member of the Academy of Sciences (section of Anatomy and Zoology) as successor to M. Cuvier; was elected an associate of the Academy of Medicine in 1854; created an Officer of the Legion of Honour in April, 1847, and was promoted to the rank of Commander, Aug. 13, 1861. He is the author of "Recherches Anatomiques sur les Crustacés," published in 1828,—crowned by the Academy of Sciences; "Manuel de Matière Médicale," in 1832; "Nouveau Formulaire Pratique des Hôpitaux," in 1840; "Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés," &c., in 1837–41; "Leçons sur la Physiologie et l'Anatomie comparée de l'Homme et des Animaux," in 1855–60, and other works. M. Edwards superintended the publication of a new edition of Lamarck's "L'Histoire Naturelle des non-Vertébrés," which appeared in 1836–45; and has contributed to various scientific reviews, dictionaries, and periodicals.

EDWARDS, SUTHERLAND, born about 1820, resided for some time in Russia in a literary capacity. He is the author of several works; amongst which may be mentioned, "The Russians at Home," published in 1861; "The Opera from its Origin in Italy," in 1862; and "The Polish Captivity," in 1863; was at one time theatrical critic of a London daily paper, and during the rebellion of 1863–4 acted as special correspondent of the *Times* in Poland.

EGAN, PIERCE, son of Pierce Egan, author of "Life in London," "Tom and Jerry," and many other works, is of Irish extraction, and was born in London in 1815. Brought up as an artist, he was admitted in 1834 as a student at the Royal Academy, but afterwards took to literature. His first publication, a romance, entitled "Robin Hood," has been followed by above twenty novels, including "The Flower of the Flock," "Imogen," "The Poor Girl," and "Fair Lilias." He edited the *Home Circle* from 1849 to 1854; the *Weekly Times* newspaper, and has of late years been one of the principal writers in the *London Journal*. Mr. Pierce Egan, who is an accomplished artist on wood, and has contributed largely with his pencil to the *Illustrated London News*, was for many years London correspondent to one of the leading daily papers of the United States.

EGGER, ÉMILE, member of the Institute, born at Paris, July 18, 1813, is of German extraction. He received his degree of Doctor in Letters in 1833; was professor in various colleges in Paris, and first became known by his editorship of new editions of the works of Varro, Longinus, and of fragments of Festus and Verrius Flaccus. In 1839 he gained the prize offered by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres for "Examen Critique des Historiens Anciens de la Vie et du Règne d'Auguste," which was published at Paris in 1844. He was appointed Maître de Conférences at the Normal School, and Assistant Professor of Greek literature to the Paris Faculty of Letters; was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres in 1854, in place of M. Guérard, and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in April, 1845. M. Egger is the author of "Latini Sermonis Vetustioris Reliquiæ Selectæ," pub-

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lished in 1843; "Méthode pour étudier l'Accentuation Grecque," in 1844, in conjunction with M. Galusky; "Aperçu sur les Origines de la Littérature Grecque," in 1846; "Essai sur l'Histoire de la Critique chez les Grecs," &c., in 1850; "Notions Élémentaires de Grammaire comparée, pour servir à l'étude des trois langues classiques," &c., in 1852; "Apollonius Dyscole," in 1854; "Considérations Historiques sur les Traités Internationaux chez les Grecs et chez les Romains," in 1856; "Mémoires de Littérature Ancienne," in 1862; "Mémoires d'Histoire Ancienne et de Philologie," in 1863; "Observations sur un Procédé de Dérivation très-fréquent dans la Langue Française," in 1864; and other works. M. Egger has contributed articles for various reviews and periodicals.

EGYPT (VICEROY OF), ISMAIL PASHA, son of Ibrahim Pasha and grandson of the celebrated Mehemet Ali, was born at Cairo in 1830, and succeeded his brother Said Pasha, Jan. 18, 1863. He was educated in Paris, and on his return to Egypt in 1849, he opposed the policy of Abbas Pasha, the Viceroy, who, as it was supposed for political purposes, made, in 1853, a criminal charge against him, which was not, however, proceeded with. In 1855 he visited France on a confidential mission, and proceeded thence to Rome, where he conveyed some magnificent Oriental presents for the Pope's acceptance. The present viceroy's policy in Egypt is said to be in accordance with that of his predecessor, namely, the development of the resources of his country; but he has had much difficulty in his transactions with M. Lesseps in relation to the Suez Canal. He was invested with the Order of the Bath, Jan. 30, 1867.

EHNINGER, JOHN WHETTON, artist, born in New York, July 20, 1827; graduated at Columbia College in 1847, and for two years was a pupil under M. Couture in Paris, whom he left to study at Dusseldorf and other continental cities. In 1850 he exhibited his first oil-painting, "Peter Stuyvesant," a subject taken from "Knickerbocker's History of New York." In 1858, on the appearance of Longfellow's "Miles Standish," Mr. Ehninger prepared a set of eight illustrations of the poem, which have been copied by photographic process, and are extremely popular, and he has been engaged upon a scheme of photographic etching.

EHRENBERG, CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED, naturalist, born at Delitsch, in Prussia, April 19, 1795, studied chiefly at Leipsic, where he took his degree as Doctor in Medicine. At Berlin, in 1815, he devoted himself to microscopical studies in physiology, which attracted the attention of the learned, and led to his being sent on a scientific expedition to Egypt in 1820, by the Academy of Sciences. He set out in company with Hemprich, and the important reports which the two addressed to the Academy procured for them larger grants; and having exceeded the term of their mission, they traversed Egypt together, Abyssinia, and a great part of Africa. Hemprich having succumbed under the fatigues of the journey, Ehrenberg accomplished their joint plan alone, and brought home magnificent collections of plants and animals until then unknown. He was named Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Medicine at Berlin, but preferred setting out with Humboldt to explore Central Asia, and more particularly the plateau of the Altaï. Since his return, he has devoted his attention to microscopical studies, chiefly on the infusoria, and has not only discovered the exterior structure of these animals, but also their interior, their habits, and all the conditions of their existence. The work on infusoria, in which his discoveries were embodied, attracted the attention of the learned throughout Europe. He found in these minute forms of animal life a number of phenomena hitherto unexplained,—the phosphorescence of the sea, blood-rain, red snow upon the Alps. He attributed to the heaps of infusoria

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the existence of vegetable soil, and according to his observations these infinitely small creatures have formed entire mountain-chains, and played an important part in the formation of the crust of the earth. Ehrenberg, who has published a number of special works on the subject of his microscopical investigations, is best known to scientific men by those on the infusoria. In 1842 he was elected Principal Secretary to the Berlin Academy of Science, to which he has annually contributed several important papers, and is a member of most of the learned societies of Europe.

EICHOFF, FRÉDÉRIC-GUSTAVE, philologist, born at Havre, Aug. 17, 1799, studied at Paris; took his degree of Doctor in Letters in 1826, and devoted himself to the study of Oriental languages, especially that of Sanscrit. An address which he delivered in 1827 at a meeting of the Asiatic Society, presided over by the duke of Orleans (afterwards king of the French), led to his being chosen Professor of German to his children. Appointed after the revolution of 1830 Librarian to the Queen, he devoted himself to the study of modern languages, and supplied the place of M. Fauril at the Sorbonne from 1837 to 1838. Having returned to France from a voyage to Italy in 1842, M. Eichoff was appointed to the chair of Foreign Literature at the University of Lyons, and in 1855 was made Inspector-general of "living" languages to the Lycées of France. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, June 2, 1837, and for his work entitled "Parallèle des Langues" has received medals of honour from the king of Saxony, the prince of Prussia, and the town of Hamburg. M. Eichoff is the author of "Études Grecques sur Virgile," published in 1825; "Parallèle des Langues de l'Europe et de l'Inde, ou l'Étude des Principales Langues Romanes, Germaniques, Slavonnes, &c.," in 1836; "Histoire de la Langue et de la Littérature des Slaves," in 1839; "Dictionnaire Étymologique des Racines Allemandes," in conjunction with M. de Suckau, in 1849; "Poésie Lyrique des Indiens," "Légende Indienne sur la Vie Future," translated from the Sanscrit, and compared with the legends of Homer and Virgil, in 1852; "Études sur Ninive, Persépolis, la Mythologie de l'Edda," in 1855; "Poésie Héroïque des Indiens, comparée à l'Épopée Grecque et Romaine," in 1860; and some other works. M. Eichoff has prepared the following works, written in accordance with the official programme for living languages adopted in the colleges of France:—"Morceaux Choisis des Classiques Allemands," published in 1853; "Morceaux Choisis, prose et vers, des Classiques Anglais," "Les Racines de la Langue Allemande rangées par Désinences," and "Les Racines de la Langue Anglaise," in 1864.

EICHTHAL, GUSTAVE D', publicist, descended from a family of rich bankers of Jewish origin, was born at Nancy in 1804; studied economical questions upon leaving college, and joined the Saint-Simonian school. Taking part in the association which had for its head M. Enfantin, he assisted in the editorship of the *Globe* and *Organisateur*. Upon the dispersion of the sect, M. Eichthal, who had sacrificed a large portion of his fortune in the promotion of his ideas, went to Greece, became a member of the bureau of Public Economy, and published anonymously a work entitled "Les Deux Mondes," which served as an introduction to that on Turkey by Mr. Urquhart. He is one of the principal founders of the Société d'Ethnologie, of which he became secretary, and in the Transactions of which he has published a work entitled "Histoire et Origine des Poulhas ou Fellans," which appeared in a separate form in 1842; and another entitled "Étude sur l'Histoire Primitive des Races Océaniennes et Américaines." In concert with M. Ismayl Urbain, he published, in 1839, "Lettres sur la Race Noire et Blanche." M. d'Eichthal, who had previously been appointed a member of the

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central committee of the Société Géographique, was sent in 1861 by the Acclimatisation Society of Paris to explore with M. Mennier the province of the Amour and Siberia. In 1848 he assisted in the editorship of the journal *Le Crédit*, and since that time has devoted himself to social questions and the amelioration of the condition of the human race. In 1863 M. d'Eichthal published an exegetical work entitled "Les Évangiles." This was followed by "Examen Critique et Comparatif des trois premiers Évangiles;" "Étude sur la Philosophie de la Justice Platon;" and "De l'Usage Pratique de la Langue Grecque," in 1864.

EICHWALD, EDWARD, naturalist and traveller, born at Mitau, in Courland, July 4, 1795, studied medicine and the natural sciences at Berlin. After travelling in Germany, Switzerland, France, and England, he returned to Russia in 1821, where he became a private tutor in the University of Dorpat. In 1823 he was appointed Professor of Zoology and Midwifery at Kasan. From 1825 to 1827 he explored the Caspian Sea and the Caucasus, and on his return was made Assistant Professor in the University of Wilna. This university was suppressed, and Professor Eichwald held several minor but responsible posts, until, in 1838, he was summoned to St. Petersburg, where he occupied the chair of Zoology and Mineralogy in the Academy of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and was afterwards appointed Professor in the School of Mines. In order to complete his geological studies, he travelled in Esthonia, in Finland, in the government of St. Petersburg, &c. In 1846 he undertook a number of scientific excursions into the Tyrol, Italy, and Germany, his chief object being the prosecution of the palæontological studies to which he had directd his attention. In 1851 he retired from active life with the title of Councillor of State. Since the days of Pallas, he has contributed more than any other writer or naturalist to our knowledge of the geography, natural history, and ethnography of Russia. His principal works are written in German, French, Latin, and Russian. The following are best known in this country:—"A Journey to the Caspian and the Caucasus," published in 1834–7; "Memoir on the Mineral Wealth of the Western Provinces of Russia," in 1835; "Palæontology of Russia," in 1851, in the Russian language, which has been translated into French; and "Scientific Observations made in a Journey through the Tyrol," published in 1851, in the German language.

ELCHO (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. FRANCIS WEMYSS CHARTERIS, the eldest son of the earl of Wemyss, born in 1818, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1841. In the same year he was returned to the House of Commons for the eastern division of Gloucestershire, which he represented until 1846, when he resigned his seat, having abandoned the support of the protective Corn Laws, and become a convert to the Free Trade measures of Sir R. Peel. In Aug. 1847 he was returned as a Liberal Conservative for Haddingtonshire, which he continues to represent; was a Lord of the Treasury under the Aberdeen ministry of 1852-5, retiring with the Peelite party in Feb. of that year from the administration of Lord Palmerston. He has taken a very prominent part in the great Volunteer movement, and is a deputy-lieutenant of Haddingtonshire.

ÉLIE DE BEAUMONT, JEAN-BAPTISTE-ARMAND-LOUIS-LÉONCE, geologist, perpetual secretary to the Academy of Sciences, was born Sep. 25, 1798, at Canon, Calvados, studied with distinction at the College of Henri IV., and was first in the list of those students of the École Polytechnique who passed in 1819, to enter into the School of Mines. In 1821 he undertook, by order of the government, a series of voyages in connection with metallurgy, and on his return in 1824, was appointed an ordinary engineer at mines. In 1829 he became Professor at the School of Mines, in 1832 Professor at the College

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of France, in 1833 an Engineer-in-Chief, and afterwards an Inspector-General of the first class. Elected successively a corresponding member to the Academy of Berlin in 1827, member of the Société Philomatique in 1829, foreign associate of the Royal Society of London in 1835, and member of the Academy of Sciences in place of M. Claude Lelièvre, Dec. 21, 1835, he was appointed perpetual secretary to the Academy, on the death of M. François Arago. Upon the re-establishment of the empire, he was raised to the dignity of Senator, was made a Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1850, and promoted to the rank of Grand Officer, Aug. 12, 1860. The earlier writings of M. Élie de Beaumont relate to metallurgy. In 1823 he was intrusted, in conjunction with MM. Brochaut de Villiers and Dufresnoy, with the execution of a geological map of France; and as a similar work was being carried on in England, these three engineers were sent to this country to study its progress, and to visit all the great metallurgical works, in order to draw up a scheme for developing similar sources of industry in France. The results of this visit, M. Élie de Beaumont published in the *Annales des Mines*, and in a work entitled "Voyage Métallurgique en Angleterre," &c., in 1827; since which he has occupied himself almost exclusively with geological researches. In 1827 he published, in the *Annales des Mines*, his "Observations sur les Différentes Formations qui, dans le Système des Vosges, séparent la Formation Houillère de celle du Lias;" in 1828, "Notice sur un Gisement de Végéteaux Fossiles et de Bélemnites situé à Petit-Cœur, près Moutiers;" in 1829, "Faits pour servir à l'Histoire des Montagnes de l'Oisans," "Notice sur la Ceinture Jurassique du Grand Bassin Géologique qui comprend Londres et Paris," and "Recherches sur quelquesunes des Révolutions de la Surface du Globe;" the last-named, a most important geological work. M. Élie d'Beaumont has written numerous geological works, several of which relate specially to the geology of France. The "Carte Géographique de France," in the preparation of which he took such an active part, and to which allusion has been made, is a great work, and reflects the highest honour upon him and his fellow-labourers.

ELIOT, GEORGE.—The *nom de plume* of a lady, said to be the daughter of a clergyman, born about 1820, who has written several works of fiction of a high class, which have obtained a large circulation. Her first work, "Scenes of Clerical Life," which appeared in *Blackwood*, was published in a separate form in 1858. It was followed by "Adam Bede," in 1859; "the Mill on the Floss," in 1860; "Silas Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe," in 1861; "Romola," which appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine*, in 1863; and "Felix Holt, the Radical," in 1866. George Eliot was for some time joint editor of the *Westminster Review*.

ELIOT, SAMUEL, born in Boston, U.S.A., Dec. 22, 1821, grandson of Samuel Eliot, who founded the Eliot Professorship in Harvard College, graduated at that institution with the highest honours of his class in 1839; commenced life in a house of business at Boston, which he quitted after two years to travel; and at Rome, in 1845, formed the idea of writing a "History of Liberty," which he forthwith commenced. In 1849 he published some "Passages from the History of Liberty," treating of the lives of Arnold of Brescia, Savonarola, and other Italian reformers, which were intended to form a part of the more extensive work he had in contemplation. The first instalment appeared in 1849, under the title of "The Liberty of Rome," altered to that of "History of Liberty, Part I., The Ancient Romans;" followed in 1853 by Part II., "The Early Christians." In 1856 he published "A Manual of the United States' History between the years 1492 and 1856," which is distinguished for its great clearness and research.

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Mr. Eliot, who is an advocate for a stronger infusion of religious elements into education in the United States than is at present adopted, is Professor of History and Political Science in Trinity College, Hartford.

ELLENBOROUGH (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD LAW, G.C.B., is the descendant of an ancient family which was seated for many generations at Askam, in Cumberland. His grandfather, the Right Rev. Edmund Law, D.D., Bishop of Carlisle, was the author of several religious and scientific works, which have outlived his generation. The eldest and the youngest of his sons became respectively bishops of Elphin, and Bath and Wells, while the third son, Edward, having risen to be Lord Chief Justice, was created Lord Ellenborough. The subject of this memoir, born Sep. 8, 1790, was sent to Eton at the usual age, and to Cambridge, where, in 1808, he won the annual gold medal for the best Latin ode, left by Sir William Browne. In 1814 he was returned to the House of Commons for St. Michael's, a small Cornish borough, since disfranchised, which he continued to represent till he succeeded his father, as second baron, Dec. 13, 1818. In the House of Commons he was not distinguished for great oratorical powers, nor did he give promise of eminence as a statesman. He was Lord Privy Seal, and afterwards President of the Board of Control, in the Wellington administration of 1828–30, and was reappointed to the latter office with a seat in the cabinet in Sir Robert Peel's first administration of 1834–5. In 1842 he was sent to India by Sir Robert as successor to the vacillating earl of Auckland, who had involved us in so much loss and discredit in the Affghan war. Reaching India in the midst of a serious crisis, when on all sides "men's hearts were failing them because of fear," he, by dint of innate force of character, in the short space of two years avenged the outraged British name, restored confidence to the army, suppressed the rising spirit of revolt, and handed the country over to his successor in a condition of prosperous stability which it had not attained under any previous ruler. To use the language of an Indian journal, "After arriving in India, in 1842, Lord Ellenborough took two or three months to look about him. He soon found that the administration of his predecessor had been a 'secretariat administration,' and to that cause alone he attributed the fact that after an experiment of five years it had closed in dismay and defeat. He therefore resolved to take the executive power from the hands of his secretaries, and to wield it himself. Hence it was that the country which he found distracted, shaking to pieces, with an exhausted treasury and a discontented army, he left in a condition to which it had never before attained; the coffers overflowing, the army enthusiastic, and the secretaries in their proper places. Hence, too, his unpopularity with the civil service." Lord Ellenborough's Indian career may be described in a few words. Though, on first landing, he professed pacific intentions, it was not long before he found it necessary to draw the sword in earnest. Affairs in Affghanistan having been brought to a successful issue, the British forces evacuated that country, bearing the gates of Somnauth in triumph, and having destroyed the fortress of Ghuznee. This had scarcely been accomplished when the Ameers of Scinde took up arms. The late Gen. Sir C. J. Napier was despatched against them by Lord Ellenborough, and after one or two decisive victories, including the bloody battle of Meeanee, the territory of Scinde was formally annexed to the British dominions. Doubts have been expressed as to the justice of the course pursued by his lordship in the Scindian war, and the invasion of that country has been regarded as an unprovoked aggression. The Ameers had unquestionably provoked retaliation by violating their solemn treaty with us, and by attacking the British resident, and levelling his house to the ground. In 1843 Lord Ellenborough invaded

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the independent Mahratta state of Gwalior, in conjunction with Gen. (Lord) Gough, for the purpose of putting an end to the civil strife which raged there during the regency of the youthful rajah, Dhuleep Singh. The war had scarcely been brought to a close by the defeat of the Mahratta troops, when Lord Ellenborough was recalled by the board of East-India directors, by what the late duke of Wellington characterized as "a most indiscreet use of authority," and contrary to the wishes of the government of Sir Robert Peel, who almost immediately on his return to England in 1844, appointed him to the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, and raised him in the peerage as earl of Ellenborough and Viscount Southam. Having resumed office in 1858 under Lord Derby, as President of the Board of Control, his lordship resigned May 14, on account of an attack made upon him for a despatch which he had addressed to Lord Canning respecting his policy in dealing with Oude. Though the views enunciated in what was termed the Oude proclamation, were carried out, objection was taken to the publication in this country of the despatch. The vote of censure was rejected in the House of Lords by a majority of nine, and the motion was withdrawn in the House of Commons without a division; but before the debate commenced, Lord Ellenborough had resigned, and has not since held office.

ELLICOTT, Dr. (*See* Gloucester and Bristol, Bishop of.)

ELLIOT, Sir Charles, K.C.B., son of the late Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, and nephew of the first earl of Minto, born in 1801, entered the Royal navy in 1816, served at the battle of Algiers, and afterwards in India, on the coast of Africa, and in the West Indies. He was made Chief Superintendent of Trade and her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China in 1835, and was present, in that capacity, at all the operations in that country, ending with the ransom of Canton in Aug., 1841. He was Chargé-d'Affaires in Texas from 1842 to 1846, Governor of Bermuda from 1847 to 1852, of Trinidad from 1853 to 1856, of St. Helena in Aug., 1863, and was created a K.C.B. (Civil division) in 1856.

ELLIOT, The Very Rev. Gilbert, D.D., a son of the late Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, and brother of Sir C. Elliot, K.C.B., born in 1800, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1822, and proceeded M.A. in 1824. Having held some inferior preferments, including the incumbency of Trinity Church, Marylebone, he was nominated in 1850 to the Deanery of Bristol. Dr. Elliot, who is well known as a leader of the Low Church party, took an active part as Prolocutor in the Lower House of Convocation from 1857 till 1864, when he resigned, and is the author of one or two volumes of sermons, &c.

ELLIOT, The Hon. Henry George, a younger son of the late earl of Minto, born in 1817, was educated at Eton, and held the post of secretary and A.D.C. to Sir John Franklin in Tasmania. He was appointed Précis Writer in the Foreign Office, June 19, 1840; Attaché at St. Petersburg, Aug. 17, 1841; Secretary of Legation at the Hague, June 26, 1848; transferred to Vienna, Dec. 23, 1853; and Minister at Denmark, March 31, 1858. In 1859 he was sent on a special mission to the king of the Two Sicilies, and in 1862 to the king of Greece, and was appointed Envoy to the king of Italy, Sep. 12, 1863, in succession to Sir James Hudson.

ELLIOTSON, John, M.D., F.R.S., born in London towards the end of the last century, was educated at Edinburgh and at Cambridge, where he graduated M.D. After attending the medical and surgical practice of St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals for three years, and having been five years Assistant-Physician to the latter institution, he was elected one of its physicians. In 1831 he was appointed Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of London, and in 1834 he succeeded in effecting the

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establishment of an hospital in University College, where his lectures and practice attracted large audiences. In 1830 he published his "Lumleyan Lectures on the Recent Improvements in the Art of distinguishing the various Diseases of the Heart," which he had delivered before the Royal College of Physicians in 1829, at the request of the President. Dr. Elliotson, who was one of the first in this country to adopt and inculcate the use of the stethoscope, showed that not only could some medicines, such as carbonate of iron, be borne in much larger doses than it had been customary to give them, but that it was often necessary to administer them in those increased doses in order to cure certain diseases; at the same time urging the necessity, when employing active remedies, of commencing with small doses and gradually increasing as it was found what the patient could bear or might require. He discovered the use of hydrocyanic acid in certain affections of the stomach, introduced quinine into England and established its power, published explanations on the use of creosote in some forms of dyspepsia, of sulphate of copper in dysentery, &c., and proved the occurrence of glanders in the human subject. His lectures on the practice of medicine, since published in a separate form, constitute one of the best works extant on the subject, and his translation of Blumenbach's "Physiology," with notes more bulky than the original, has passed through several editions. He was the founder, and was elected the President of the Phrenological Society, the President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, a F.R.S. and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1837, the attention of Dr. Elliotson having been directed to certain wonderful phenomena, and certain modes of producing these phenomena, and of removing diseases ill understood and difficult to cure, he devoted himself to the study of mesmerism. At length, convinced of the substantial truth of that agency, he established in 1849 a Mesmeric Hospital, at which it is said that numerous wonderful cures have been performed. Differences, however, having arisen between himself and his medical colleagues and the Council of University College, London, he resigned his professorship in Dec., 1838. The *Zoist*, a mesmeric and phrenological journal, established by him, and completed in thirteen volumes, contains all his labours in mesmerism. Since the completion of the *Zoist*, he has written on subjects connected with mesmeric influences in the *Medical Times*.

ELLIOTT, The Rev. Charles, D.D., was born at Killybegs, co. Donegal, Ireland, May 16, 1792. Being a Wesleyan, and unable to take the Dublin University test, he was refused admission to that institution in 1815. With the assistance of its distinguished scholars, he passed through what was equivalent to a university education; and having emigrated to the United States, he was received, in 1818, into the travelling connection of the Ohio Conference. For four years he led the life of a pioneer missionary, in 1822 was appointed superintendent of the mission among the Wyandot Indians at Upper Sandusky, and was presiding elder of the Ohio district for five years. In 1827 he was elected Professor of Languages in Madison College, Uniontown, Pennsylvania; in 1831 he was stationed at Pittsburg, where he became presiding elder and editor of the *Pittsburg Conference Journal*, and was transferred to the *Western Christian Advocate* at Cincinnati, which he edited till 1848. In 1852 he resumed his editorship at Cincinnati, which he held for five years. He has written a "Treatise on Baptism," published in 1834; "Life of Bishop Roberts," and "Delineation of Roman Catholicism," in 1851; and "History of the Great Secession from the Methodist Episcopal Church," in 1855. Dr. Elliott has been for some time President of the Wesleyan University at Iowa.

ELLIOTT, Charles Wyllys, author, born in Guildford, Connecticut,

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May 27, 1817, is descended from Eliot, the "Indian Apostle." After having been for some time in business in New York, he applied himself to the study of horticulture and landscape gardening in 1839, under Mr. A. J. Downing, at Newburgh, and followed those pursuits at Cincinnati from 1840 to 1848. In 1850 he returned to New York, in 1853 was one of the founders of the "Children's Aid Society," and in 1857 was appointed one of the commissioners for laying out the central park in the city of New York. Mr. Elliott is the author of "Mysteries or Glimpses of the Supernatural," published in 1852; "St. Domingo: its Revolution and its Hero, Toussaint l'Ouverture," in 1855; and "The New England History from the Discovery of the Country by the Northmen, A.D. 986, to 1776," in 1857.

ELLIOTT, The Rev. Edward Bishop, M.A., born about 1795, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1816, and of which he became a Fellow. He was Seatonian Prizeman in 1820 and 1822, Vicar of Tuxford, Notts, from 1822 till 1840, was appointed a Prebendary of Heytesbury in 1826, and incumbent of St. Mark's Chapel, Brighton, in 1853. He is the author of "Horæ Apocalypticæ," "Vindiciæ Horariæ," "The Warburtonian Lectures," 1849–53, &c.

ELLIOTT, William, author and politician, born in Beaufort, South Carolina, April 27, 1788, entered Harvard College in 1806, but ill health prevented his taking his degree. He was returned successively to both branches of the State Legislature, and resigned his office of Senator in the Upper House in 1832, having been instructed by his constituents to vote against the tariff law of that year. He has taken little part in public affairs since 1851, in which year his letters on that question, signed "Agricola," were published in a collected form. He is the author of an "Address before St. Paul's Agricultural Society," published in 1850; "Carolina Sports by Land and Water," in 1856; and "Fiesco: a Tragedy."

ELLIS, George Edward, D.D., born in Boston, in 1815, graduated at Harvard College in 1833, studied theology at the Cambridge Divinity School until 1836, and after a year's travel in Europe, was ordained in 1840 pastor of Harvard Church, Charleston, Massachusetts, a post he still holds. Dr. Ellis, who is the author of the lives of John Mason, Anne Hutchinson, and William Penn, in "Sparks's American Biography," published in 1857 an elaborate work, entitled "Half a Century of the Unitarian Controversy," of which body he is a member. He has been editor of the *Christian Register*, and, in conjunction with Dr. George Putnam, of the *Christian Examiner*, and has written on historical and other questions, in the *New York Review*, the *North American*, and the *Atlantic Monthly*. In 1857 he was appointed Professor of Doctrinal Theology in the Cambridge Divinity School, and received the degree of D.D. from Harvard University. He has published numerous sermons, addresses, and pamphlets; is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a zealous friend of popular education.

ELLIS, Sir Henry, K.H., born in London, in Nov., 1777, is the son of John Ellis, Esq., descended from a family resident for several generations in the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, was elected Scholar to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1796, and became Fellow of his college. Having held for four years the post of a sub-librarian in the Bodleian Library, in 1800 he received an appointment in that of the British Museum. In 1806 he became Keeper of the Printed Book Department, from which he afterwards removed to the Department of MSS., and in 1827, upon the death of Joseph Planta, Esq., was appointed Principal Librarian, retaining it till 1856, when he retired upon a pension. Sir Henry Ellis was for many years one of the secretaries of

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the Society of Antiquaries, and held the office of Director of the society. His first work, a "History of the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch," was published in 1798. He is the author, amongst other works, of an "Introduction to the Domesday Survey, with Indices," published in 1833, and edited three series of "Original Letters, illustrative of English History," of which the first appeared in 1824, the second in 1827, and the third in 1846. He contributed to the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge" a work on the "Townley Marbles," in 1833; and another on the "Elgin and Phigaleian Marbles," in 1836. He was the chief editor and writer of the English portion of the edition of Dugdale's "Monasticon," published in 1817-30, and received the third class of the Guelphic Order from King William IV. in 1833.

ELLIS, WILLIAM, writer on social science, was born in London about 1800. Educated for commercial pursuits, he became the manager of an insurance company, but happening to extend the sphere of his knowledge, by the aid of the writings of Tooke, Mill, Bentham, &c., he devoted himself to the study of social science in its highest form. He took a great interest in education, and may be regarded as the founder of the Birkbeck schools. He is the author of "Progressive Lessons" on social subjects, "The Outlines of Social Economy," "An Introduction to the Study of Social Science," "Outlines of the History and Formation of the Understanding," "Progressive Lessons in Social Science," "The Phenomena of Industrial Life," "Education as a means of Preventing Destitution," &c. He has contributed papers on social questions to the *Westminster Review* and other periodicals.

ELLIS, THE REV. WILLIAM, was born in London towards the close of the last century. In early life he became connected with the London Missionary Society, and was employed as a clergyman in missionary work among the inhabitants of the islands of the Southern Ocean. He returned home in 1825, and published the results of his experience of the natives and the leading features of those islands under the title of "Polynesian Researches," in 1829. He was Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society from 1833 to 1840, and is the author of a "History of Madagascar," published in 1838; "Three Visits to Madagascar," in 1858; "Vindication of the South-Sea Missions," in 1831; and "History of the London Missionary Society," in 1844. Mr. Ellis married, in 1837, Miss Sarah Stickney.

ELLIS, MRS., wife of the Rev. William Ellis, better known under her maiden name of Miss Sarah Stickney, born about 1812, early connected herself with literature, and published "Pictures of Private Life." She was one of the first to treat social subjects in relation to women, and gained great popularity as the authoress of "The Women of England," "The Daughters of England," "Social Distinction," "Family Secrets," &c. In 1837 she became the second wife of the Rev. William Ellis.

ELMORE, ALFRED, A.R.A., born at Clonakilty, in the county of Cork, in 1815, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1834. Among his earlier pictures were "The Crucifixion," exhibited at the British Institution in 1838; and "The Martyrdom of Becket," at the Academy in 1839. The latter was painted for Mr. O'Connell, and both are in a Roman Catholic church in Dublin. Mr. Elmore having visited Italy, on his return exhibited "Rienzi in the Forum," in 1844. One or two pictures of slighter pretension at the British Institution, the gleanings of Italian travel, were selected by the Art-Union prizeholders. Historical or semi-historical incidents, treated by him in the spirit of the *genre* painters, proved even more successful. The "Origin of the Guelph and Ghibelline Quarrel," of 1845, gained a purchaser in the holder of the Art-Union's highest prize—£300, and in

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the same year Mr. Elmore was elected Associate of the Academy. The "Fainting of Hero," from "Much Ado about Nothing," in 1846, was the choice of the Art-Union's leading prizeholder. Among Mr. Elmore's chief pictures are "The Invention of the Stocking-Loom" (1847); "The Death-bed of Robert, King of Naples, Wise and Good" (1848); "Religious Controversy in the Time of Louis XIV." (1849); "Griselda" (1850); "Hotspur and the Fop" (1851); "A Subject from Pepys' Diary—'Mr. Hale began my Wife's Portrait'" (1852), &c.

ELSSLER, THERESA and FANNY, eminent dancers, born at Vienna, the former in 1808 and the latter in 1811. Though the two sisters almost invariably danced together, the younger was the more celebrated. She acquired the rudiments of her profession from Herschelt, the ballet-master of the Viennese Opera, and appeared on the boards of the Kärnther Theatre when only six years old. She was further instructed by Aumar, while the æsthetic portion of her art was superintended by Baron F. von Gentz. In 1827 the two sisters started for Naples, where they completed their education. In 1830 they returned to Germany, and made their appearance at Berlin, creating an extraordinary sensation. After this the career of Mdlle. Fanny in particular was one continued ovation, and at Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Paris, her reception was most enthusiastic. In the latter capital she eclipsed the fame of Taglioni by her wonderful dancing of "La Cachucha," and received several advantageous offers of marriage. It is asserted that the well-known Dr. Veron was among her suitors. In London, in 1838, her reception was equally triumphant, though less demonstrative; and, accompanied by her sister, she visited the United States. In 1851 Fanny Elssler, having amassed a handsome fortune, retired to a villa purchased by her near Hamburg; while Theresa Elssler contracted a morganatic marriage with Prince Adalbert of Prussia, April 25, 1851, and has since been ennobled.

ELTON, SIR ARTHUR HALLAM, BART., eldest son of the late Sir Charles Abraham Elton, Bart., author of "Specimens of the Classic Poets" and other poems, born April 19, 1818, was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, served for some years in the 14th foot, and succeeded his father as seventh baronet, June 1, 1853. He represented Bath in the Liberal interest from 1857 to 1859, but was opposed to Lord Palmerston's war policy, and voted for going into committee on Lord Derby's Reform Bill in 1859. He is the author of "Below the Surface, a Story of English Country Life," and has published several tracts on the leading social and political questions of the day. Sir Arthur, who is a nephew of the late Henry Hallam, is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Somersetshire, and served as high sheriff in 1857.

ELWART, ANTOINE-AMABLE-ÉLIE, musical composer, born at Paris, Nov. 18, 1808, became a chorister at an early age at the church of St. Eustache, studied harmony at the age of fifteen, and in 1825 entered the classes of Lesueur and Fétis. In 1832 Cherubini appointed him assistant-professor to Reicha at the Conservatoire, and in 1834 he gained the great prize at Rome. Returning to Paris in 1836, he published, in conjunction with MM. Damour and Burnett, a "Solfége enfantin." This was followed by his "Méthode de Chant," "Une Méthode d'Harmonie," and "Un Petit Manuel d'Harmonie." This last-named work was translated into Spanish, and gained for its author the Cross of Charles III. M. Elwart has received from the king of Prussia the Cross of the Red Eagle of the Fourth Class. He has composed several masses; an opera, in two acts, entitled "Les Catalans;" another, in three acts, entitled "Les Trois Jérusalem;" two comic operas; some oratorios, symphonies, trios, quartets, &c. In 1854 and 1855 he gained a gold medal and

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the first prize at the competition at Bordeaux for a "Hymne à Sainte Cécile," and a mass for three voices. M. Elwart is the author of "Un Traité de Contre-pointe et de Fugue;" "Essai de Transposition Musicale;" "Histoires des Concerts Populaires de MusiqueClassique," "Petit Traité d'Instrumentation," &c., published in 1864; a poem entitled "L'Harmonie didactique," &c. He has contributed largely to various musical publications.

ELWIN, The Rev. Whitwell, a member of a good family in Norfolk, born Feb. 26, 1816, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839. He was ordained deacon in the same year, priest in 1840, by the bishop of Bath and Wells, held for some years the curacy of Hemington with Hardington, Somerset, and was appointed, in 1849, Rector of Booton, Norfolk, a living in the patronage of his family. He became, in July, 1853, editor of the *Quarterly Review*, in succession to Mr. Lockhart, and resigned the post in July, 1860.

ELWYN, The Rev. Richard, born in 1827, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship, won the Craven University Scholarship in 1848, graduated in 1849 as Senior Classic, and was elected to a fellowship at Trinity. He was appointed Second Master of the Charterhouse in 1855, and Head Master on the death of Dr. Elder in 1858. He resigned in 1863.

ELY (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Edward Harold Browne, D.D., youngest son of the late Col. Robert Browne, of Morton House, Bucks, born in 1811, was educated at Eton and at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a wrangler in 1832, obtained the Crosse Theological Scholarship in 1833, the first Hebrew Scholarship in 1834, and the Norrisian Prize for a theological essay in 1835. He became fellow and tutor of his college; incumbent of St. James's, and of St. Sidwell's, Exeter, in 1841; was Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew at St. David's College, Lampeter, from 1843 to 1849, when he was appointed Vicar of Kenwyn, Cornwall, and Prebendary of Exeter: the vicarage of Kenwyn he resigned for that of Heavitree, Devonshire, in 1857. In 1854 he was elected Norrisian Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and in 1857 Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral. He was consecrated Bishop of Ely in March, 1864. The diocese of Ely contains the counties of Cambridge, Beds, Hunts, and part of Suffolk. The bishop has the patronage of forty-two livings, and the bishopric is of the annual value of £5,500. Bishop Browne published, in 1850–3, an "Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles," in two volumes, since reprinted in one vol. 8vo. (7th edition, 1865), and re-edited for the use of the American Church, by Bishop Williams, of Middletown, Connecticut; two volumes of sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, one "On the Atonement and other Subjects," in 1859; the other on "Messiah as Foretold and Expected," in 1862; and a volume on the "Pentateuch and Elohistic Psalms, in reply to Dr. Colenso," in 1863. Dr. Browne is the author of articles in "Aids to Faith," and in "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible," and of various sermons, pamphlets, charges, &c.

EMBURY, Mrs. Emma Catherine, daughter of Dr. James Manley, physician, was born in New York early in the present century, and at an early age contributed to periodical literature under the name of "Ianthe." In 1828 she was married to Mr. Daniel Embury, a banker at Brooklyn. A volume of her youthful compositions appeared a short time afterwards, under the title of "Guido, and other Poems;" and she has published the following prose works:—"Constance Latimer, or the Blind Girl;" "Pictures of Early Life;" "Nature's Gems, or American Wild Flowers;" "The Waldorf Family;" and "Glimpses of Home Life."

EMERSON, Ralph Waldo, essayist,

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the son of a well-known Unitarian minister at Boston, was born May 25, 1803, and graduated at Harvard College in 1821. Having turned his attention to theology, he was ordained minister of the second Unitarian church of Boston; but soon after formed peculiar views with regard to forms of worship, abandoned his profession, and, retiring to the quiet village of Concord, devoted himself to his favourite study—the nature of man, and his relation to the universe. He delivered an oration called "Man-thinking," before the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society, in 1837; and an address to the senior class of the Divinity College, Cambridge, in 1838. He did not pretend to reason, but to discover; he announced, but did not argue. In 1838 Mr. Emerson published "Literary Ethics, an Oration;" in 1839, "Nature, an Essay;" and in 1840 he was associated with Margaret Fuller in editing the *Dial*, a magazine of literature, philosophy, and religion, which was continued four years. In 1841 he published "The Method of Nature," "Man the Reformer," three lectures on the times, and the first series of his "Essays;" in 1844 the second series of his "Essays," and published lectures on the New England Reformers, the young American, and Negro emancipation in the West Indies, and afterwards delivered lectures on Swedenborg, Napoleon, and other subjects. In 1846 he published a volume of poems. In 1848 he travelled in England, and delivered lectures on "The Mind and Manners of the Nineteenth Century," and in 1849 delivered the series entitled "Representative Men." In 1852, in connection with Mr. W. H. Channing, he published the "Memoirs of Margaret Fuller, Marchesa d'Ossoli." Mr. Emerson, in 1856, published a work entitled "English Traits," and in 1860 "The Conduct of Life." He delivered, at Concord, an oration on the death of President Lincoln in 1865, and received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard University in 1866. He has contributed largely to periodicals in the United States.

ÉNAULT, Louis, journalist and author, born at Isigny, Calvados, in 1824, studied law in Paris, and became an advocate. He was imprisoned a short time after the revolution of 1848, on account of his connection with the Legitimist party, and on his release he quitted France and visited England, Scotland, the Hebrides, and Germany. Returning to Paris in 1851, he engaged in literary pursuits; in 1853 made a journey to the East, and in 1854 was intrusted by the Government with a mission, having for its object the examination of the north of Europe, including the shores of the Baltic, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. M. Énault was for some time engaged upon the *Constitutionnel* and *Le Nord*, as literary critic, and has contributed to the *Revue Contemporaine*, *Le Pays*, *L'Illustration*, *Figaro*, *La Correspondance Littéraire*, and *La Revue Française*, &c., either in his own name or under the pseudonym of Louis de Vermond. He is the author of "Promenade en Belgique et sur les Bords du Rhin," published in 1852; "La Terre Sainte," in 1854; "Constantinople et la Turquie, tableau historique," &c., in 1855; "Voyage en Laponie et en Norvége," in 1857; "De la Littérature des Indous," in 1860; and "La Méditerranée, ses Iles et ses Bords," in 1862. Many of M. Énault's works are romances, the scenes being laid in places he has visited. Amongst them may be named "Christine," published in 1857; "La Vierge du Libau," in 1858; "L'Amour en Voyage," and "Un Amour en Laponie," in 1861; "Stella," in 1863; "En Province," and "Olga," in 1864. He has translated for the *Pays*, Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom;" "Werther," in 1855; and has edited the "Memoirs and Correspondence of Madame d'Epinay." M. Énault was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 13, 1861.

ENGLAND, Sir Richard, G.C.B., son of the late Gen. Richard England, of Lifford, co. Clare, Ireland, was born in Canada, in 1793, and entering the army at the age of sixteen, saw active service at Flushing in 1809, on

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the staff in Sicily in 1810-11, and in France, where he served with the army of occupation. In 1832–3 he held the chief military command in Kafraria, and distinguished himself in the Kafir war of 1835–6. In the latter year he served in India, in command of the field force in Upper and Lower Scinde, and was nominated a K.C.B. for his services in the Affghan war, in which he effected the relief of Kandahar with a brigade of the Bombay army. In 1854–5 he commanded the third division of infantry in the Crimea, and took part in the battles of Alma and Inkermann, as well as in the unsuccessful attack upon Sebastopol, June 18, 1855, and in the subsequent operations. Returning to England towards the close of that year, he was made a G.C.B., and he has received various foreign orders from France, Turkey, &c. Sir Richard is a General in the army, and Colonel of the 41st foot.

ENGSTROEM, JOHN, author, born April 7, 1794, at Kærnebo (government of Calmar), took the degree of Licentiate in Medicine in 1817. Having travelled extensively, he has given an account of his experience in "Resa genom Norrland och Lappland ar 1834," published in 1834; and "Resa genom sœdra Lappland; Jemtland, Trondhem och Dalarne, ar 1834," in 1835. He is the author of "Nordiska Dikter af Eivin" ("Northern Poems"), published in 1821; "Eols Hærpan" ("The Harp of Æolus"), in 1830, and various short poems, romances, &c.

EÖTVÖS, JOSEPH, BARON, statesman and author, born at Buda, in Hungary, Sep. 3, 1813; received his education at home, and studied philosophy and law at the University of Pesth. Before the completion of his academical career, he translated into his native tongue Goethe's "Götz von Berlichingen," and published two comedies and a tragedy, which met with success. In 1833 he adopted the profession of an advocate, which he relinquished to travel in Germany, France, England, Sweden, and the Low Countries. On his return he took an active part in politics, becoming in 1838 editor of the *Budapesti Arvizkönyv*, a work in which the most eminent Hungarians took part. M. Eötvös contributed to its pages a novel entitled the "Carthusian," that raised him greatly in public estimation. A pamphlet from his pen on "Prison Reform" created considerable sensation, which was increased by his vigorous support of the proposal for emancipating the Jews. In 1841 he was one of the leaders of the opposition in the Senate of the Hungarian Diet, where his rank, his fine presence, his readiness in debate, and his literary attainments, gave him great influence. The commercial crisis of 1841 having severely crippled his means, he had recourse to literature, and the "Village Notary," a romance intended to expose the abuses of the nobles in the different counties, appeared in 1844. It has been translated into English by Count Pulszky. Baron Eötvös was a constant writer in a popular journal, the *Pesti Hirlap*, in which he became the antagonist of M. Kossuth, arguing in behalf of centralization against the latter's scheme for autonomy of the counties. These articles were collected and published in one volume in 1846, under the title of "Reform." In 1847 he published another romance, "Hungary in 1514," being a tale founded on the revolt of the peasantry in that year. On the breaking out of the revolution in 1848, he became Minister of Public Instruction in the administration of Count Bathyani, and resigned after the assassination of Count Lamberg, retiring to Munich until the close of the Hungarian insurrection, and in 1851 published his important treatise on "The Influence of the Leading Ideas of the 19th Century upon Government and Society." From that time until the close of 1859, he kept aloof from politics; but the ferment created by the promised concessions by the emperor to his subjects, and the creation of the temporary Council of State in 1860, drew him from his retreat. In conjunction with M. Deak,

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with whom his name was for some time associated, he became a leader of the moderate liberal party, and on the formation of the Hungarian ministry in 1867, was appointed Minister of Worship and Public Instruction.

ERDMANN, JOHN EDWARD, philosopher and author, born June 13, 1805, at Molmar, in Livonia, studied theology at the University of Dorpat from 1823 to 1826, and for two years at Berlin, philosophy under Schleiermacher and Hegel. Returning in 1828 to his native town, he was, in 1829, appointed pastor to the church. In 1832 he returned to Berlin, took his degrees in 1834, and being favourably known by his writings, was appointed Professor of Philosophy to the University of Halle in 1836. M. Erdmann is the author of "Essai d'un Tableau Scientifique de l'Histoire de la Moderne Philosophie," published in 1834–51; "Dissertation sur le Croire et sur le Savoir," in 1837; "Compte Rendu de notre Foi," in 1835; "Élémens de Logique et de Métaphysique," in 1841; "Cours Publiques sur l'État," in 1851; "De l'Ennui," in 1852, and other works.

ERDMANN, OTTO-LINNÆUS, chemist, born at Dresden, April 11, 1804, son of the physician of that name, who introduced vaccination into Saxony; studied pharmacy; attended the course of lectures at the Medico-Chirurgical Academy of Dresden; spent three years at the University of Leipsic, and took the degrees of Licentiate in Chemistry and Doctor of Philosophy. After having directed a manufactory for some time, and performed several voyages, he returned to the University of Leipsic, of which, in 1830, he became Professor of Chemistry. M. Erdmann is the author of "Recherches sur le Nickel," published in 1827; "Traité de Chimie," in 1828; and "Manuel de la Connaissance des Marchandises," in 1833; and he conducted some scientific periodicals.

ERICSSON, JOHN, mechanician, born in the province of Vermeland, Sweden, in 1803, showed a decided taste for mechanics when quite young, and at the age of eleven received the appointment of cadet in a corps of engineers. In 1816 he was made "niveleur" on the Grand Ship Canal between the Baltic and the North Sea, afterwards entered the Swedish army as an ensign, rose to the rank of lieutenant, and was employed for some time in the survey of Northern Sweden. In 1826 he obtained permission to visit England, where he hoped to bring into notice his "flame engine," — intended to work independently of steam, by condensing flame; but with mineral fuel it proved a total failure. In 1829 he competed for the prize offered by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway for the best locomotive, and produced an engine that attained the then incredible speed of fifty miles an hour. He afterwards went to the United States, where he has brought out, amongst other inventions, the caloric engine, intended to supersede the use of steam. Mr. Ericsson first submitted this remarkable invention to the scientific world in London in 1833, when he constructed an engine of five-horse power, and exhibited it to a number of scientific gentlemen. Although it met with the approbation of many distinguished men, Brunel and Faraday pronounced against the scheme, and the English Government, which at first seemed inclined to give the matter their attention, ultimately let it drop. The subject was revived in the United States, and a ship named the *Ericsson*, of 2,200 tons burden, was built and fitted with a caloric engine. On her trial trip she gradually attained a speed of twelve miles an hour; but on her return was unfortunately struck by a severe squall. and sank. The ship was raised and taken into dock, and her "caloric" was replaced by an ordinary steam engine, on the condenser of which Mr. Ericsson claims to have made a very important improvement. Capt. Ericsson retired into private life until the outbreak of the civil war, when he built the first *Monitor*. This ves-

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sel, thus named by the constructor as a warning to the naval powers of Europe, which proved formidable in still water, especially in its famous encounter with the *Merrimac*, foundered at sea. Capt. Ericsson was the first to bring the system of iron turret-ships into operation, though the invention had been previously demonstrated by our countryman, Capt. Cowper Coles, C.B. Capt. Ericsson is a Knight of the Order of Vasa, and a member of many scientific societies.

ERLE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM, for some time Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the son of a Dorset clergyman, was born in 1793, at Fifehead Magdalen, in that county, and educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford. His father, the Rev. Christopher Erle, of Gillingham, Dorset, was descended from a family of some antiquity and note in the West of England. Having graduated B.C.L. in 1818, Mr. Erle was called to the Bar in 1819, and went the Western circuit. In 1834 he married the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Williams, warden of New College, and prebendary of Winchester, and became King's Counsel; and in 1837 was returned to the House of Commons by the city of Oxford, which he continued to represent till the dissolution of 1841. In Parliament he was a silent member, steadily supporting the Whig party, and devoting himself to his profession, in which he attained the highest eminence. In 1844 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; in 1846 was transferred to the Court of Queen's Bench; in 1859 was promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, on the elevation of Lord Campbell to the woolsack, and retired into private life, taking his farewell of the bench, Nov. 26, 1866.

ERNEST II. (*See* SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, DUKE OF.)

ERSKINE, COL. GEORGE, son of Col. James Erskine, C.B., 48th regiment, born at Worthing in 1815, was educated at the Royal College of Caen and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; entered the army as ensign in the 33rd foot in 1832; became lieut. in 1836, capt. in 1843, and obtained his brevet majority in 1854. He accompanied his regiment to the Crimea, and served at the battle of Inkermann and the siege of Sebastopol. During the progress of the latter he greatly distinguished himself, having, in command of the picket of the light division, repulsed a sortie by the enemy, Oct. 14, 1854. For the battle of Inkermann he received the brevet rank of Lieut.-Col., in Dec., 1854. On the formation of the volunteer army of reserve, he was appointed Deputy-Inspector-General of that force under Col. McMurdo, whom he succeeded in 1865 in the post of Inspector-General. He obtained the rank of colonel in 1860.

ESCOSURA, PATRICIO DE LA, politician and author, born at Madrid, Nov. 5, 1807, passed his early years in Portugal, his father serving in the army of Castaños. Having studied at Valladolid, he returned in 1820 to Madrid, and studied under Lista. In 1824, in consequence of his connection with the secret society of the "Numantinos," he retired to Paris, studied mathematics under Lacroix, and afterwards repaired to London. On his return to Spain in 1826, he entered a regiment of artillery, and was promoted in 1829 to the rank of officer. During this period he devoted himself to literary pursuits and politics. In 1834 he was exiled as a Carlist to Olivera; in 1835 he was appointed aide-de-camp and secretary to Gen. Cordova, upon whose retirement in 1836 he obtained his discharge. Upon the accession of Gen. Espartero to power, Escosura was again exiled, and retired to France. Returning to Madrid in 1843, he was appointed a Secretary of State, and held office under the Narvaez ministry, retiring from public affairs in 1846. He has obtained reputation as a poet, dramatist, and novelist, and is the author of the following poems:—"El Bulto vestido de Negro Capuz," and

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"Hernan Cortés en Cholula;"—dramas, "Corte del Buen retiro," played in 1837; "Barbara Blomberg," "Don Jaime el Conquistador," "La Aurora del Colon," "El Higuamota," in 1838; "Las Mocedades de Hernan Cortés," "Roger de Flor," &c., in 1841–6; has written two historical romances, viz., "El Conde de Candespina," published in 1832; and "Ni Rey, ni Roque," in 1835; a political romance entitled "El Patriarca del Valle," in 1846; and "Historia Constitucional de Inglaterra," in 1859; &c. &c.

ESPARTERO, Don Baldomero, Duke of Victory, Marshal and at one time Regent of Spain, was born in 1792, at Granatula, in La Mancha. The youngest of the nine children of a cartwright, he was intended, on account of his feeble constitution, for the priesthood; but in 1808, when the French invaded Spain, he enrolled himself as a volunteer in the body of students called the Sacred Battalion, and was placed at a military school until his twenty-third year, when he entered upon active service as sub-lieutenant. Upon the expulsion of Napoleon from Spain, his restless spirit led him to join Gen. Morillo in the South American colonies. He returned to Spain, and in 1833, when Ferdinand VII. died, took a decided part in favour of his daughter, Isabella II., opposed Zumalacarregui, and sustained many defeats; but the tide of victory at length turned, and in 1841 Espartero became Regent of Spain, and governed the country with a fair share of success, although continually thwarted by intrigue. When Gen. Narvaez entered Madrid in 1843, Gen. Espartero, compelled to retire, sought the protection of a British man-of-war, and sailed to England. Having remained for some time in London, he was invited to return to Spain, where he resided as a private citizen until June, 1854. In July, Queen Isabella, much against her will, having sent for Gen. Espartero, and commissioned him to resume the direction of affairs, he entered the capital, and in conjunction with Gen. O'Donnell, his former rival, formed a ministry, July 19; but his government encountered great difficulties in the corruption of the court and of the administrative departments, in the hostility of the clergy, the restlessness of the Carlists, and the fickleness and insubordination of its own professed supporters. At length, in the summer of 1856, matters came to a crisis. It was impossible that two such men as Espartero and O'Donnell could work together in harmony for any length of time. Gen. Espartero was dismissed, and insurrections broke out in Madrid, Barcelona, and Saragossa; but he took no part in the quarrels made in his name, and again lost one of the most brilliant positions that fortune or military prestige could offer. In 1857 he resigned his dignity as senator, and since that time has rarely appeared in connection with Spanish politics.

ESQUIROS, Henri Alphonse, author, born at Paris in 1814, was educated in an institution directed by the Abbé Frère, the author of a curious system on the philosophy of history. His first work, a volume of poetry, "Les Hirondelles," was published in 1834. It was reviewed in a very flattering manner by M. Victor Hugo. In 1837 he brought out "Les Magiciens," a fantastic romance, and in 1839 "Charlotte Corday," a romance. In 1840 he published three remarkable books on workwomen and prostitutes, under the titles of "Les Vierges Martyres, les Vierges Folles, les Vierges Sages." In 1841 appeared "Les Chants d'un Prisonnier," poems written in the prison of Ste. Pélagie, in the same cell which Béranger once occupied, to which M. Esquiros was condemned for supporting the opinions of Lamennais. In 1847 he brought out "L'Histoire des Montagnards," and "Paris," or the sciences, institutions, and manners of the nineteenth century, a collection of articles that had previously appeared in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, &c. In 1848 M. Esqui-

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ros, although approving of the revolution, refused any appointment from the Provisional Government. In 1849 he published "De la Vie Future," or conjectures on another world; in 1850 was elected as a representative of the people in the Legislative Assembly for the department of the Saône-et-Loire, and in 1851 published his "Martyrs de la Liberté," and his "Fastes Populaires," or the history of the working classes up to the seventeenth century. After the *coup d'état*, Dec. 2, 1851, he was one of the Members of the Assembly most strongly opposed to the rising empire, and having been exiled, proceeded to Belgium, where he wrote his "Le Château d'Issy," or studies of the life of a priest; and in 1853 went to Holland, where he collected materials for a series of essays for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which have been translated into English. In 1855 he came to England, where he resides, occupying his time as Examiner to the Military Council of Education, and in writing for the *Revue des Deux Mondes* some admirable essays on English life and character. They have been translated and published in London, under the title of "The English at Home," the first series having been issued in 1862, and the second in 1863.

ESSEX, The Dowager Countess of, better known formerly by her maiden name of Katherine Stephens, the daughter of a carver and gilder, born Sep. 18, 1794, was placed under the tuition of Mr. Lanza in 1807, and was his articled pupil for five years, during which time she sang at Bath, Bristol, Southampton, and the Pantheon, London. In 1812 she became the pupil of Mr. Welch, and made her *début* at Covent Garden Theatre as Mandane, in "Artaxerxes;" afterwards appeared as Polly in the "Beggars' Opera," and as Clara in the "Duenna." In 1814 she sang at the Ancient Concerts. After remaining some years at Covent Garden, she transferred her services to Drury Lane. She had been offered an engagement at the Opera House, to supply the place of Mdme. Catalani, but declined it, not being sufficiently acquainted with the Italian language. For some few years before her retirement, she devoted herself almost exclusively to oratorios and concert singing. Her voice, a soprano of unusual compass and purity, reached to the high D, and her rendering of simple and pathetic ballads was considered perfect. A more spotless character has not been known on the stage, Miss Stephens being as much loved as admired by her audiences. In 1838 she became the second wife of the fifth earl of Essex, and was left a widow, without issue, in the following year.

ESTCOURT, The Right Hon. Thomas Sutton Sotheron Bucknall, eldest son of the late T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq., of Estcourt, near Tetbury (many years M.P. for Oxford University), was born in 1801, and educated at Harrow and Oriel College, Oxford. He was returned to the House of Commons in 1829, in the Conservative interest, for Marlborough, which he represented till 1832. From 1835 to 1844 he sat for Devizes, and in the latter year succeeded the late Sir Francis Burdett as one of the members for North Wilts. In 1848 he was appointed by Lord Derby President of the Poor-Law Board, and sworn a member of the Privy Council; and early in 1859, when Mr. Walpole resigned, owing to a difference of opinion respecting reform, he became his successor at the Home Office. In both these capacities he showed ability, industry, and administrative talents of a high order, and retired with his party in June, 1859. The Right Hon. S. Estcourt, who represents a family which has been seated on the same property on the borders of Wilts and Gloucestershire for upwards of 500 years, retired from public life in March, 1865, on account of a severe attack of illness.

ÉTEX, Antoine, sculptor, born at Paris, March 20, 1808, studied in the ateliers of MM. Dupaty and Pradier, receiving at the same time lessons

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from MM. Ingres and Duban. From 1827 to 1829 he competed for the prize at Rome; obtained a second prize in 1828, the subject being "Le Jeune Hyacinthe tué par Apollon;" and visited Italy, Algeria, Corsica, Spain, Germany, and England. At the "Salon" of 1833 he exhibited, amongst other important works, a colossal "Cain," which attracted much attention, and led to his receiving the commission to execute two of the groups for the Arc de l'Étoile. Several of his works having been rejected for exhibition at the "Salon," he did not again compete until 1841, when he was again successful. M. Étex, in addition to being a sculptor, has achieved renown as painter, engraver, and architect; obtained a first-class medal for sculpture in 1833, and the decoration in June, 1841. He is the author of "Essai sur le Beau," published in 1851; "Cours Élémentaire de Dessin," and "J. Pradier, Ary Scheffer, Études," in 1859.

EVANS, Gen. Sir De Lacy, G.C.B., son of the late John Evans, Esq., of Miltown, Ireland, born in that country in 1787, entered the army in 1807, and served with distinction both in India and in the Peninsula. He took part in the Peninsular war, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in reward of his gallantry. In 1814-15 he was actively employed in North America, and was present at the capture of Washington, but returned to Europe in time to take part in the battle of Waterloo, where he had two horses shot under him, and was afterwards on the staff of the army of occupation at Paris. In 1835 he was chosen to command the British Auxiliary Legion raised to aid the Queen against Don Carlos, and for his successes was made a K.C.B. In 1846 he became a Major-General. On the formation of the army sent against Russia in 1854, he was appointed to the command of the Second Division, and distinguished himself at the Alma and at Inkermann, soon after which he returned, invalided, to England, and received the thanks of Parliament for his services in Feb., 1855. In 1831 he was returned to the House of Commons for Rye, as an advanced Liberal. In May, 1833, he was elected for Westminster, against Sir John C. Hobhouse, and continued to represent that constituency till 1841, when he was unsuccessful. He was re-elected in 1846, and retired at the general election in July, 1865. He is a G.C.B. and a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

EVANS, David Morier, son of the late Joshua Lloyd Evans, of Llanlidlass, Montgomeryshire, born in 1819, became connected with periodical literature at an early age, and having been for several years assistant city correspondent to the *Times*, assumed, in 1857, the management of the same department of the *Morning Herald* and *Standard* newspapers. He is the author of numerous commercial works, which have passed through two or three editions, including the "Commercial Crisis," 1847-48; the "History of the Commercial Crisis," 1857-58; and "City Men and City Manners." In 1859 he published, under the title of "Facts, Failures, and Frauds," an interesting account of the principal commercial frauds of the past few years, in which his city experience was of great service to him. For several years he has been the editor of, and one of the principal contributors to, the *Bankers' Magazine*, first started under the auspices of the late Mr. J. W. Gilbart, and he conducts the literary and statistical department of the "Bankers' Almanack and Diary."

EVANS, John, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., Hon. Secretary of the Numismatic Society, eminent both as an antiquary and a geologist, son of the late Rev. A. B. Evans, D.D., of Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, born in 1823, was educated at Bosworth school. In 1864 he published "Ancient British Coins," the most important book on this subject. He has written on the "Flint Implements in the Drift" (*Archæologia*, vols. 38 and 39), and a variety of papers in the

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Numismatic Chronicle (of which he is one of the editors), and in other periodicals.

EVERSLEY (Viscount), The Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, D.C.L., P.C., the eldest son of the late Charles Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P. for Reading (who assumed the name of Lefevre in addition to Shaw on marrying a lady of that name, whose ancestors were among the French refugee families that fled to England at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes), born Feb. 22, 1794, and educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in due course, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, but did not practise. In 1830 he was returned to the House of Commons for the disfranchised borough of Downton, sat for Hampshire in 1831-2, and represented the northern division of that county from the passing of the Reform Act till his elevation to the peerage. He was chosen in May, 1839, Speaker of the House of Commons, in succession to the late Mr. Abercromby (afterwards Lord Dunfermline), and retired after an eighteen years' tenure of office, in 1857. In this capacity his dignified and courteous demeanour, strict impartiality, and thorough acquaintance with the forms and rules of the House, secured him the confidence and respect of all parties, and even under Sir R. Peel's Conservative administration no attempt was made to substitute another in his place, though he professed Liberal politics. His lordship, who was created Viscount Eversley on his retirement from the Speakership, April 11, 1857, is High Steward of Winchester, Governor of the Isle of Wight, Col. of the Hants Yeomanry, and an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen for the Yeomanry service, with the rank of Col. in that force. In 1858 he was appointed a Commissioner of Church Estates, which he resigned in 1859, when he was appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner.

EWALD, Henry George Augustus, orientalist, was born at Göttingen, Nov. 16, 1803. After a course of education in the College and University of his native town, he devoted himself to the study of Oriental languages, at the age of twenty was nominated Professor at the College of Wolfenbüttel, in 1824 was recalled to Göttingen, where he settled, and where he was appointed, in 1831, to the chair of Philosophy, and afterwards to those of Oriental Languages and Theology, which he held when, in 1837, the present king of Hanover having ascended the throne, the protest of Dahlmann, the two Grimms, Girvinus, Weber, and others, against the policy of the new government appeared. Having signed it with the rest, he was suspended from his professorships, quitted Göttingen, and spent some years in examining the libraries of England and France. In 1838 he accepted the chair of Theology at the University of Tübingen, where he remained until the revolution of 1848 recalled him to his old functions in his native town. About this time he published a pamphlet "On my Departure from the University of Tübingen, with some Considerations upon the Present Epoch." Professor Ewald has written "The Composition of Genesis," published in 1823; "Upon the Metres of Arabic Poetry," in 1825; "The Song of Songs," in 1826; "A Critical Grammar of the Hebrew Language used in the Old Testament," in 1835; "A Hebrew Grammar," in 1842; "History of the People of Israel up to the Advent of Christ," in 1843-50, several other works, and a great number of literary and scientific reviews.

EWART, William, second son of the late William Ewart, Esq., merchant, of Liverpool, was born in 1798, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1821, having obtained the university prize for English verse. He was returned to the House of Commons in 1828 as a Free-trader and Liberal for the disfranchised borough of Bletchingley, represented his native city, Liverpool, in 1830 and 1831, and again from 1833 till the dissolution

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of 1837, when he was defeated by Sir C. Cresswell; was elected for Wigan, in Lancashire, for a short time in the next Parliament, and in 1841 was chosen for the Dumfries district of boroughs, by which he has been returned at every subsequent general election to the present time (1867). In Parliament Mr. Ewart has exerted himself in order to secure the abolition of capital punishment, and the establishment in towns of schools of design and public libraries, free and open to all classes of the community, for the formation of which he succeeded, in 1850, in passing an Act (which bears his name). In 1860 he brought in a bill for facilitating the building of labourers' cottages in Scotland; in 1862 obtained a select committee on weights and measures, and in 1864 carried a bill legalizing the use of the metric system.

EWBANK, Thomas, Commissioner of Patents in the United States, was born at Barnard Castle, Durham, in 1792. When thirteen years old he was apprenticed to a plumber and brassfounder, went to London in 1812, and after many fruitless endeavours to obtain work, found employment in making cases for preserved meats. During the hours he could spare from his labours, he indulged a long-entertained craving for books, to the purchase of which he regularly devoted a portion of his weekly earnings. Though doing a good business, he, in 1819, sailed for the United States, and in 1820 opened a manufactory for lead, tin, and copper tubing in New York, which he carried on until 1836, when he retired to devote himself to philosophy and the history of inventions. In 1842 he published "A Descriptive and Historical Account of Hydraulic and other Machines for Raising Water, Ancient and Modern: including the Progressive Development of the Steam-Engine," which met with a very favourable reception. In 1845 Mr. Ewbank visited Brazil, and while preparing for the press his account of that journey, was appointed by President Taylor to the Commissionership of Patents. He is the author of "The World a Workshop," published in 1855; "Life in Brazil illustrated," in 1856; "Thoughts on Matter and Force," and "Things and Scenes in Washington," in 1858; and of three essays on the Origin of our Species. He is President of the American Ethnological Society.

EWELL, Richard S., born in Virginia, in 1821, received a military education and became a cadet in 1838. He served through the Mexican campaign, and on the outbreak of the civil war espoused the cause of the South. His capacity for military command became so evident that he was actively employed, and rendered very important services, especially when acting under the renowned "Stonewall" Jackson. After participating in the successes obtained by the Confederate forces in the early part of the campaign for the defence of Richmond in 1864, Gen. Ewell was incapacitated for service in the field through the effects of a very severe wound in the leg.

EWING, Dr. (*See* Argyll and the Isles, Bishop of.)

EWING, Thomas, LL.D., the son of an officer who served during the revolutionary war, born in Ohio county, Virginia, Dec. 28, 1789, evinced at an early age a great passion for books, and when twenty years old left home and worked in the Kanawha salt establishment, until he saved up money to enter Ohio University, where he obtained the degree of B.A. in 1815. He was admitted to the Bar in 1816, was appointed U.S. Senator in 1831, and espousing the interests of the Whig party, became associated with Clay and Webster in their resistance to the so-called encroachments of the executive. He supported Mr. Clay's Protective Tariff Bill, and opposed the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as envoy to the English court. In 1837, his senatorial term having expired, Mr. Ewing resumed the practice of his profession. In 1840 he supported the election of Gen. Harrison to the presidency, and became Secretary to the Treasury, a post in

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which he was retained by President Tyler, but afterwards resigned. Having held other official posts, in 1851 Mr. Ewing retired from political life, and devoted himself to the practice of his profession.

EXETER (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Henry Philpotts, D.D., son of the late Mr. Philpotts, a respectable hotel-keeper at Gloucester, was born in that city in May, 1778, and having passed the usual course of education at the College School, Gloucester, was elected at the early age of thirteen years and a half to a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In June, 1795, when only eighteen years old, he took his degree of B.A., and soon afterwards obtained the Chancellor's Prize for an essay "On the Influence of Religious Principle." Within a few weeks he was elected a Fellow of Magdalen College, and received the prize offered by the Asiatic Society for a Latin panegyric on the celebrated Oriental scholar Sir William Jones. Having taken his degree of M.A. in due course, Mr. Philpotts, in 1804, married Miss Surtees, a niece of Lady Eldon, and became one of the chaplains of the late Dr. Barrington, bishop of Durham, in 1806, which post he occupied in the enjoyment of the friendship and confidence of that noble-minded prelate, until his death, twenty years afterwards. In 1806 Mr. Philpotts first distinguished himself in theological controversy, by publishing a defence of an episcopal charge delivered by Dr. Barrington, whose remarks had been unceremoniously attacked by Dr. Lingard, the Roman Catholic historian. Three years afterwards he was made a Prebendary of Durham Cathedral, and held the cure of one of the larger parishes in that city for ten years, when he was preferred to the rectory of Stanhope. In 1821 Mr. Philpotts took his degree of D.D., and in 1825 he entered into a controversy with Mr. Charles Butler, the author of "The Book of the Roman Catholic Church," a work of great plausibility and of considerable talent. Dr. Philpotts published his answer in an octavo volume, entitled "Letters to Charles Butler, Esq., on the Theological Parts of his Book of the Roman Catholic Church, with Remarks on certain Works of Dr. Milner and Dr. Lingard, and on some Parts of the Evidence of Dr. Doyle before the Committee of the Houses of Parliament." In this very valuable work the author handled his subject with such power and ability as to gain the respect of at least one of his opponents, for Mr. Butler, who sought and obtained an introduction to him, afterwards cultivated his acquaintance. In 1826 Dr. Philpotts followed up the controversy by the publication of "A Supplemental Letter to Charles Butler, Esq., on some Parts of the Evidence given by the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops, particularly by Dr. Doyle, before the Committee of the two Houses of Parliament, in the Session of 1825; and also on certain Passages in Dr. Doyle's Essay on the Catholic Claims." In 1827, when the question of Roman Catholic emancipation occupied so much of public attention, Dr. Philpotts, consistently with his oft-declared judgment of the necessity of efficacious securities from the Roman Catholics, issued his "Letter to Mr. Canning," in which he showed the utter worthlessness of those which he proposed in the bill of 1825. This letter caused very great sensation at the time, and quickly passed through several editions. It is said that Lord Lyndhurst, while Master of the Rolls, adopted its statements in one of the ablest speeches he ever delivered in the House of Commons. In 1828 Dr. Philpotts was appointed to the deanery of Chester. When the Roman Catholic emancipation Act was carried, in 1829, it was generally considered that Dr. Philpotts approved of the securities proposed and adopted; and he was consequently reproached for his supposed inconsistency, after having opposed Mr. Canning's plan, of approving the equally inefficient scheme of the duke of Wellington, if he had not actually assisted in concocting it. He patiently bore the obloquy thus heaped upon him,

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without publishing anything in his defence, contenting himself with simply stating to his friends that, having consulted Lord Sidmouth and Lord Colchester, he considered it his duty not to make public the nature of the communication which had passed on his being consulted by the duke of Wellington, he being bound to consider it strictly confidential. In the following year the duke of Wellington recommended him for the bishopric of Exeter, vacant by the translation of Dr. Bethell. In that position he acted for more than thirty years as the leader of the High Church party, whose policy he has supported both in and out of Parliament, and defended in the various controversies which have risen within the Established Church during the past thirty years. In 1849 he refused to institute the late Mr. Gorham to the living of Brampford Speke, Devon, though the latter appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and obtained a decision in his favour; and when the archbishop of Canterbury instituted Mr. Gorham, he published as a pamphlet a "Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury," in which he "anathematized" his Grace. The list of the writings of Bishop Philpotts, which are chiefly controversial, scarcely one exceeding a pamphlet in size, occupies sixteen pages of the new folio catalogue at the British Museum.

EYRE, Edward John, some time Governor of Jamaica, born about 1817, son of the late Rev. Anthony Eyre, vicar of Hornsea and Long Riston, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, finished his education at the Louth and Sedbergh grammar-schools. Failing to obtain a commission in the army at seventeen years of age, he determined to try his fortune in Australia, and having arrived at Sydney about 1833, with a capital of £400, engaged in sheep-farming and the transporting of cattle. He was successful, and invested the profits in the purchase of an estate situated on the Lower Murray, upon which he settled and remained for several years, during which period he was appointed resident magistrate of his district, and Protector of Aborigines. In the numerous disputes which arose between the European settlers and the aborigines, he acted with much discretion, and upheld as much as possible the lawful rights of the wandering native tribes. In a work entitled "Discoveries in Central Australia," published in 1845, he earnestly pleads their cause. In the mean time he distinguished himself as an Australian explorer of the then unknown shore, extending from 118 deg. to 134 deg. of east longitude, between King George's Sound, in West Australia, and Port Lincoln, in South Australia. Mr. Eyre had strongly opposed the notion that a practical road existed in that direction for sending sheep and cattle to West Australia, though he believed that there were fertile lands in the interior beyond a salt marsh called Lake Torrens. An expedition to test this idea was set on foot, which started June 20, 1840, Mr. Eyre being at its head. After experiencing innumerable difficulties and privations, and having been considered as lost, he reached Albany, King George's Sound, July 7, 1841. During the whole journey he exhibited extraordinary hardihood and perseverance. His journey proved the enormous difficulty and practical uselessness of the Western route. In 1845 Mr. Eyre returned to England, and in 1846 received from Earl Grey, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, the appointment of Lieut.-Governor of New Zealand, as second to the Governor, Sir George Grey. He remained there six years, residing generally at Wellington, but administering the government of the Middle Island, in which the provinces of Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago are situated. While in New Zealand he married a daughter of Captain Ormond, R.N., by which lady he has several children. Having served his full term as a colonial governor, he returned to England in 1853, and about a twelvemonth afterwards was appointed

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Lieut.-Governor of the island of St. Vincent. This post he held for six years; and in 1859 and 1860 he was in the island of Antigua, filling the place of the Governor of the Leeward Islands, who was on leave of absence. In 1860, upon the termination of his Governorship of Antigua, Mr. Eyre returned to England to recruit his health, which had become much impaired by his long residence in tropical climates and overwork. The rest he obtained was, however, short, for in 1862 he was chosen by the late duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to administer the Government-in-Chief of Jamaica and its dependencies during the absence of Governor Darling, who had returned to England on account of ill-health. When Mr. Eyre reached Jamaica, he had a difficult task before him. The island was in a state of retrogression. Cuba had usurped its trade, several of the richest estates were uncultivated, and demagogues used inflammatory language in order to excite the negroes to rebellion. In consequence of the non-return of Governor Darling, Mr. Eyre was appointed Captain-General and Governor, General-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral of the island of Jamaica, July 15, 1864, and an insurrection having broken out in Oct., 1865, he proclaimed martial law, and used very vigorous measures for its suppression. His policy was completely successful, and what was believed to be a dangerous insurrection was crushed. His measures, more especially in the trial by court-martial, and condemnation to death of George William Gordon, a Mulatto of property, excited much resentment amongst certain sections at home, and a commission of inquiry was despatched to Jamaica, Governor Eyre being superseded, and Sir Henry Storks temporarily appointed in his place. The report of the committee, published in June, 1866, exonerated Governor Eyre from the heavy charges brought against him, but he was recalled, and Sir P. Grant appointed his successor. Mr. Eyre, who reached Southampton, Aug. 12, was entertained at a banquet there, Aug. 21. In the mean time funds were collected by the Jamaica Defence Committee for the prosecution of the ex-governor and some of the officers who acted under his orders. Col. Nelson and Lieut. Brand were charged with murder, but the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court, after a very exhaustive charge from the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, threw out the bills, April 11, 1867, and the magistrates at Market Drayton, before whom Mr. Eyre was arraigned on a charge of murder, refused to commit him. Full particulars respecting the life and public career of Mr. Eyre will be found in an interesting memoir by Mr. Hamilton Hume, published in 1867.

EYRE, VINCENT, COL., C.B., of the Bengal Artillery, born about 1810, was educated at the Military College, Addiscombe, entered the Bengal Artillery in 1828, served in Affghanistan in 1841–2, and as a volunteer with the Horse Artillery, during the insurrection in Cabul, in which he was severely wounded. He accompanied the army on its retreat, was made prisoner by Akbar Khan, and after a captivity of eight months, effected his escape to Sir G. Pollock's camp in Sep., 1842, and published an interesting account of the "Military Operations at Cabul," in 1843. He has shown his skill as a practical engineer by several scientific inventions, and is the author of a pamphlet on "Metallic Boats and Floating Waggons for Naval and Military Service; with Observations on American Life-preserving Cars," published in 1854. Col. Eyre, who distinguished himself during the trying period of the Indian mutiny, is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and of other learned bodies, and was made a C.B. in 1858, in reward of his Indian services.

F.

FAED, JOHN, artist, born in 1820, at Burley Mill, in the stewartry of of Kirkcudbright, where his father

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was an engineer and millwright, showed an early taste for art, and, encouraged by a successful painting which he finished at the age of twelve, began to paint miniatures in his own neighbourhood. He repaired, in 1841, to Edinburgh, where he exhibited, in 1850, some pictures of humble life, which met with a ready sale. His principal works are "Shakespeare and his Contemporaries," three series of drawings illustrating "The Cotter's Saturday Night," "Tam O'Shanter," and "The Soldier's Return."

FAED, THOMAS, R.A. (brother of Mr. John Faed), born at Burley Mill in 1826, lost his father in his boyhood, but, aided by his brother, who was working his way to reputation as an artist in Edinburgh, resolved to follow the bent of his genius. While a student at the School of Design in Edinburgh, where for a short period he was under the tuition of Sir W. Allan, he was annually successful at the competition for prizes in various departments. The earliest work of art he exhibited in public was a drawing in water-colours from the "Old English Baron." He soon after commenced oil-painting, exercising his brush on such subjects as draught-players and shepherd boys. Mr. Faed became an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1849, and after executing, among other approved works of art, the popular picture of "Scott and his Friends at Abbotsford," settled permanently in London in 1852, and began to exhibit at the Royal Academy. In 1855, his work, "The Mitherless Bairn," elicited from critics the praise of being "the picture of the season." In 1856 Mr. Faed exhibited "Home and the Homeless;" and in 1857, "The first Break in the Family;" his more recent pictures being "Sunday in the Backwoods," "His only Pair," "From Dawn to Sunset," "Baith Faither and Mither," and "The Last o' the Clan." Mr. Faed was made A.R.A. in 1859, and R.A. in 1864.

FAIRBAIRN, THOMAS, the son of Mr. William Fairbairn, was born in Manchester in 1823, and received a private education. A long residence in Italy afforded him opportunities for the study and appreciation of art, and induced him to make efforts for its encouragement in this country, especially in connection with education. Mr. Thomas Fairbairn was chairman of the Exhibition of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom at Manchester in 1857, and on her Majesty's visit in June, was offered the honour of knighthood, which he declined. He was one of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and took an active part in the organization of the Great Exhibition of 1862, in the same capacity. Mr. Fairbairn is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire.

FAIRBAIRN, WILLIAM, F.R.S., civil engineer, is a native of Kelso, Roxburghshire, where he was born in 1789. Having received his early education at Newcastle-on-Tyne, he entered into business at Manchester, at first in partnership with Mr. Lillie, and afterwards on his own account. Not long after the opening of the first railway, he commenced some experiments in the building of iron vessels, which he brought to maturity in 1835 or 1836. He aided Stephenson with his practical knowledge in the erection of his bridge across the Menai Straits, and the profession are indebted to him for many important successful experiments on the strength of iron. Mr. Fairbairn, who was one of the founders and first members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, is the author of many able papers on subjects connected with his profession, and has published several important works; amongst which may be noticed, "Mills and Mill Work," "Iron—its History and Manufacture," "Application of Iron to Building Purposes," "Iron Shipbuilding," and First, Second, and Third Series of "Useful Information for Engineers." Mr. Fairbairn is a corresponding member of the National Institute of France, and of the Royal Academy of Turin, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and has

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been President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

FAITHFULL, Miss Emily, daughter of the Rev. Ferdinand Faithfull, born at Headley Rectory, Surrey, in 1835, and educated at a school at Kensington, where she early showed that singular firmness and independence which have since characterized her; was presented at court in her 21st year, and entered for a short time into the gaieties of London life. On becoming interested in the condition of women, she devoted herself to the extension of their remunerative spheres of labour. In 1860 she collected a band of female compositors, and, in spite of great difficulties, founded a typographical establishment in Great Coram-street, in which women (as compositors) were employed, and for which she obtained the approval of her Majesty. Having formed a printing business, this office, styled "The Victoria Press," is now carried on, with the aid of steam machinery, in Farringdon-street. Among many other specimens of first-rate workmanship which it has produced, is the "Victoria Regia," dedicated, by special permission, to the Queen, who was pleased to signify her approbation, by giving a warrant, appointing Miss Faithfull printer and publisher in ordinary to her Majesty. In May, 1863, Miss Faithfull commenced a monthly publication, entitled *The Victoria Magazine*, in which the views she seeks to advocate, and the claims of women to remunerative employment, are earnestly set forth. Miss Faithfull has established in Princes-street, Hanover-square, a publishing office, with all the appliances of a bookseller, stationer, and bookbinder attached, by which she hopes still further to promote the above-mentioned object.

FARADAY, Michael, F.R.S., was born in the parish of Newington, Surrey, Sep. 22, 1791. His father, James Faraday, a native of Yorkshire, obtained his livelihood as a working smith. Michael's education as a child was of the most ordinary description, comprising little more than the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic, obtained at a common day school in the neighbourhood. At thirteen he went to Mr. Riebau, of Blandford-street (to whom he was apprenticed in the following year), to learn the business of a bookseller and bookbinder, and continued to work at that trade till 1812. During his term of apprenticeship a few scientific works occasionally fell into his hands. These he read with avidity, and, aided by patient study and such rough experiments in chemistry as could be accomplished by a youth with little leisure and still less pocket-money, he gradually mastered their contents. Among these were the treatise on "Electricity" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and Mrs. Marcet's well-known "Conversations on Chemistry." The perusal of the former led to the construction of his first electrical machine with a glass phial, on which he afterwards improved by constructing another with a proper cylinder, and added other simple apparatus for the purpose of trying a variety of experiments with electricity. Through the kindness of Mr. Dance, a member of the Royal Institution, and a customer of his master, Mr. Faraday was enabled to attend the last four lectures delivered in that building by Sir Humphry Davy, in the early part of 1812. Of these he took careful notes, from which he wrote out the lectures in a fuller form, interspersing them with such drawings as he could make to illustrate their contents. His strong desire for some scientific occupation, even of the humblest kind, induced him to write in the December following to Sir H. Davy, inclosing his notes and illustrations as a proof of his earnestness in the cause of science. The reply was prompt, as well as kind and favourable. Nor was it without its results. Early in 1813, his patron, acting for the managers of the Royal Institution, offered him the situation of Chemical Assistant under himself as Honorary Professor, and Mr. Brande as Professor of Chemistry. This post

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he accepted, and shortly afterwards entered upon his duties, taking up his abode at the Royal Institution, where he has since resided except for a short interval. In the autumn of the same year, Mr. Faraday went abroad as assistant and amanuensis to Sir H. Davy, in whose company he visited France, Italy, Switzerland, the Tyrol, and other parts of the Continent, and returned to England in April, 1815, when he resumed his place at the Royal Institution. After experimenting on various matters of lesser importance, of which he published accounts from time to time in different scientific journals, in 1820 he discovered the chlorides of carbon, and in 1821 the mutual rotation of a magnetic pole and an electric current. These were strong encouragements to further exertions in his beloved pursuits, and led to the condensation of the gases in 1823. In 1829 he laboured hard, and, as he thought at the time, fruitlessly, on the production of optical glass; but, though unsuccessful in his immediate object, his experiments produced the heavy glass which afterwards proved of great assistance to him in his magnetical investigations. In 1831 the series of "Experimental Researches in Electricity," published in the "Philosophical Transactions," began with the development of the induction of electric currents and the evolution of electricity from magnetism. Three years later he established the principle of definite electrolytic action, and in 1846 received at one time the Royal and the Rumford medals for his discoveries of dia-magnetism, and of the influence of magnetism upon light respectively. In 1847 he declared the magnetic character of oxygen, and the magnetic relations of flame and gases. His papers including other contributions to the store of modern science are too numerous to mention in detail. It should be observed that the "Researches," though termed "Experimental," contain many hypothetical ideas, and many inquiries into theories generally adopted up to their time. Amongst these may be specified the considerations respecting static induction, atmospheric electricity, and those relating to lines of force, both representative and physical, on which, having sufficiently stated his views, he is content to leave them for solution to time and future experience. It may be added that his last hypothetical view relates to the conservation of force, and that one of his latest papers treats of the division of gold and other metals. The researches of Mr. Faraday have been pursued almost exclusively in the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, London, where he has delivered lectures on scientific subjects every year since 1827, when he first appeared at the lecture-table in the great theatre. In conjunction with his friend the late Mr. Brande, he had for some three years previously delivered early morning lectures to students in the laboratory. In 1833, when Mr. Fuller founded the chair of Chemistry, called after his name, in the Royal Institution, he nominated Mr. Faraday the first professor, expressly desiring that he should hold the chair so long as he was attached to the Institution, without being required to give lectures, or having any other duties exacted of him, in consideration of the value of his researches to the cause of science. In Nov., 1835, Professor Faraday received from Lord Melbourne's government a pension of £300 per annum, as a recognition of the importance of his scientific discoveries. In 1836 he was appointed scientific adviser on lights to the Trinity House, and became a member of the Senate of the University of London. From 1829 to 1842 he was chemical lecturer to the cadets at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and is now scientific adviser on lights to the Board of Trade. In 1823 Professor Faraday was elected Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in 1825 was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1832 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil

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Laws. He is a knight of the Prussian Order of Merit, a knight of the Italian Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, one of the eight foreign associates of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Paris, where he was appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1855, and is a member of many learned and scientific bodies, not only in this country, but on the Continent and in the United States.

FARNALL, HARRY BURRARD, C.B., eldest son of the late Captain Harry Farnall, R.N., was educated at the Charterhouse and at Downing College, Cambridge. He has held for some years the post of an Inspector of Poor-Laws, and during the distress in the manufacturing districts, caused by the civil war in the United States, was appointed special Commissioner by Lord Palmerston's government, and administered with much success and ability the funds raised for the relief of the Lancashire operatives. Mr. Farnall is a Dep.-Lieutenant for Dorsetshire, a Magistrate for both Devon and Kent, and Lieut.-Col. in the 1st battalion of Kent Rifle Volunteers. He was made a C.B. in Dec., 1865.

FARR, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L., Superintendent of the Statistical Department of the Registrar-General's Office, Somerset House, born at Kenley, Shropshire, in 1807, educated at Dorrington, Shrewsbury, entered the University of Paris, and proceeded to the University of London in 1831, at an early age showed a strong taste for statistical inquiry, and the systematizing of figures. He discharged the duties of House Surgeon of Shrewsbury Infirmary for six months in 1832, and afterwards commenced the practice and teaching of medicine in London; edited the *Medical Annual* and the *British Annuals of Medicine*, was appointed compiler of Abstracts in the Registrar-General's office in 1838, and organized there the statistical department, of which he continues to be the superintendent. He was a Commissioner for taking the Census in 1851 and in 1861; a member of the Royal Commission for Inquiring into the Sanitary Condition of the Army in India in 1859; and was delegated by the Government to attend the International Statistical Congresses held at various times in the chief capitals of Europe. He is the author of many contributions to the medical journals, the article "Vital Statistics" in M'Culloch's "Statistics of the British Empire," *Annual Reports on the Causes of Death in England*, the "Finance of Life Assurance," "Paper on the Income-Tax;" has contributed many papers to the Statistical Society of London, reported in detail on the Cholera Epidemic of 1849; framed a New Statistical Nosology; and constructed the English Life Table, with Values of Annuities and Premiums for Single and Joint Lives. Dr. Farr read a paper before the Royal Society, in 1859, describing the method of constructing Life Tables, and the application of Schentz's calculating machine to that purpose.

FARRAGUT, DAVID G., born in Tennessee, at the close of the last century, was appointed, without any previous training, a midshipman, as early as 1810. Under Commodore Porter he was engaged in the *Essex* in her cruise against the British during 1812–14, and after her capture, he served on board the line-of-battle ship *Independence*. Passing his examination with credit, he was ordered, as lieutenant, to the West-Indian station, and was appointed, in 1847, to the command of the *Saratoga*, 20, in which ship he took part in the naval portion of the Mexican war. When the civil war broke out, he received the command of the Gulf squadron which was to co-operate with Gen. Butler in the reduction of New Orleans engaged and passed the two strong forts of the Mississippi in April, 1862, and the city surrendered April 28. Natchez was taken in May, and his fleet ascended as far as Vicksburg, which place he bombarded, until the fall of water compelled him to return to New Orleans. In 1862 he was the first officer raised to the rank of

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Admiral in the Federal navy; and in March, 1863, he passed the batteries of Port Hudson, and was in a few days again before Vicksburg, co-operating with Gen. Grant in the reduction of that important stronghold. Having been ordered to attempt the capture of Mobile, he took the important forts at the mouth of the harbour in Aug., 1864, with the loss, however, of one of his iron-clads, the *Tecumseh*, and its crew, from the explosion of a torpedo, and was defeated in an attack upon Wilmington, Dec. 24 and 25. The place was, however, taken Jan. 15, 1865, and Mobile surrendered April 12. The naval successes gained by the Federals were in a great measure due to the energy and daring of this officer. Admiral Farragut has served in the United States navy for more than fifty years, during eleven of which only has he been unemployed at sea.

FAUCIT, HELEN, daughter of Mrs. Faucit, an actress of considerable repute, born about 1817, made her formal *début* in London Jan. 5, 1836, at Covent Garden, in the character of Julia, in the "Hunchback," and achieved a distinguished success. She at once took rank as a leading actress, and became an important member of Mr. Macready's companies, during the production of his Shakespearian revivals, at Covent Garden and Drury Lane. Miss Faucit was the original representative of the heroines in Lord Lytton's "Lady of Lyons," "Money," "The Sea Captain," "Richelieu," and the "Duchess de la Vallière;" in Mr. Robert Browning's "Strafford," the "Blot on the Scutcheon," and "Colombe's Birthday;" in Mr. Westland Marston's "Patrician's Daughter," "The Heart and the World," and "Marie de Meranie;" in Mr. Troughton's "Nina Sforza;" and in many other plays. Her rendering of the Shakespearian characters Juliet, Beatrice, Constance, Imogen, Portia, Rosalind, and Lady Macbeth, has been much commended. Miss Faucit obtained great success in her representation of "Antigoné," and in "King Réné's Daughter," an adaptation from the Danish, by Mr. Theodore Martin, to whom she was married in 1851. This lady, who has continued to appear on the stage at intervals since her marriage, fulfilled an engagement at Drury-lane Theatre for a limited number of nights in 1864 and 1865.

FAURE, JEAN-BAPTISTE, singer, born at Moulines, Jan. 15, 1830, was educated at the "Conservatoire" from 1843 to 1852, and made his *début* at the Opéra Comique in the latter year. M. Faure performed at the Opera House in Paris, in "Pierre de Medicis," Oct. 14, 1861. In 1857 he was appointed Professor of singing to the Conservatoire, in succession to M. Frédéric Pouchard, and has appeared several seasons at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

FAVRE, GABRIEL-CLAUDE-JULES, advocate and politician, born at Lyons, March 31, 1809, was prosecuting his studies for the bar at the outbreak of the revolution of July, 1830, in which he took an active part. He soon afterwards commenced practice, whilst the independence of his character, the bitter irony of his address, and the radicalism of his opinions, made him a reputation, and he has remained the consistent champion of French Republicanism, in the press, in the different national assemblies, and at the bar. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, he became Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior, and was the author of the circular to the Commissioners of the Provisional Government, as well as of the "Bulletins" of the same year. He officiated for some time as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, voted for the prosecution of MM. Louis Blanc and Caussidière for their complicity in the insurrection of June, 1848; refused to join in a vote of thanks to Gen. Cavaignac, and opposed the expedition to Rome of Dec., 1848. He became the strenuous opponent of Louis Napoleon after the latter's election to the Presidency, and the leader of the Montagne on the flight of M. Ledru

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Rollin. Elected after the *coup d'état* of 1851 to the General Council of the Loire-et-Rhone, he refused to take the oath to the new constitution. His defence of Orsini in 1858 created a great sensation by its boldness and eloquence. In the same year he became a member of the Legislative body; since which time he has distinguished himself by his speeches in favour of complete liberty of the press, against the law of "deportation," the war with Austria of 1859, and in 1864 by an attack on the policy of the Imperial Government in the Mexican war. M. Favre published in 1837 a work entitled "Contemporaneous Biography." Many of his most famous speeches and several pamphlets have been published. He was elected bâtonnier of the Order of Advocates at Paris in August, 1860, and again in 1861, and a member of the French Academy in May, 1867.

FAWCETT, HENRY, M.P., Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge, son of W. Fawcett, Esq., J.P., of Salisbury, born about 1833, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar; graduated in high mathematical honours in 1856, and was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1858. Having written and published "A Manual of Political Economy," the "Economic Position of the British Labourer," and having been an extensive contributor of articles on economic and political science to various magazines, he was elected, in 1863, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge. He unsuccessfully contested, on Liberal principles, Southwark, in 1857, the borough of Cambridge in 1862, and Brighton in Feb., 1864; and was returned for the last-mentioned at the general election in July, 1865. Professor Fawcett married a daughter of Mr. N. Garrett, April 23, 1867.

FAY, THEODORE SEDGWICK, author and diplomatist, born in New York, Feb. 10, 1807, was called to the Bar in 1828, but did not follow the profession. He was at first a contributor to, and then editor of, the *New York Mirror*, some of his articles to which were published in a collected form in 1832, under the title of "Dreams and Reveries of a Quiet Man." Having married in 1833, he spent three years in Europe, and published his "Minute Book," a journal of travel, and his first novel, "Norman Leslie." In 1837 he was appointed United States Secretary of Legation at Berlin, whence he was transferred in the capacity of Resident Minister to Berne, in Switzerland, a post he held till 1860. In 1840 he published the "Countess Ida;" in 1843, "Hoboken: a Romance of New York," both novels written against the practice of duelling; and in 1851, "Ulric; or, the Voices," a poem in twenty cantos. Mr. Fay, who is the author of other works, has published a "History of Switzerland."

FAYE, HERVÉ-AUGUSTE-ÉTIENNE-ALBANS, astronomer, was born at Saint Benoît du Sault (Indre), Oct. 5, 1814, and finished his studies at the École Polytechnique. He afterwards went to Holland; and on returning to France became, on the recommendation of M. Arago, a pupil in the Observatory. He discovered, Nov. 22, 1853, a new comet, to which his name was assigned, and received the "Lalande" prize from the Academy of Sciences, to which learned association he submitted, in 1846, a paper, entitled "La Parallaxe d'une Étoile Anonyme de la Grande Ourse." This was followed by a work entitled "Sur un Nouveau Collimateur Zénithal et sur une Limite Zénithale Nouvelle." He was elected a member of the section of Astronomy in place of Baron de Damoiseau, Jan. 18, 1841; a member of the Bureau of Longitudes, March 26, 1862; and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1843. In 1864 he was appointed a member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction, and was promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour. M. Faye was Professor of Geodesy at the École Polytechnique from 1848 to 1854, and in the latter year he was appointed Rector of the

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University Academy of Nancy. In addition to the works already mentioned, M. Faye is the author of "Sur l'Anneau de Saturne," published in 1848; "Sur les Déclinaisons Absolues," in 1850; and "Des Leçons de Cosmographie," in 1852.

FAZY, JEAN-JACQUES, statesman and economist, descended from a French Protestant family, born in Geneva, May 12, 1796, studied in France, settled in Paris, took the part of the Liberals against the Restoration, and distinguished himself specially by his pamphlets on political economy. He has been connected at different times with the political press in France, in 1830, as editor of *La Révolution*, signed the protest of the journalists against the *ordonnances* of Charles X., was opposed to the candidature of Louis Philippe, and when the latter ascended the throne of France, joined the Radical opposition. He carried his French politics with him into Switzerland, and as a political leader obtained much influence in his native country. Throughout his career he has been active, energetic, patriotic; and although his extreme opinions have raised against him powerful adversaries, his integrity has never been called in question. To his native place, Geneva, he is considered to have been a benefactor in having been the principal means of causing the demolition of its ancient fortifications, thereby giving it increase of territory, and greater power of material development. In recognition of his services in this respect, his fellow-citizens presented him with a considerable portion of land. M. Fazy fell into disgrace in Aug., 1864, on account of the part he took in the election of M. Arthur Chénevière to a chair in the Council, and serious riots ensued, which resulted in the death of many persons, and in consequence he thought it prudent to withdraw, though he was appointed a member of the Great Council, Nov. 14 in that year. He was one of the founders of the journal *La France Chrétienne*, was some time editor of the *Revue de Genève*, and displayed considerable taste for poetry in his tragedy, "La Mort de Levrier," published in 1826.

FECHTER, CHARLES, actor, born in Hanway-yard, Oxford-street, London, about 1823. His father was a German and his mother an Englishwoman. He was educated in France, and for some time applied himself to sculpture; but having an inclination for the stage, he made his *début* at the Salle Molière, in "Le Mari de la Veuve," spent some weeks at the Conservatory, and enrolled himself in a company that made the round of Italy. On his return he applied himself to sculpture, which has continued to be the occupation of his leisure. His first success on the French stage was as Duval, in "La Dame aux Camélias," and he appeared at Berlin in 1846. On the English stage he became known by his impersonation of "Hamlet," in which character he first appeared at the Princess's Theatre in 1860, and he performed Othello at the same house in 1861. At the Lyceum, opened under his lesseeship in Jan. 1863, M. Fechter brought out "The Duke's Motto," "Bel Demonio," "The Long Strike," and other successful pieces, in most of which he played the principal character.

FEILD, DR. (*See* NEWFOUNDLAND, BISHOP OF.)

FÉLIX, FATHER N., preacher, born at Neuville-sur-l'Escaut, June 28, 1810, became in 1837 a member of the Society of Jesuits. He completed his theological studies at Brugelette, Louvain, and Laval, and at a distribution of prizes at the college of the first-named place, his oratorical powers attracted notice. In 1851 Father Félix preached in Paris with much success, and worthily fulfilled the duties of the office held by Fathers Lacordaire and Ravignan. To the *L'Ami de Religion* he has contributed largely, and is the author of some works. As a preacher, Father Félix has obtained high reputation.

FERGUSSON, JAMES, architect, was born at Ayr, in Scotland, in 1808. His early education was commenced

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at a small school, whence he passed to the counting-house, becoming an active partner in a large mercantile establishment, in which he remained some years. At length he gave up business, and journeyed to the East, chiefly with a view of studying Indian, Mohammedan, and Gothic architecture. One of the first-fruits of the direction given to his studies was, "Illustrations of the Rock-cut Temples of India," published in 1845, the plates, working plans, and sections, as well as the text, being from his own hand. "Picturesque Illustrations of Ancient Architecture in Hindostan," and an "Essay on the Ancient Topography of Jerusalem," appeared in 1847. His "Historical Inquiry into the True Principles of Art, more especially with reference to Architecture," enforces many valuable truths ignored in modern practice. This volume is an instalment of a projected work in three parts, which was to have comprised a universal *résumé* of past art—Hindoo, Mohammedan, Gothic, &c. The materials collected for this work were used in his "Handbook of Architecture," published in 1855. An "Essay on a proposed New System of Fortification," by earthworks, published in 1849, has been referred to with respect by competent military authorities, and received a practical illustration in the Russian defence of Sebastopol, and in the great military operations of the civil war in the United States. A pamphlet of practical suggestions for the improvement of the British Museum and of the National Gallery was followed by a "New Design" for the latter at the Academy Exhibition of 1850. Mr. Fergusson, who is the author of "The Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis Restored," published in 1851, was the architect of the Nineveh Court in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Since 1859 he has been employed as one of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the defences of the United Kingdom.

FERGUSSON, Sir William, Bart., F.R.S., surgeon, born at Prestonpans, East Lothian, March 20, 1808, was educated at the grammar-school of Lochmaben, and at the High School and University of Edinburgh. At the age of eighteen he commenced his professional studies under the celebrated anatomists Dr. Knox and John Turner, Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, to both of whom he about twelve months after became confidential assistant. His connection with Dr. Knox continued about nine years, during which period he had numerous opportunities of pursuing his favourite study—anatomy. He became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1828, a Fellow of that Corporation in 1829, began to lecture on the principles and practice of surgery in 1831, was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary in 1836, and became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1839. He settled in London in 1840, having been appointed Professor of Surgery in King's College, London, and Surgeon to King's College Hospital. He is a member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, was for some time Professor of Surgery and Human Anatomy in that institution, was for five years Examiner in Surgery at the University of London, is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain, Vice-President of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society, and was formerly President of the Pathological Society. He is Consulting Surgeon to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, to the British Home for Incurables, to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, to the Scottish Hospital, to the Caledonian Asylum, Honorary Surgeon to the St. George's and to the London Scottish Volunteers. He is Surgeon Extraordinary to her Majesty, and was Surgeon in Ordinary to the late Prince Albert. In addition to special papers on Cleft Palate, Lithotomy, and Lithotrity, Excision of Joints, Aneurism, &c., he is the author of "A System of Practical

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Surgery," which is held in the highest estimation by the profession; and is the inventor of numerous surgical instruments, embodying ingenious improvements. He was created a baronet in 1865, "in consideration of distinguished merit and eminence as a surgeon."

FESSENDEN, WILLIAM PITT, born in Merrimac county, New Hampshire, Oct. 16, 1806, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823, was admitted to the Bar in 1827, practised at Bridgeton and at Portland, Maine, and was elected to the legislature of the latter state. Devoting himself to his profession from 1832 to 1839, he declined, even in 1838, to be nominated for Congress. He was member of the United States House of Representatives from 1840 to 1843, and from the last-mentioned year till 1852 continued to follow his profession. He was a member of the convention which nominated Gen. Harrison for the Presidency in 1840, of that which nominated Gen. Taylor in 1848, although he was in the latter instance favourable to the claims of Mr. Webster and of the Convention of 1852 which nominated General Scott. Mr. Fessenden, who was elected to the Senate by the Whig party, on the outbreak of the civil war in the United States, sided with the North, and on the retirement of Mr. Chase, in the summer of 1864, was selected to succeed him as Secretary of Finance.

FEUILLET, OCTAVE, dramatist, born at Saint-Lô (Manche), Aug. 11, 1812, was sent to the College of Louis-le-Grand, at Paris, where he greatly distinguished himself. Under the name of Désiré Hazard, he commenced his literary career, in 1844, by contributing, in conjunction with MM. P. Bocage and Albert Aubert, to a romance called the "Grand Vieillard," which appeared in the *National*. Since that time he has been a constant contributor to newspapers and reviews, and has written for the various theatres comedies, dramas, and farces, nearly all of which have been received with favour by the public. His most remarkable dramatic productions are —"La Nuit Terrible," "Le Bourgeois de Rome," "La Crise," "Le Pour et le Contre," "Péril en la Demeure," "La Fée," "Le Village," "Dalila," "La Tentation," and "Rédemption." His best-known novels are "Bellah," "Le Cheveu Blanc," and "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre." He was elected in 1862 to fill the chair in the French Academy left vacant by the death of M. Eugène Scribe.

FIELD, CYRUS WEST, merchant, was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, Nov. 30, 1819. After an education in his native town, he commenced life in a counting-house in New York, and became in a few years the proprietor of a large mercantile establishment. His affairs prospered to such an extent that he was able to retire partially from business in 1853, and to make a tour in South America. In 1854 he began to turn his attention to the subject of Oceanic telegraphs, and was instrumental in procuring a charter from the legislature of Newfoundland, granting him an exclusive right for fifty years to establish a telegraph from the continent of America to that colony, and thence to Europe. From this time, Mr. Field devoted himself exclusively to the execution of this undertaking. He was actively engaged in the construction of the land line of telegraph in Newfoundland, and in the two attempts to lay the submarine cable between Cape Ray and Cape Breton. He visited England in 1854 and 1856 for the prosecution of his schemes, and accompanied the expeditions of 1857 and 1858 fitted out to lay the cable under the Atlantic, between this country and Newfoundland. His arrival in the United States after the second attempt was the signal for a series of ovations in his honour. Mr. Field visited England again in 1859, and took a prominent part in the expeditions of 1865 and 1866; the complete success in the last-mentioned year being, in a great measure, due to his exertions. The American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool entertained Mr. Cyrus W. Field and

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others who had been engaged in the great undertaking of laying the submarine telegraph between England and America, March 14, 1867. On that occasion Mr. Field and some of his fellow-labourers received a gold medal, in commemoration of the successful enterprise.

FIELD, DAVID DUDLEY, jurist, eldest brother of Cyrus West Field, born at Haddam, Connecticut, Feb. 13, 1805, whence he removed to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1819, and was educated at William's College, in the same state. He was called to the Bar in 1828, commenced practice at New York, and is chiefly known for his labours in the cause of law reform. Having been appointed, in 1847, by the Legislature of the State, a commissioner on practice and pleadings, he took an active part in the preparation of the new code of procedure. Mr. Field was intrusted by the State of New York in 1857, as president of a commission, to prepare a political code, a penal code, and a civil code, works which, when incorporated with the codes of procedure, will contain the entire body of the law.

FIELD, THE REV. FREDERICK, born about 1800, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, as 10th Wrangler, was Chancellor's Medallist, and Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar, and was elected Fellow of his college. He edited the Greek text of St. Chrysostom's Homilies on St. Matthew, with various readings and notes, published in 1839; the same writer's "Interpretation of the Pauline Epistles," on a similar plan, forming part of the "Bibliotheca Patrum," in 1845-62; and the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, according to the Alexandrian codex, published at the Oxford University Press. This latter work was revised and rearranged for the Foreign Translation Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. In 1842 Mr. Field was presented by his college to the rectory of Reepham, Norfolk, which he resigned in 1863.

FIELDS, JAMES T., author and publisher, and partner in the Boston publishing firm, Ticknor and Fields, born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U.S., in 1820; has resided the greater part of his life in Boston, before the Mercantile Library Association of which city he delivered poems in 1838 and in 1848, the orator of the first occasion being Mr. Edward Everett, and of the last, Mr. Daniel Webster. Mr. Fields, who has, by his own personal exertions, prepared and issued an edition of De Quincey's writings in 21 vols., visited Europe in 1848, and published a volume of poems in 1849, which were followed in 1854 and 1858 by two others, printed for private distribution, the latter being entitled "A Few Verses for a Few Friends." Mr. Fields revisited Europe in 1860.

FILLMORE, MILLARD, ex-President of the United States, was born Jan. 7, 1800, at Summer Hill, state of New York. His father, Nathaniel Fillmore, of English descent, followed the occupation of a farmer, and in 1819 removed to Erie county, where he cultivated a small farm. At an early age the son was sent to Livingston county to learn the clothier's trade, and was apprenticed to a woolcarder in the town in which his father lived. During the four years that he worked at his trade, he availed himself of every opportunity of supplying the defects of his early education. In 1819 he made the acquaintance of the late Judge Wood, of Cayuga county, who, perceiving that he had abilities which would qualify him for a higher station, offered to receive him into his office, and to defray his expenses during the progress of his studies. This proposal was accepted; but not to incur too large a debt to his benefactor, he devoted a portion of his time to teaching a school. In 1821 he removed to Erie county, and continued his legal studies in the city of Buffalo, and in 1829 he was elected to the State Assembly as representative of the county of Erie. Being a member of the Whig party, he was at that time in opposition, and had little

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opportunity of distinguishing himself, though he aided the movement to abolish imprisonment for debt in the state. In 1832 he was elected to Congress, and at the close of his term of office, in 1835, resumed the practice of the law, until he became a candidate for Congress, and was re-elected in 1837. He was re-elected in the two following Congresses, and at the close of the first session of the 27th Congress he declined to be a candidate for re-election, returned to Buffalo, and again devoted himself to his profession. In 1844 he accepted the nomination by the Whig party for governor of the state of New York, and though unsuccessful, was, in 1847, elected to the office of Comptroller of the State. In 1848 he was elected Vice-President, and in March, 1849, he resigned his office of Comptroller, to assume the duties of his new position, which he discharged until the death of Gen. Taylor, in July, 1850, elevated him to the presidential chair. His period of office expired March 4, 1853.

FINNIS, THOMAS QUESTED, alderman of London, born about 1800, at Hythe, where his father was in business, repaired to London at an early age, distinguished himself by his attention to city affairs, and in 1839 was elected to the Common Council. Having been made deputy to his ward, he was elected Alderman in 1848, was appointed Sheriff of London and Middlesex the same year, and in Nov., 1856, was elected Lord Mayor. A handsome testimonial was presented to him by his friends soon after the end of his year of office. Originally intended for the navy, in which profession several members of his family had distinguished themselves, the untimely death of a brother, in the action between the British and United States squadrons on Lake Erie, together with the decease of another relative in the Indian service, had the effect of turning Mr. Finnis's views in another direction. Besides establishing himself as one of the "merchant princes" of the City, as head of the firm of Finnis and Fisher, provision merchants, he has thrown his influence and counsel into enterprises in far distant lands. The earliest expeditions, both mercantile and scientific, to the valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris are due in a great measure to the exertions of Mr. Alderman Finnis. It was owing to his influence that the examination of those interesting countries was undertaken by his nephew, Captain H. B. Lynch, C.B., and it is a fact worthy of record, that the very first of the long-buried sculptures brought to light in that distant region was sent, as a mark of esteem, to Mr. Alderman Finnis, in one of his own vessels. His brother, Col. Finnis, was one of the first officers who fell in the Indian mutiny.

FISHER, HON. CHARLES, D.C.L., member of the Executive Council, and Attorney-General of the province of New Brunswick, graduated at King's College, New Brunswick, and received the degree of D.C.L. Having studied law, he was admitted as an attorney, and visited England. In the autumn of 1837 he was elected to represent York, his native county, in the provincial parliament; in March, 1865, he was rejected for his advocacy of the union of the various provinces of British America; but a vacancy occurring soon after, he was elected by a large majority. In 1848 he was appointed a member of the Executive Council by Sir Edmund Head, and he then declined to accept any office of emolument, not wishing to interfere with his private business, and he resigned his seat at the council at the end of two years and a half. In 1852 he was appointed by the Government of New Brunswick, one of the commissioners to consolidate and codify the statute law of the province, and to inquire into the proceedings of the courts of law and equity, and into the law of evidence, and several of his suggestions were adopted. In the session held in October, 1854, to consider the "Reciprocity Treaty," Mr. Fisher carried a vote of want of confidence in the Government, which

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resigned, and he was commissioned to form a new administration, and was appointed Attorney-General. With his colleagues he resigned office in May, 1856, but after a few months was again called upon to form an administration, in which he succeeded, and resumed the office he had previously held until the spring of 1861. In October, 1864, he was appointed a delegate to consider the question of the union of British America, and in July, 1865, shortly after he had lost his election, he was unanimously chosen a delegate from Fredericton to the great trade convention held in Detroit. He has always been an advocate of the union of British America. Upon the resignation of the Government, in April, 1866, he was again appointed Attorney-General, with a seat in the Executive Council. In July, 1867, on behalf of the Government, he moved the address in the Assembly for the appointment of delegates to settle the terms of union with other provinces, and was selected, with other gentlemen, to proceed to London with reference to this question. Mr. Fisher accordingly attended the conference of the representatives of British North America held in London, and by which the terms of the union were arranged.

FITZGERALD, Dr. (*See* Killaloe, Bishop of.)

FITZGERALD, The Right Hon. John David, son of the late David Fitzgeral, born in Dublin in 1816, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin; was called to the Irish bar in 1838, and obtained a silk gown in 1847. Having "led" the Munster circuit for some years, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1855, and Attorney-General in 1856. Mr. Fitzgerald represented Ennis in the House of Commons from July, 1852, till Feb., 1860, when he was promoted to the Judicial Bench, as one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland. He is a commissioner of national education in Ireland, of charitable donations and bequests, and of endowed schools.

FITZGERALD, John Foster Vesey, second son of John Leslie Foster, baron of the Irish Court of Exchequer, born at Dublin, in 1818, assumed the names of Vesey and Fitzgerald in compliance with the will of his uncle, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci; graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and went to Australia, where he for many years represented Port Phillip in the parliament of New South Wales. He afterwards filled the office of Treasurer and Colonial Secretary, and for some months administered the government of that colony.

FITZGERALD, The Right Hon. William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, born in 1817, completed his education at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated second class in classics in 1837, gained the Newdigate prize in 1835, became M.A. in 1844, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1863. Having adopted the legal profession, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in Jan., 1839, and went the Northern circuit. At the general election in Aug., 1847, he offered himself for the borough of Horsham, and although unsuccessful, he gained the seat in June, 1848, holding it only for a few months, as he was unseated on petition. In 1854 he was re-elected for that borough without opposition, and retained his seat until the general election in July, 1865, when he was beaten by five votes. On the accession of the earl of Derby to office, in 1859, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald was appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and discharged the duties of that post with singular ability. After the retirement of Lord Derby's second administration, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald took a very prominent position amongst the opposition debaters. He was appointed Governor of Bombay in 1866, made a Privy Councillor, Dec. 28, 1866, and left England for India in Feb., 1867.

FITZHARDINGE (Baron), The Right Hon. Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, second son of the late earl of Berkeley, was born

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Jan. 3, 1788, and entering the navy in 1802, served with distinction on the West Indian and other stations, part of the time under Sir Thomas M. Hardy. In 1810 he was sent up the Tagus in charge of a division of gunboats, for the purpose of co-operating with the troops occupying the lines of Torres Vedras, and he received the thanks of Lord Wellington, in the public orders, for his gallantry on that occasion and for his descent on Villafranca. In 1840 he took part in the operations on the coast of Syria, was present at the camp at Djourni, at the bombardment of Beyrout, the storming of Sidon, and the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, for which he was nominated a C.B., and received the Turkish gold medal. In 1846 he was appointed a naval A.D.C. to her Majesty, in 1849 obtained flag rank, in 1855 was sworn a Privy Councillor and created a K.C.B., and made a G.C.B. in 1861. He represented Gloucester in the Liberal interest from Dec., 1832, to the following April, when he was unseated; from 1835 to the dissolution of 1837, and from 1841 till 1857. He held a seat at the Admiralty Board under Sir James Graham and Lord Auckland, in the Grey and Melbourne administrations, and again under the earl of Minto, from 1837 to 1839, when he resigned his post on account of a difference with his colleagues as to the propriety of sending ships to foreign stations with reduced complements of men, on which he set forth his views in detail in a "Letter addressed to Sir John Barrow, Bart.," published in 1839. He resumed his post at the Admiralty under Lord Auckland and Sir Francis Baring in Earl Russell's administration, and from Dec., 1852, till 1857, under Sir James Graham and Sir Charles Wood, in the Aberdeen and Palmerston administrations; and during a great part of the latter period was First Sea Lord. He was created Baron Fitzhardinge, Aug. 5, 1861.

FITZMAURICE, The Hon. William Edward, brother of the fifth earl of Orkney, born March 21, 1805, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford, was for some time Captain in the 2nd Life Guards, and represented Buckinghamshire in the Conservative interest, from July, 1842, to 1847. He is the author of "A Cruise to Egypt, Palestine, and Greece," and contributed many drawings to "Landscape Illustrations of the Bible," and to Mr. Murray's edition of "Childe Harold." Capt. Fitzmaurice is known in scientific circles as the inventor of a new and powerful light which has been exhibited with much success in London.

FITZPATRICK, The Right Hon. John Wilson, a natural son of the late earl of Upper Ossory, born in London in 1809, and educated at Eton; served for some time in the army, having been placed in the 85th regiment by his guardian, the late Lord Holland. He represented Queen's County in the Liberal interest from Aug., 1837, till July, 1841, and from Aug., 1847, till July, 1852, when he retired, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council for Ireland in 1848. Having inherited by bequest the principal portion of the Irish estates of his father, he was appointed in 1855 Lord-Lieutenant of Queen's County.

FITZPATRICK, William John, son of the late John Fitzpatrick, Esq., of Dublin and Griffinrath, co. Kildare, born Aug. 21, 1830, was educated first at a Protestant school, and afterwards at the Roman Catholic college of Clongowes Wood. He is a Magistrate and Grand Juror for co. Dublin, and is the author of "The Life, Times, and Correspondence of Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin;" "The Life, Times, and Contemporaries of Lord Clonourry;" "The Friends, Foes, and Adventures of Lady Morgan;" "Lady Morgan, her Career, Literary and Personal" (the sequel); "Anecdotal Memoirs of Archbishop Whately;" "Lord Edward Fitzgerald and his Betrayers, or a Note on the Cornwallis Papers;" "The Sham Squire;" and several pamphlets historical and critical.

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FLAGG, EDMUND, lawyer and journalist, born in Wicasset, Maine, United States, in 1815, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1835, and was admitted to the Bar in 1837. "Sketches of a Traveller," written for the *Louisville Journal*, in 1836, were published in a work entitled "The Far West," in 1838. He edited the *St. Louis Daily Commercial Bulletin* in 1839, being at the same time associated with George D. Prentice in the editorship of the *Louisville Literary News Letter*. In 1840–2 he practised his profession at Vicksburg, Missouri, became conductor of the *Gazette* published at Marietta, Ohio, in 1842; conductor of the *St. Louis Evening Gazette* in 1844–5; United States Consul for Venice in 1850; and afterwards returned to the United States. Mr. Flagg is the author of "Venice: the City of the Sea" (1749–1849); several novels, among which are "Carrero; or, the Prime Minister;" "The Howard Queen;" and "Blanche of Artois;" and some dramas.

FLAHAULT-DE-LA-BILLARDERIE (COMTE DE), AUGUSTE-CHARLES-JOSEPH, general, dsplomatist, and senator, was born at Paris, April 21, 1785. During his childhood, his father, one of the ancient *noblesse* of France, perished on the scaffold. The survivors of his family took refuge in England, where they suffered great privation, and where the young count received the main elements of his education. In 1798 he returned to France, and in 1799 received a commission in the corps of cavalry which accompanied the First Consul to Italy; and his first essay in arms was in the campaign of Marengo. As aide-de-camp to Murat, he made the campaigns of Austerlitz, of Pultusk, and of Jena, and was named Colonel and Baron of the Empire after the battle of Wagram. For is intrepidity during the Russian war he was raised to the rank of General of Brigade, and for his gallantry at Leipsic, where he fought as aide-de-camp attached to the emperor's own person, was promoted to that of General of Division. In 1814 he recognized the provisional government; but returned to his post of aide-de-camp on the reappearance of Napoleon from Elba, at whose side he fought at Waterloo. At the restoration he retired to Switzerland, and afterwards to England, where he married, in 1817, the daughter of Lord Keith, whom she succeeded in her own right. The revolution of 1830 restored to Comte de Flahault his peerage and his rank in the French army. In 1831 he was named ambassador plenipotentiary at Berlin. He accompanied the duke of Orleans to the siege of Antwerp, and was appointed equerry to that prince on his marriage. In 1841 he became ambassador at Vienna, a post which he filled until the downfall of the Orleans dynasty. He was created a senator by the emperor in 1853, and appointed ambassador to the court of St. James's at the close of 1860, in which post he was succeeded by Baron Gros in 1862. His eldest daughter by Lady Keith was married to the late marquis of Lansdowne. The count was appointed by the emperor of the French Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, Jan. 28, 1864. This appointment associated with the second empire the most illustrious surviving representative of the first, and placed at the head of the Order one whose extraordinary career from 1800 to 1815 embraced almost all the principal events of that wonderful epoch.

FLEMING, SIR VALENTINE, second son of Valentine Fleming, Esq., of Tuam, co. Galway, born in 1809, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in honours in 1834. Having been called to the English Bar, he was appointed in 1841 Commissioner of the Insolvent Court for Hobart Town, and was promoted successively to the Solicitorship and Attorney-Generalship of Tasmania. In 1854 he was appointed Chief Justice of that colony, and received the honour of knighthood. Sir Valentine represents a branch of the Flemings who

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claim the ancient Irish barony of Slane.

FLETCHER, ANGUS, sculptor, son of the late Mrs. Fletcher, well known as the friend of Jeffrey, Sidney Smith, and other leaders of the old Whig party, was born about the commencement of the present century. Though chiefly known by his beautiful bust of Mrs. Hemans, he has executed several very excellent works, most of which are in private collections.

FLEURY, ÉMILE FÉLIX, born in Paris, Dec. 23, 1815, studied at the Collége Rollin, but having met with pecuniary reverses, accepted an engagement in Nov., 1837, in the corps of Spahis, then just formed, and took part in eleven campaigns in Algeria, during which he was three times wounded and five times commended in "orders of the day." His advancement was rapid. He became Sub-Lieutenant in 1840, Captain in 1844, and *Chef d'escadron* in July, 1848, when he returned to France, and became a General of Brigade, March 18, 1856, and General of Division, Aug. 13, 1863. He embraced with ardour the Bonapartist cause, and was wounded in the head in the disturbances which followed the *coup d'état*, a movement in which it is said he took a prominent if not actually a leading part. On the establishment of the empire he was nominated aide-de camp to the Emperor, Colonel of the Guides, and Grand Equerry of the Crown. He was promoted Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1849, and Grand Officer Aug. 13, 1859. Summoned to the Senate by decree, March 15, 1865, he became Chief Equerry to Napoleon III. in Dec. 1865. He received the Grand Cross of St. Anne in 1864.

FLOTOW, FREDERICK FERDINAND ADOLPHE, VON, composer, born at Tentendorf, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, April 27, 1812, was intended for the profession of diplomacy. His fondness for music induced him to go to Paris, where he placed himself under the composer Reicha. The revolution of 1830 recalled him to Germany, whence he returned a few years later with several operas composed by him during the interval. None of these, however, found favour with the Parisian managers, and it was only the impression they produced by their representation in private before amateurs that obtained for him the commission, in 1838, to furnish the music to "Le Naufrage de la Méduse." This at once established his position, the opera being successful. Since that time he has composed several, of which the "Forester," produced in 1840; "L'Esclave de Camöens," in 1843; and "L'Ame en Peine," in 1846, hold possession of the French stage; while "Stradella," in 1844, and "Martha," in 1858, established his reputation in Germany as a composer of light operas. "Indra," "Rübezahl," and "Marie-Katerina," are favourites in Germany.

FLOURENS, MARIE-JEAN-PIERRE, physiologist, born at Maureilhan (Hérault), April 15, 1794, is known as one of the most distinguished *savans* of the day, and as the author of many most learned works in physiological science. He is Professor of Comparative Physiology in the Museum of Natural History in Paris, Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences in the same city, a member of our own Royal Society, and of the Academies of Edinburgh, Stockholm, Munich, Madrid, Turin, and of almost every other capital in Christendom. In 1837 he sat as deputy for the arrondissement of Bezières, but took no active part in politics; in 1840 was elected member of the Académie Française; in 1846 was made a peer of France, and in 1855 Professor in the College of France. Neither honours nor revolutions, however, interrupted his studies and researches as a physiologist. His best-known work is "Duration of Human Life, and the Quantity of Life on the Globe," published in 1854. M. Flourens considers that he has discovered the physical law of the duration of life, which is a multiple of five in respect to the time of the growth of the animal. Thus, if the

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horse attains his full growth at the age of five,—by full growth meaning when once the bones and epiphyses are united,—he should live to the age of twenty-five; and if man attains his full growth at the age of twenty, he ought to live a hundred years; but that, in man, to have any chance of attaining the limit of the allotted period, it is necessary, above all, to lead a "sober life;" by which he means "good conduct, an existence always occupied, labour, study, moderation, sobriety in all things." He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 24, 1845, and made member of the Municipal Council of Paris in 1864. M. Flourens, who is the author of numerous scientific works, published "Examen du Livre de M. Darwin sur l'Origine des Espèces" in 1864.

FLÜGEL, GUSTAVE LEBRECHT, Orientalist, born at Bautzen, Feb. 18, 1802; was educated at the University of Leipsic, whence he proceeded to Vienna in 1827, and became the pupil and friend of the celebrated Von Hammer. He devoted himself with zeal to the study of Hebrew and the Semitic languages. His "Arabic Anthology (collection of fugitive pieces of poetry) of Thâalibi," published in 1829, attracted the attention of the Austrian Government, who intrusted him with a scientific mission. In this capacity he spent three years in traversing Hungary, Styria, parts of Germany, and France. In 1832 he was elected to a Professorship in the College of Meissen, and in 1833 published his "History of the Arabs" and an edition of the Koran. After other journeys to Paris and Vienna, he produced his "Concordance of the Koran," a valuable work. His most important production, published at the expense of the Oriental Society of London, is an edition, with a Latin translation, of "The Encyclopædic and Biographic Dictionary of Hadschi-Chalfa," which appeared in 1835–1854.

FOLEY, JOHN HENRY, R.A., sculptor, born in Dublin in 1818, at the age of thirteen became a student of the Dublin Royal Society, where he obtained the first prizes in the schools for the Study of the Human Form, Animals, Architecture, and Modelling. Coming to London in 1834 for the study of sculpture, he entered the schools of the Royal Academy, and first appeared as a contributor to the Exhibition in 1839 by the "Death of Abel," and a figure of "Innocence." In 1840 he produced the "Ino and Bacchus" (a group purchased in marble by the earl of Ellesmere), which at once made its author famous. In 1842 he exhibited "The Houseless Wanderer." At the Westminster Hall competition in 1844, Mr. Foley exhibited his "Ino and Bacchus," and "A Youth at a Stream," having modelled the latter figure for this occasion; and was chosen as one of the three sculptors to execute the statues for the New Palace at Westminster, and received commissions for "Hampden" (1847) and "Selden" (1853), in St. Stephen's Hall. Mr. Foley, who became in 1849 A.R.A., in 1851 exhibited "The Mother," and in 1854 "Egeria," commissioned by the Corporation of London, and now in the Mansion House. In 1856 he completed, in bronze, "Lord Hardinge and Charger," for Calcutta, a group so much admired, that a requisition signed by 150 of the first names in art and literature was presented to its author, expressing their desire to see its duplicate erected in London, in proof of the capabilities of an English sculptor. In 1858 he modelled "Caractacus" (for the Mansion House), and was made R.A. His diploma work from "Comus" followed, from which time to the present the demands upon him for portrait and monumental statues have been so numerous as to leave no opportunity for the prosecution of his earlier ideal studies. Among the more prominent of the portrait-statues recently issued from his studio are those of "Oliver Goldsmith" and "Edmund Burke," both for Dublin; "Sir Charles Barry," for the New Palace at Westminster; "Lord Herbert," for the War Office; Father

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Mathew," for Cork; "Sir Henry Marsh," for Dublin; "Mr. Fielden, M.P.," for Todmorden; "Lord Elphinstone," for Bombay; and a Parsee dignitary, for the same city. In addition to numerous works on hand, Mr. Foley has been commissioned by her Majesty to execute "Asia," a group of five figures, for the Prince Consort National Memorial, Hyde Park. Mr. Foley is a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and in 1862 was chosen a member of the Belgian Academy.

FONBLANQUE, ALBANY W., the son of John De Grenier Fonblanque, Esq., an eminent equity lawyer and Queen's counsel, and brother of the late Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, was born in 1797. Intended for the bar, he became the pupil of Chitty, the well-known special pleader, but relinquished the profession and applied himself to literature. "Castlereagh's 'Six Acts,'" it has been said, "made a political writer of him." At first he contributed political articles to the *Chronicle*, under Perry and Black. On the death of the former, Clements, who had purchased the paper, dispensed with his services, and he became the chief contributor to, and afterwards the proprietor and editor of, the *Examiner*, the then leading London weekly newspaper, which he conducted for many years with great brilliancy and ability. In 1837 he published a selection from his editorial contributions to that paper, under the designation of "England under Seven Administrations." Mr. Fonblanque having received from Lord John Russell's government an appointment in the public service, withdrew in a great measure from literary pursuits. He is the head of the Statistical department of the Board of Trade.

FOOTE, HENRY STUART, statesman, born in Fanquier county, Virginia, Sep. 20, 1800, graduated at Washington College, Lexington, in 1819, commenced practice as a lawyer in 1822, and in 1826 settled in Jackson, Mississippi. In 1847 he was elected to the United States Senate, and was made Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. In 1851 he became a candidate for the office of Governor of Mississippi, and was returned by a majority of 1,000 over a no less distinguished antagonist than Mr. Jefferson Davis. In 1854 Mr. Foote removed to California, where in 1856 he exerted himself vigorously in supporting the claims of Mr. Fillmore to the presidency. In 1858 he returned to Mississippi, and settled in Vicksburg, and in 1859 attended the Southern Convention at Knoxville, in Tennessee, attracting considerable attention by his speeches against disunion. Mr. Foote has acquired some notoriety by his "affairs of honour," having been engaged in no less than three duels, in two of which he received wounds.

FORBES, DR. (*See* BRECHIN, BISHOP OF.)

FORBES, CHARLES STUART, commander R.N., son of John Forbes, Esq., of the Colonial Office, born at Richmond, Surrey, in 1829, entered the navy in Nov., 1841, served, during the first China war, in the Yang-tze Kiang, and in the operations in New Zealand in 1844–45. He joined the first expedition sent in search of Sir J. Franklin, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1848 for his services in New Zealand, served, during the Russian war, in the Baltic, in command of the *Redwing* gunboat, took the *Algerine* gunboat to China in 1857, and was promoted to the rank of Commander for service in the Canton river in April, 1858. He accompanied the Garibaldian campaign as an amateur in 1860. He is the author of "Iceland, its Volcanoes, Geysers, and Glaciers," published in 1860; and of "The Campaign of Garibaldi in the Two Sicilies: a Personal Narrative," in 1861. In May, 1861, he published remarks on a "Standing Navy, its Necessity and Organization."

FORBES, THE HON. FRANCIS REGINALD, second son of the sixth earl of Granard, born Sep. 17, 1791, and educated at Eton, entered the diplomatic service at an early age, and became successively Secretary of Le-

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gation at Rio Janeiro, Copenhagen, and Lisbon, and Secretary of the Embassy at Vienna. In 1832 he was appointed Minister at Dresden, was transferred in the same capacity to the Brazils, Dec. 13, 1858, and retired Sep. 2, 1859.

FORBES, JAMES DAVID, D.C.L., LL.D., Principal of St. Salvator's and St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, son of the late Sir William Forbes, Bart., of Pitsligo, born at Colinton, near Edinburgh, April 20, 1809, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he obtained several prizes, and held the professorship of Natural Philosophy from 1833 till 1860. He is the author of several papers on Heat, and other works on Physical Science; "Travels in the Alps of Savoy," "Norway and its Glaciers," "Papers on the Theory of Glaciers," &c.; has received the Keith medal of the Royal Society of Edinburgh on three different occasions, between 1837 and 1866, and the Rumford and Royal medals of the Royal Society of London, for various papers in the Transactions of those bodies. In 1842 he was appointed corresponding member of the Institute of France.

FORCADE, EUGÈNE, journalist, was born at Marseilles in 1820, in which city he founded, in 1837, the well-known journal the *Sémaphore*. This he conducted, being at the same time attached to a banking establishment, until he removed, in 1840, to Paris, where he attracted attention by an historical article which appeared in the *Revue Indépendante*, on the "Right of Search," and he became connected with the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, to which he has since been a regular contributor. The moderation of his views and language, and the logical acuteness exhibited in these papers, have won the admiration of most of the literary circles of Europe. In 1845 he founded *La Revue Nouvelle* (which only lasted two years), and in 1851 the *Messager de l'Assemblée*, which was suppressed after the *coup d'état*, and its owner (M. Forçade) sent for three months to prison for some severe criticisms therein. He was at one time chief director of the *Patrie*, and from 1856 to 1862 of the *Semaine Financière*, and is the author of "Historical Studies," published in 1853, and of "History of the Causes of the War in the East," in 1854.

FORCE, PETER, journalist and historian, born in New Jersey, Nov. 26, 1790, was brought up to the trade of a printer, which he followed in New York till 1815, when he removed to Washington. From 1820 to 1836 he superintended the publication of the *National Calendar*, an annual volume of national statistics, and was publisher of the *National Journal* for many years. In 1833 he undertook, by the desire of the United States government, the publication of a documentary history of the American colonies, of which ten folio volumes have appeared, occupying, in their production, nearly thirty years. Mr. Force was for some time Secretary of "The National Institute for the Promotion of Science," and has published several historical tracts.

FOREY, ÉLIE-FRÉDÉRIC, Marshal of France, born in Paris, Jan. 10, 1804, was educated at Dijon, and admitted to the Military School of St. Cyr in 1822, whence he became instructor to the 2nd light infantry regiment. He took part in the first expedition to Algiers, was engaged in garrison duty in the Pyrenees, and having been appointed captain, returned to Africa, where he distinguished himself at the battle of Medeah, in the retreat which followed the first siege of Constantine, and at the Iron Gates. Having been placed at the head of a battalion of *chasseurs-à-pied* in 1840, he went through four other African campaigns, and returned to France with the rank of Colonel in 1844, became a General in 1848, took an active part in the *coup d'état* of Dec., 1851, and was made a General of Division and commander of the Legion of Honour in 1852. At the breaking out of the war with Russia, he was placed on the reserve division of the Army of the

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East, and for a time held the command of the siege force before Sebastopol. In 1857 he was nominated to the first division of the Army of Paris. He commanded this division during the Italian war in 1860, gained, at Montebello, the first battle of the campaign; and distinguished himself at Magenta and Solferino, being wounded at the latter. When the expedition to Mexico was decided upon in 1861, Gen. Forey received the command of the French troops. After overcoming many obstacles and fighting several sanguinary engagements, he attacked and stormed the strong post of Puebla, thereby throwing open the road to the city of Mexico. For this service he was made Marshal of France, when he resigned his command to Gen. Bazaine, and returned home, receiving the command of the 2nd corps *d'armée*, Dec. 24, 1863. He received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1859, and was called to the Senate Aug. 16 in that year.

FORNEROD, CONSTANT, statesman, born in 1820, at Avenches (canton Vaud, Switzerland), studied law and political economy at the universities of Lausanne, Tübingen, Heidelberg, and at Paris. On his return to his native country, he took part in the political movements of 1844–5; was Secretary to the Government of Vaud in 1845, and was chosen member of the Council of State for the same canton in 1848; was elected a member of the Council of the Swiss Confederation in 1853, and became distinguished as an orator. He became President of the Council in 1855, after the death of M. Druey, and although the youngest member of the Diet, he was elected President of the Swiss Confederation Jan. 1, 1857. M. Fornerod, who is a Liberal, has held several important offices; in 1864 was Commissary of the Confederation in the canton of Geneva, and in 1866 Vice-President of the Federal Council.

FORREST, EDWIN, actor, born in Philadelphia, United States, March 9, 1806, early manifested a strong disposition for the stage, performed female parts in the old South-street Theatre in 1818, and Young Norval at the Tivoli Gardens in 1819, being then thirteen years of age. In this character he made his *début* at the Walnut-street Theatre, Nov. 27, 1820, and shortly afterwards proceeded to the west, returning to New York after some years' absence. He visited Europe in 1834, and obtained considerable success in England, for which he expressed himself indebted to the kindness and attention of Mr. Macready. On a second visit to Europe he married, in 1837, the daughter of Mr. Sinclair, the singer, who returned with him to the United States in 1838. He left her, and she obtained a divorce in Jan., 1852.

FORRESTER, ALFRED HENRY, better known to the public by his *nom de plume* of "Alfred Crowquill," born in London in 1805, was educated at a private institution at Islington, where he was a schoolfellow of Capt. Marryat. He became a notary in the Royal Exchange, with which office his family has been connected for a century and a half, and retired from business about 1839. He commenced his literary career at the age of sixteen as a contributor to periodical publications, and later in life he devoted himself to drawing, modelling, and engraving, both on steel and wood, with the design of illustrating the productions of his pen. His first publication, "Leaves from my Memorandum Book," a book of comic prose and verse, illustrated by himself, was followed by his "Eccentric Tales." In 1828 he was associated with other writers in the magazine edited by Mr. Theodore Hook, entitled *The Humorist*, and afterwards contributed to *Bentley's Miscellany*, *Punch*, the *Illustrated London News*, &c. He has exhibited several large pen-and-ink drawings at the Royal Academy, has painted in oil, and has gained some reputation as a designer and modeller. His published works include, "The Wanderings of a Pen and Pencil," a large antiquarian book, profusely illus-

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trated; "The Comic Arithmetic;" "Phantasmagoria of Fun;" "A Bundle of Crowquills;" "Magic and Meaning;" "St. George and the Dragon;" "Picture Fables;" "Railway Raillery;" "Gold, a poem," and "Absurdities."

FORSTER, THE REV. CHARLES, B.D., the friend and correspondent of the late Bishop Jebb, born about 1790, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees. He was ordained in Ireland, became chaplain to the late Archbishop (Howley) of Canterbury, by whom he was presented to the rectory of Stistead, near Braintree, Essex, about 1828, and was appointed in 1835 one of the six preachers in Canterbury Cathedral. He is the author of "Discourses on the subject of Scripture History," published in 1823; "Critical Essays on Genesis and St. Matthew," in 1826; "Mahometism Unveiled," in 1829; "The Life and Correspondence of Bishop Jebb," in 1836; "The Apostolical Authority of the Epistle of the Hebrews vindicated," in 1838; "The Historical Geography of Arabia," in 1844; "The One Primeval Language traced experimentally through Ancient Inscriptions," in 1851; "The Israelitish Authorship of the Inscriptions near Sinai vindicated against Professor Stanley," in 1856; and of other learned works.

FORSTER, JOHN, historian, biographer, and critic, born at Newcastle, in 1812, was educated for the Bar, to which he was called, but at an early age had devoted himself to literature. He was an extensive contributor to the *Examiner* for more than eighteen years, ten of which he was editor; contributed to the *Edinburgh* and the *Quarterly Reviews*, the *Foreign Quarterly Review* (of which he was for several years editor); and to other leading periodicals. On the retirement of Mr. Dickens from the editorship of the *Daily News*, Mr. Forster succeeded him, but resigned after holding it nearly a year. In 1855 he was appointed Secretary to the Lunacy Commission, and in 1861 a Commissioner in Lunacy. Mr. Forster is the author of "Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England," published in 1831–4; "Life of Oliver Goldsmith," in 1848; "Biographical and Historical Essays," in 1859; "Arrest of the Five Members by Charles the First," and "Debates on the Grand Remonstrance," in 1860; "Sir John Eliot, a Biography, 1590–1632," in 1864; and of other works.

FORSTER, WILLIAM EDWARD, son of William Forster, a minister of the Society of Friends, born at Bradpole, Dorset, July 11, 1818, was educated at the Friends' school, Tottenham, and is a worsted manufacturer at Bradford. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal interest for Leeds in April, 1859, and was first returned to the House of Commons in Feb., 1861, for Bradford, which he still represents. Mr. Forster was Under-Secretary for the Colonies in Lord Russell's administration from Nov., 1865, till July, 1866. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

FORSYTH, WILLIAM, Q.C., born in 1812, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. He was third in the first class of the classical tripos, was Chancellor's Medallist, and Fellow of Trinity, and proceeded M.A. in 1837. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1839, went the Northern circuit, became a Queen's Counsel in 1857, and a Bencher of the Inner Temple. He is standing counsel to the Secretary of State in Council for India. He is the author of "On the Law of Composition with Creditors," published in 1841; "Hortensius; or the Duty and Office of an Advocate," in 1849; "On the Law relating to the Custody of Infants," in 1850; "The History of Trial by Jury," in 1852; "Napoleon at St. Helena and Sir Hudson Lowe," in 1853; and "A Life of Cicero," in 1864; and has contributed to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*. Having been

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elected member for the borough of Cambridge in July, 1865, he was unseated, on petition, on the ground that the office he held of standing counsel to the Secretary of State was one of profit under the Crown, and disqualified him from sitting in Parliament.

FORTESCUE, The Right Hon. Chichester Samuel Parkinson, younger son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Chichester Fortescue, and brother and heir-presumptive to Lord Clermont, born in 1823, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1844, taking first-class honours in classics, and obtained the Chancellor's prize for the English essay in 1846. He has represented the county of Louth in the Liberal interest since 1847; was an Irish Lord of the Treasury from 1854 to 1855, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies under Lord Palmerston's administration from 1857 to 1858, and again from 1859 to 1865, and was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, Nov. 20, 1865, retiring with the Russell administration in June, 1866. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1864.

FORTESCUE (Earl), The Right Hon. Hugh Fortescue, the eldest son of the late earl (who was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1839–41), born April 4, 1818, and educated at Harrow; entered Parliament in 1841, whilst Viscount Ebrington, as member for Plymouth, which he represented in the Liberal interest until 1852, when he unsuccessfully contested Barnstaple. In Dec., 1854, he was elected for Marylebone, for which he resigned his seat, and was called to the Upper House in his father's barony of Fortescue, Dec. 5, 1859, and succeeded as third earl, Sep. 14, 1861. His lordship was a Lord of the Treasury from 1846 to 1847, and Secretary of the Poor-Law Board from 1847 to 1851, being at the same time an active member, and latterly chairman of several successive metropolitan commissions of sewers. In May, 1856, while visiting a military hospital, with a view to the motion which he had carried in 1850, in favour of sanitary reform in the army, he caught the ophthalmia, which deprived him of one eye, permanently impaired the other, and so much injured his health as to compel him to retire from the House of Commons. His lordship is the author of pamphlets upon "Official Salaries," published in 1852; "Representative Self-Government for the Metropolis," in 1854; "Parliamentary Reform," in 1859; and a work on "Public Schools for the Middle Classes," in 1864. He married, March 11, 1847, the eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Col. G. Dawson Damer, by whom he has a young family.

FORTUNE, Robert, author and botanist, born in Berwickshire, about 1813, was educated at a village school in the Merse, and early exhibited a spirit of perseverance. Selecting horticulture as his occupation, he obtained employment in the Botanical Gardens of the Scottish capital. Having in that position made the most of the opportunities afforded for acquiring knowledge, he was promoted to a post in the Gardens of Chiswick; and in his new sphere acquitted himself with so much credit, that in 1842, when news of the peace with the Celestial Empire reached England, the Botanical Society of London appointed him its collector of plants in Northern China. Setting sail in that capacity, Mr. Fortune, besides sending home some of the finest plants that ever reached this country, became familiar with the varieties of Chinese life. His adventures by land and sea were full of romance; and whether feasting with mandarins, enjoying the hospitality of Budhist priests, battling with the swarming natives, fighting single-handed with pirates, or gaining admission to the city of Loo-Chow in the disguise of a "Chinaman," he seems to have exercised equal energy and sagacity. Mr. Fortune published his "Three Years' Wanderings in China" in 1847. The book attracted much attention, and

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its author, whilst curator of the Physic Garden at Chelsea, was, in the summer of 1848, intrusted by the East-India Company with a mission to make investigations respecting the tea-plant. After an absence of more than three years, Mr. Fortune returned to England, and having published his valuable work, entitled "Two Visits to the Tea Countries of China," started once more to pursue his adventurous career and prosecute his scientific researches. The results of this last journey are embodied in "Residence among the Chinese, Inland, on the Coast, and at Sea; being the third visit from 1853 to 1856." In 1857 Mr. Fortune was employed by the United States Patent Office to collect in China the seeds of the tea-shrub and other plants, a duty which occupied him two years, and which he discharged with considerable success. He has been a frequent contributor to the *Athenæum*.

FOSS, EDWARD, F.S.A., son of the late Edward Smith Foss, Esq., a solicitor of Essex-street, London, was born in 1787. He is the author of "The Grandeur of the Law, or the Legal Peers of England," published in 1843; of "The Judges of England," a valuable work in nine volumes, published between 1848 and 1864; and of "Tabulæ Curiales," in 1865. Mr. Foss is a Magistrate for Kent and Surrey and Deputy-Lieutenant for the former county.

FOSTER, BIRKET, artist, son of the late Mr. Myles Birket Foster, born at North Shields, Northumberland, in 1812, educated at Hitchen, Herts; at the age of sixteen was placed with Mr. Landells, the wood-engraver, by whose advice, after he had practised engraving for a short time, he became a draughtsman. At the age of twenty-one he started on his own account, illustrated several children's books, and drew a great deal for the *Illustrated London News*. He illustrated Longfellow's "Evangeline," Beattie's "Minstrel," Goldsmith's "Poetical Works," and several other works of the same kind; and has since been employed in most of the better class of illustrated books that have issued from the press, especially a handsome volume devoted to English landscape, with descriptions from the pen of Professor Tom Taylor, published in 1863. Having resolved to follow a different branch of art, and having in 1860 been elected a member of the Water-Colour Society, he has met with very great encouragement.

FOSTER, JOHN G., born in New Hampshire, in 1824, was educated at West Point, and entered the U.S. army as Lieut. of Engineers, July 1, 1846. He served in the Mexican war, and having been engaged for a short time on the "Coast Defences," was appointed, in April, 1854, Assistant-Professor of Engineering at West Point. At the outbreak of the civil war he was stationed at Charleston, removed in safety the United States garrison from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, during the night of Dec. 26–27, 1860, and was one of the defenders of the latter post during its bombardment by Gen. Beauregard, April 12 and 13, 1861. He received the command of the first division of Gen. Burnside's army corps, April 2, 1862, when he reduced Fort Macon, Bogue Island, North Carolina, a work the construction of which he had himself superintended some years before. In May, 1862, he was promoted Major-General of Volunteers, and was placed in command of the department of North Carolina, and of the eighteenth army corps, received the united departments of Virginia and North Carolina, July 16, 1863, and performed valuable service during the war.

FOSTER, LAFAYETTE S., Vice-President of the United States, was born at Connecticut, Nov. 22, 1806, graduated at Brown University, Rhode Island, in 1830, and embraced the profession of the law. From 1839–54, he was a member of the Legislature of Connecticut, and was three times President of that assembly, having been chosen in 1847, 1848, and 1854. In March, 1855, he was elected, as a Whig, to the United States Senate, and took

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part in various important committees on the public domains, finances, &c., being re-elected in 1860. In 1865 he became Vice-President of the Senate, and after the assassination of President Lincoln, and the elevation of Vice-President Johnson to the Presidency, Mr. Foster, according to the terms of the Constitution, was raised to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, April 14, 1865.

FOUCAULT, JEAN-BERNARD-LÉON, physician, born at Paris, Sep. 18, 1819, studied medicine and the daguerreotype process, working under MM. Donné and Hippolyte Fizeau, and introduced various inventions in the art of photography. Encouraged by M. F. Arago, M. Foucault continued his studies, and conducted for the Bureau de Longitudes a series of experiments relating to luminous vibrations, &c. He is the inventor of the gyroscope, received the Copley medal from our Royal Society, and the Cross of the Legion of Honour in Dec., 1850. M. Foucault, appointed a member of the Bureau of Longitudes, was promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour, March 26, 1862; has contributed since April, 1845, to the *Journal des Débats*, and is the author of some scientific works.

FOULD, ACHILLE, statesman and financier, son of a Jewish banker, born in Paris, Oct. 31, 1800, was initiated at an early age into business by his father, and, as a student of the fine arts, travelled much in the south of France, Italy, and the East. In 1842 he entered political life, and in the Chamber took part in the discussions on railways, savings-banks, indigenous sugar, and kindred subjects. In 1844 he was a member of the commission respecting newspaper stamps; he adhered to the revolution of 1848, and aided with his advice and experience the Provisional Government, several members of which accused him afterwards in the National Assembly of having urged them to extreme measures. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly for the department of the Seine. His opinions in the Assembly on various points of political economy—on treasury bonds, savings-banks, the duties on liquors, the project of completing the Louvre, &c., gained him the confidence of the majority. He was for some time Minister of Finance under the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, and to the entire satisfaction of capitalists. He was the author or promoter of the Bank of Algiers, and has rendered immense service to the finance and commerce of France, by his able reports on a variety of subjects, which have led to ameliorations in the levying and collection of taxes, and to the abolition of imposts which pressed injuriously upon trade without any benefit to the State. In commerce he has always been what is called a protectionist, though advocating great modifications in the customs tariff. He was one of the directors of the Paris exhibition in 1855. In 1861, on the recurrence of one of those financial crises so common in France, the emperor again called in the aid of M. Fould, who granted it on certain stringent conditions. His advent to power inspired general confidence, and his first budget showed a more healthy state in monetary affairs than had prevailed under his predecessor. He retired from this post, but was induced to resume it. His elder brother, M. Benoît Fould, born in Paris in 1792, and with whom he was in partnership until his entry into public life, still directs the bank, trading under the firm of Fould, Oppenheim, and Co.

FOWLER, JOHN, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the eldest son of Mr. John Fowler, of Wadsley Hall, Sheffield, was born in 1817. After completing his education, he became a pupil of Mr. J. F. Leather, the eminent hydraulic engineer, and obtained his first practical knowledge under that gentleman, who was then engaged in the construction of the large reservoirs which supply the town of Sheffield with water. He at the same time acquired a knowledge of railway engineering, and

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surveyed the country for a line between Stourbridge and Birmingham, passing through Dudley and Wolverhampton. Although this railroad was commenced twenty years afterwards by Mr. Brunel, Mr. Fowler completed it. As assistant to Mr. Rastrick, he gained further experience in railway engineering. At the age of twenty-seven he was selected as engineer for the construction of the large group of railways known as the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire. Having settled in London, Mr. Fowler was continuously employed in the laying out and construction of railways, docks, &c., in the United Kingdom and the Continent. He is consulting engineer to the Office of Woods and Forests, and the Great Western Railway, and he constructed the Metropolitan or Underground Railway to the City. This line, projected on an entirely original basis, has proved a perfect success, and Mr. Fowler has not only been called upon to extend it, but to construct similar lines at Glasgow, Liverpool, and Bristol.

FOX, Sir Charles, civil engineer, son of the late Francis Fox, Esq., of Derby, where he was born in 1810, at an early age was articled to his brother for the medical profession; but a taste for engineering led him to devote to mechanical science every leisure moment, and the impression produced upon his mind by the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway induced him to relinquish medicine and become an engineer. His first employer was Capt. Ericsson. Mr. Fox struggled on as a lecturer, as a scientific assistant, and occasionally as a practical mechanist, until he was appointed by Robert Stephenson assistant engineer to the London and Birmingham Railway Company, at the commencement of the construction of that line. He remained with the company until a year after the opening of the line, in all five years, when he joined the late Mr. Bramah in establishing the firm of Bramah, Fox, and Co., the name of which, on the retirement of the former, was changed to that of Fox, Henderson, and Co. His greatest triumph was the construction of the building for the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, in 1851. The drawings for this edifice occupied Mr. Fox eighteen hours a day for seven weeks, and he received the honour of knighthood in recognition of his genius and skill. He constructed the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, has executed many extensive railway and other engineering works, and is the senior partner in the firm of Sir Charles Fox and Sons, civil engineers.

FOX, Lieut.-General Charles Richard, an eminent numismatist, a natural son of the third Lord Holland, was born about 1798, and entered the army in 1815. He was at one time Surveyor-General to the Ordnance, and sat in Parliament, in the Liberal interest, for Horsham and Calne, before the Reform Bill, for Stroud from 1832 till 1833, and for the Tower Hamlets from 1841 to 1847. He married a natural daughter of the late King William IV. Gen. Fox is the author of "Engravings of Un-edited and Rare Greek Coins, with Descriptions," published in 1856-62, mostly from specimens in his own collection, which is particularly rich in the department of Greece.

FRANCATELLI, Charles Elmé, of Italian extraction, born in London in 1805, was educated in France. Having had the good fortune to study under the celebrated M. Carême, he took a high view of culinary science, and making his art an honourable profession, rose to become successively chef de cuisine to the establishments of the earls of Chesterfield and Dudley, Lord Kinnaird, and Mr. Rowland Errington. He afterwards managed St. James's Club, better known as Crockford's, whence he removed to the Royal household, where he remained some years as maître d'hôtel and chief cook in ordinary to her Majesty. He next farmed the once flourishing Coventry House Club, and for seven

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years held the post of chef de cuisine to the Reform Club. He has been successful as an author; his first work, the "Modern Cook," published in 1845, having gone through twelve editions. "The Cook's Guide and Butler's Assistant" appeared in 1861, and was followed by "Cookery for the Working Classes," and "The Royal English and Foreign Confectionery Book." He is (1867) manager of the St. James's Hotel, Berkeley-street, Piccadilly.

FRANCIS-JOSEPH I. (*See* AUSTRIA, EMPEROR OF.)

FRANKLIN, LADY JANE, daughter of John Griffin, Esq., born about 1805, became in 1826 the second wife of Sir John Franklin, and in 1836 accompanied him to Van Diemen's Land, on his appointment to the governorship of that colony. When, nine years later, he started on his third expedition to the Northern Seas, and when serious apprehensions were first entertained respecting the fate of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, Lady Franklin's name became familiar to the public. In the spring of 1848 she offered rewards of two and three thousand pounds to any persons discovering or affording relief to the missing party, or making any extraordinary exertions with this object. In 1849 she addressed a moving appeal to the people of the United States through the President of the Republic, for active co-operation in the search, which was nobly responded to by Mr. Grinnell. In 1850, and in subsequent years, Lady Franklin fitted out expeditions (chiefly at her own cost) supplementary to those sent by the government. Lieut. Bellot, whose untimely end at a later period, when serving in H.M.S. *Phœnix*, excited universal commiseration, made his first voyage to the Arctic Sea in one of these expeditions. The results of the latest effort of Lady Franklin in sending out the *Fox*, under command of Capt. (now Sir Leopold) McClintock, in 1857, are well known. They brought home proof that Sir John Franklin and his party must have perished as far back as June 11, 1847, not, however, before they had attained the knowledge that they had accomplished the discovery they were sent to make, namely, the existence of the North-west Passage. This interesting fact, which might otherwise have remained to this hour in doubt and obscurity, was ascertained by Capt. McClintock's expedition. The House of Commons voted £8,000 to the officers and crew of the *Fox*, and £2,000 for a statue of Sir John Franklin, to be erected in London; and the Royal Geographical Society, in testimony of their appreciation of Sir John Franklin's important geographical services, and of his widow's persevering efforts to bring them to light, conferred upon Lady Franklin the honour, and exceptional distinction of their founder's gold medal, at their anniversary meeting in 1860.

FRANKS, AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., born in 1826, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1849, and proceeded M.A. in 1852. He is the author of a work on "Ornamental Glazing Quarries," of a treatise on "Vitreous Art in the Art Treasures of the Manchester Exhibition," and editor of Kemble's "Horæ Ferales." He has contributed to the Transactions of various archæological societies, was elected Director of the Society of Antiquaries in 1858, and is keeper of the department of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography in the British Museum.

FRASER, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, M.A., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, son of a Scotch clergyman, born at Ardchattan, co. Argyll, in Sep., 1819, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where, at the close of his course, he gained the university prize for an essay on "Toleration." He was one of the pupils of the late Sir W. Hamilton, and early devoted himself to philosophical studies. About 1850 he became editor of the *North British*

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Review, which he conducted till he entered on the duties of his chair, in 1856, as successor to Sir W. Hamilton. In addition to articles, chiefly philosophical and educational, contributed from time to time to the *North British Review*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, and other periodicals, he published "Essays in Philosophy," and a tract entitled "Rational Philosophy in History and in System," and is engaged in the preparation of a complete edition of the "Works of Bishop Berkeley," for the Oxford Clarendon Press.

FRASER, CHARLES, artist, born in Charleston, South Carolina, Aug. 20, 1782, studied the law, to the practice of which he was admitted in 1807, and he applied himself to his legal occupations with such success that he was enabled, in 1818, at the end of eleven years, to retire with a competency. By the advice of Mr. Malbone, with whom he had long been on terms of intimacy, he paid special attention to miniature-painting, in which he has attained eminent success. In 1825 he painted the portrait of Gen. Lafayette, and there is hardly a man of note in the history of South Carolina during the past half-century who has not sat to him at one time or other. In 1857 an exhibition of his works was opened in Charleston, numbering 313 miniatures and 139 landscape and other paintings in oil. Mr. Fraser is the author of some poems of merit, and has been a contributor to periodical literature.

FREDERICTON (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. JOHN MEDLEY, D.D., born in 1804, was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1826, and M.A. in 1830. He was for several years vicar of St. Thomas's, Exeter, and prebendary of that cathedral, and in 1845 was consecrated first Bishop of Fredericton. His diocese includes the entire province of New Brunswick, and the income of the see is £1,000, supplied from the Colonial Bishopric Fund.

FREEMAN, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, born at Harborne, Staffordshire, in 1823, was elected Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1841, Fellow in 1845, filled the office of Examiner in Law and Modern History in 1857–8 and in 1863–4, and was for several years one of the secretaries of the Oxford Architectural Society. He was a candidate for Wallingford in the Liberal interest in 1859, but did not go to the poll. He has written much on historical, political, and architectural subjects in the *Spectator* and other newspapers, and is the author of "A History of Architecture," published in 1849; of an "Essay on Window Tracery," in 1850; of "The Architecture of Llandaff Cathedral," in 1851; of "The History and Conquests of the Saracens," in 1856; of "Ancient Greece and Mediæval Italy" (in "Oxford Essays" for 1858); of "The History and Antiquities of St. David's," —the latter conjointly with the Rev. W. Basil Jones; of the "History of Federal Government," of which the first volume appeared in 1863; and of "History of the Norman Conquest," of which the first volume appeared in 1866.

FREER, MARTHA WALKER, historical writer, daughter of John Booth Freer, Esq., M.D., born at Leicester, Oct. 25, 1822, was married, in 1861, to the Rev. John Robinson, rector of Widmerpool, near Nottingham, but continues to write under her maiden name. She is the authoress of several interesting historical works, including the "Life of Marguerite d'Angoulême, Queen of Navarre," published in 1854; "Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre," in 1854; "Elizabeth de Valois and the Court of Philip II.," in 1857; "Life of Henry III. of France," in 1858; "Life of Henry IV. of France," in 1860; "The Last Decade of a Glorious Reign (being the completion of the Life of Henry IV.)," in 1863; "The Married Life of Anne of Austria," in 1864; and "The Regency of Anne of Austria," in 1866.

FREILIGRATH, FERDINAND, poet, born June 17, 1810, at Detmold, in Northern Germany, where his father held a situation as teacher in one of

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the public schools. At ten years of age he was sent to the local gymnasium, where he made rapid progress in literature, and on leaving school was bound apprentice to a merchant at Loest, in Westphalia. In 1829 he left Germany and went to Amsterdam, where he obtained a situation in the office of a foreign banker, in which he remained for about six years, keeping books, writing letters, and making for himself a name rather than a competence. While at Amsterdam, with the aid of his friends Herren Adelbert von Chamisso and Gustav Schwab, he applied himself to literature, and on his return to Germany he found himself famous in his own country. Nevertheless he became once more a merchant's clerk, and did not altogether retire from commercial pursuits until his poems had passed through several editions. In 1842 the late king of Prussia conferred upon him a small pension, which he accepted, believing the king to be a Liberal and a man of progress. On being undeceived on this point, he resigned the pension, publishing at the same time a volume of political poems, in which he stated openly and honestly his reasons for so doing. The book, which created a great sensation, made its author the subject of a royal prosecution, and he was compelled to flee from Germany in the autumn of 1844. In 1846 the poet resumed his occupation of a merchant's clerk in the city of London. He purposed emigrating to the United States to settle, but in the revolution of 1848 went to Germany, and after some months' agitation he was imprisoned at Dusseldorf, for publishing a poem entitled "The Dead to the Living." After two months' confinement, he was brought before a jury and acquitted. This was the first instance in Prussia of a political "crime" being tried by jury. After two years of vexation and persecution he was again obliged to seek an asylum in England. This author has written "Poems," published in 1838; "Poetical Annual of the Rhine," in 1840 and 1841; "To the Memory of Karl Immermann," in 1842; "A Confession of Faith, Poems of the Time," in 1844; "The Lyrical Poems of Victor Hugo," translated, in 1845; "Translations from Mrs. Hemans, Tennyson, Longfellow, Barry Cornwall, Mary Howitt," &c., and "Six Revolutionary Poems," in 1846; "New Political and Social Poems," in 1848 and 1851; "Shakespeare's Venus and Adonis," translated, in 1850; "Between the Sheaves, a Gleaning of Poems of a former date," in 1849; "The Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, a Selection of English Poems," in 1852; and "Poesy and Poets, an Anthology," in 1854.

FREMANTLE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR THOMAS FRANCIS, BART., son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, G.C.B., born March 11, 1798, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1819. He represented Buckingham in the Conservative interest from 1826 to 1846, when he was appointed deputy-chairman of the Board of Customs, and afterwards chairman of the Board, which office he still (1867) holds. He was Secretary to the Treasury under Sir R. Peel's first and second administrations, Secretary-at-War in 1844–5, and Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1845–6. He is a Baron of the Austrian empire.

FREMONT, JOHN CHARLES, "the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains," was born in South Carolina, in Jan., 1813, his father being an emigrant from France, and his mother a Virginian. He received a good education, though left an orphan in his fifth year; and when at the age of seventeen he graduated at Charleston College, he contributed to the support of his mother and her children. From teaching mathematics he turned his attention to civil engineering, was recommended to the Government for employment in the Mississippi survey, and was afterwards employed at Washington, in constructing maps of that region. Having received the commission of a lieutenant of engineers, he proposed to penetrate the

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Rocky Mountains. His plan was approved by the Secretary of War, and in 1842, with a handful of men, he reached and explored the South Pass. He not only fixed the locality of that great pass through which thousands now wend their way to California, but he defined the astronomy, geography, botany, geology, and meteorology of the country, described the route since followed, and designated the points from which the flag of the Union is flying from a chain of wilderness fortresses. In 1845 he was promoted to the rank of captain, and in a short time cleared the northern part of California of Mexican troops. Impatient of other and broader fields, he planned an expedition to the distant territory of Oregon. He approached the Rocky Mountains by a new line, scaled the summits south of the South Pass, deflected to the Great Salt Lake, pushed examinations right and left along his entire course, and at the same time connected his survey with that of Wilkes's exploring expedition. Later in the winter, without resources, adequate supplies, or so much as a guide, and with only twenty-five companions, he made towards the Rocky Mountains. In this daring expedition he traversed 3,500 miles in sight of eternal snows, discovering the grand features of Alta California, its great basin, the Sierra Nevada, the valleys of San Joaquim and Sacramento, and establishing the geography of the western portion of the continent. In 1856 Col. Fremont was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidentship of the United States, in opposition to Mr. Buchanan. In 1858 he retired to California, where he resided until early in 1861, when, on the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, and the secession of the Slave States, he was appointed Major-General in the army of the United States. He then, as commander of the Western Federal army, moved his forces into Missouri, with the view of defeating the Confederate general Price, the victor of Lexington; but a dispute with a subordinate officer induced the War department to issue a commission of inquiry, which relieved him of his command. Col. Fremont being a great favourite with a certain section of the Republican party, was considered in 1863 a very likely candidate for the Presidency, and although actually nominated by the Cleveland Convention, afterwards withdrew.

FRENCH (EMPEROR OF THE), CHARLES-LOUIS-NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, is the third son of Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland, his mother being Hortense, the daughter of the Empress Josephine by her first marriage. His birth, which took place at the Tuileries, April 20, 1808, was announced through the empire, and in Holland, by the roar of artillery, and he was baptized by Cardinal Fesch, Nov. 4, 1810, the Emperor and the Empress Marie-Louise being his sponsors. After Napoleon's return from Elba, his young nephew accompanied him to the Champ de Mai, and was there presented to the deputies of the people and the army. The splendour of this scene left a deep impression on the mind of the boy, then only seven years old. When Napoleon embraced him for the last time at Malmaison, he was much agitated; the child wished to follow his uncle, and was with difficulty pacified by his mother. Then commenced the banishment of the family. Louis and his mother lived first at Augsburg, and afterwards in Switzerland. The latter state admitted the young exile to the rights of citizenship, and permitted his service in its small army. For a time he studied gunnery at the military academy on the shores of Lake Thun; and during his stay amongst the Alps made frequent pedestrian excursions over the passes. While engaged on a trip of this kind, the news of the revolution in Paris of July, 1830, reached him; and when it was known that Louis-Philippe had become king, he and his family applied for permission to return to France, but were refused. He then wrote to the new king of the French, and begged to be allowed to serve as a private

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soldier in the French army. The French government answered his petition by a renewal of the decree of his banishment. Thwarted in his expectations, Louis-Napoleon entertained hopes of another revolution in France, though at that time he had formed no definite plan of preferring his own claims in opposition to those of the Bourbon dynasty. In the beginning of 1831 he and his brother left Switzerland, and settled in Tuscany, and they took part in the insurrection at Rome. His elder brother died at Forli, March 17, 1831, and Louis escaped through Italy and France, to England, where he remained a short time, and then retired to the castle of Ahrenenberg, in Thurgau, devoting a part of his leisure in 1832–5 to the preparation of several books. The first of these appeared under the title of "Réveries Politiques," in which he declared his belief that France could only be regenerated by one of Napoleon's descendants, as they alone could reconcile republican principles with the military aspirations of the nation. A year or two afterwards he issued two others, "Considérations Politiques et Militaires sur la Suisse," and "Manuel sur l'Artillerie." The latter, a work of considerable size, was favourably reviewed in the military journals of the day. In 1831–2, when the throne of Louis-Philippe was not firmly established, a party in France had fixed their eyes on the duc de Reichstadt. According to French statements, a whole *corps d'armée*, generals and staff included, had in 1832 declared the intention of acknowledging Napoleon II. so soon as he should reach the frontier; and had even determined, if the duc de Reichstadt did not appear, to receive his cousin. After the death of the duc de Reichstadt, and of his own brother, Louis-Napoleon became the legal heir of the imperial family, and thus succeeding to his cousin's claims, he is said to have been buoyed up with the hope of obtaining power in France by the conversion of Chateaubriand and other notables of the time. His designs upon the throne of France became evident in the early part of 1835, and in 1836 his plans were so far matured as to induce him to make an attempt to seize the fortress of Strasburg. This town, with its strong garrison, its associations with the great Napoleon, and population not very well affected to the actual government, seemed a favourable point for a demonstration. In the event of success, Louis-Napoleon intended to march the next day towards Paris, to rouse and arm the intermediate provinces, to take with him the principal garrisons on his route, hoping to reach the metropolis before the government could take any active measures against him. In June, 1836, he left Ahrenenberg for Baden-Baden, where he gained over Col. Vaudrey, commander of artillery in the garrison of Strasburg. In Aug. he went secretly to that city, and had an interview with fifteen officers, who promised him their assistance and co-operation. He then returned to Switzerland, leaving the arrangements for the insurrection to some of his adherents. The affair, however, failed miserably; the prince himself was captured, and was detained prisoner in Strasburg from Oct. 30 till Nov. 9, when he was conducted to Paris, and learnt that on the first intelligence of his capture, his mother had repaired to the neighbourhood of the French capital to try to obtain his pardon and save his life, or to excite sympathy for him. His life was spared, on the condition that he should be sent to the United States. He protested against this, but in vain, and he was accordingly conveyed to that country. There, however, he did not long remain, but returned to Switzerland, where he found his mother on her death-bed. In 1838 Lieut. Laity published, with the sanction of Louis-Napoleon, a favourable account of the affair at Strasburg, and was, in consequence, sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 10,000 francs. These circumstances,

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which were regarded by the French government as the commencement of a new conspiracy at Ahrenenberg, induced them to demand that Louis should be banished from Switzerland. Some of the cantons seemed inclined to maintain their independence, and Louis-Napoleon's rights as a citizen of Thurgau, whereupon the French government sent an army to the frontier, and threatened to support its demands, if necessary, by force. The ambassadors of the principal European powers signified their concurrence in the proceedings of the French government, and under these circumstances the prince thought it advisable to leave Switzerland, and again sought refuge in England. At the end of 1838 he took up his residence in London, and in 1839 published his celebrated work entitled "Des Idées Napoléoniennes." In 1840 he determined to make another attempt to secure the French crown. He hired in London a steamer, called the *City of Edinburgh*, and embarking with Count Montholon, Gen. Voisin, and fifty-three associates, landed with this party near Boulogne, Thursday, Aug. 6, and summoned the troops to surrender or join them. The only man who did so was a young lieutenant of the 42nd regt., and he tried to induce the soldiers to follow his example. He, however, failed in the attempt; and as the National Guard beat to arms, and began to muster in force, Prince Louis retreated with his followers out of the town, towards the pillar on the heights above Boulogne, and there planted a flag, with a golden eagle at the top of the staff. Being pressed by superior numbers, he retreated to the beach, and was captured, with his followers, in attempting to escape to the steamer. The prince, Count Montholon, Gen. Voisin, and others, were conveyed prisoners to Paris, where they were tried before the Chamber of Peers, on the charge of high treason. On landing, the prince had distributed printed papers, addressed to the French nation, in which he proclaimed that the Bourbon dynasty had ceased to reign, and that he appointed M. Thiers President of the Council, and Marshal Clausel Minister of War. The trial of the prince and his followers took place at the beginning of October, before upwards of 160 of the peers of France, many of whom had owed their elevation to his uncle. M. Berryer appeared as counsel for the prince and Count Montholon, and made a skilful defence, but in vain. The former was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress in France; the latter, with three subordinates, to twenty years' confinement; and the rest to various terms of imprisonment. The lieutenant who had proved traitor at Boulogne was condemned to transportation. The prince was conveyed as a prisoner to the citadel of Ham, where, after the revolution of July, the members of the Polignac administration had been immured, and after having been confined here six years, made his escape, May 25, 1846, having effected his exit from the castle by assuming as a disguise the dress of a workman, thereby deceiving the vigilance of the guards. He crossed the frontier into Belgium, and for the third time took refuge in England, where he resided until the revolution of 1848, an event which speedily led to his being elected a representative in the National Assembly, and afterwards President of the French Republic. Having reached this hazardous position, he sought to strengthen his hold on the French nation, and more especially among the soldiery, by reviving, whenever opportunity offered, the most agreeable *souvenirs* of his uncle's rule; at the same time he persisted in disavowing all ambitious views, and protested constantly against the injustice of such suspicions. He made a pilgrimage to Ham, and in the neighbourhood of his former prison expressed repentance for his rash attempts at Strasburg and Boulogne. Having by such measures counteracted the preparations which a few Constitutionalists were inclined to make against a possible *coup d'état*, he cajoled the National Assembly until,

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stimulated by the urgent advice, and aided by the energetic action of such men as St. Arnaud and Fleury, he, early in the morning of Dec. 2, 1851, imprisoned every statesman in Paris known for his public spirit and ability, dissolved the Assembly, seized the most distinguished generals suspected of disaffection, and proclaimed himself Dictator. A number of picked regiments were marched into the streets to prevent opposition, and, having subdued the capital and possessed himself of every element of power, he offered himself to the French people for ten years' election to the office of President. As no other candidate was tolerated, he was of course returned, and afterwards proclaimed a constitution, which gave him absolute power. He was to appoint the Senators and the Council of State, and pay such of the members of the former as he thought fit, and he even pretended to nominate the candidates for election to the legislative body. The ministry was to be responsible to him only; he was to command the land and sea forces, and was to declare war or a state of siege on his own authority. This state of things, which was but a prelude to the full accomplishment of his great aim—imperial sway, in name as well as in fact,—lasted but a year. In the autumn of 1852 he made tours through several of the departments of France, and on his return, his most devoted adherents in the Senate represented that the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" with which the President had been greeted during his progress, unmistakably indicated the will of France, and proposed that the question of restoring the empire should be formally submitted to the nation. The proposal was accepted. The French nation, by a majority of five or six millions, voted the restoration of the empire, which was accordingly proclaimed Dec. 2, 1852. The prince assumed the style and title of "Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the grace of God and the will of the People." He was recognized by the English Government, afterwards by other powers, and eventually by the emperor of Russia and the German sovereigns. The new emperor showed a disposition to make light of the recognition which he desired so ardently, but he was, at the same time, preparing to compel the acknowledgment of his power in a more effectual and less formal manner. Already, his ambassador was asserting at Constantinople those claims which brought him into direct collision with the czar, then the virtual ruler of Eastern and Central Europe. In 1853, when the quarrel seemed imminent, Napoleon III. abandoned so much of his claims as might fairly give cause of complaint to Nicholas I., as protector of the Greek Church, and thus prepared the way for an alliance of the two Western powers, which the czar could never believe possible. This union with England at once raised the position of the French emperor among the sovereigns of the Continent. In 1854 war broke out between Russia and France and England, and was brought to a close in 1856, shortly after the capture of Sebastopol. The emperor of the French induced the English Government, although fully prepared to continue the contest to a satisfactory issue, to listen to his view of a pacific solution of the dispute. The emperor married Eugénie-Marie de Guzman, countess de Téba, Jan. 29, 1853, and the only issue of this marriage is the Prince Imperial, Napoleon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph, born March 16, 1856. On the 16th of April, 1855, the emperor, accompanied by the empress, once more landed in England, on a visit to the British court. The queen invested his imperial majesty with the insignia of a Knight of the Garter, April 18. Early in 1858 an unsuccessful attempt was made on the emperor's life by Orsini, who had concocted his plans in England, aided by Dr. Bernard, a Frenchman residing in London. In order to conciliate the emperor, Lord Palmerston introduced into the House of Commons

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the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, proposing alterations in the English law of conspiracy, and the rejection of this measure, Feb. 19, led to a temporary suspension of cordial relations between the French and English Governments. The irritation was allayed by the firm policy pursued by Lord Derby's ministry, and although Dr. Bernard was acquitted at the Old Bailey, April 17, the good relationship between the two governments was re-established, and means adopted to cement the friendly relations which, it is to be hoped, will long exist between the two nations. In 1859–60 the emperor proceeded to Italy, at the head of his army, for the purpose of aiding Victor Emanuel against the Austrians, whom he defeated at Magenta and Solferino, and to whom he dictated the Peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy and the Duchies were ceded to Sardinia, and Venetia was left under Austrian sway. In return for this service, Savoy and some neutral Swiss territory were ceded to France, much against the views of the English and other European cabinets. In 1861 the emperor recognized the claim of Victor Emanuel to the title of "King of Italy. On the outbreak of the Druse rebellion in 1860, the emperor for the ostensible purposes of protecting the Roman Catholic portion of the population, sent a considerable military force to occupy the country—a measure which caused no little jealousy in England at the time,—and he only consented to withdraw these troops after the insurrection had been suppressed by the efforts of the Porte, on the urgent representations of the British government. In 1860, joint expeditions, fitted out by France and England, sailed to China to punish the government for acts of treachery to the European powers with whom it had entered into treaties of commerce. The operations of the allies were ultimately attended with complete success; and, after the capture of Pekin, and the destruction of the emperor's summer palace, Oct. 6, the Chinese Government made reparation. About the same period Napoleon III. dispatched an expedition to Cochin-China on a similar errand, which was successful in accomplishing its objects. In 1861 he organized, in conjunction with Great Britain and Spain, an expedition against Mexico, with the avowed intention of demanding redress for injuries inflicted on subjects of the respective countries, and for the payment of a debt obstinately resisted by Mexico. As it appeared that he had other objects in view, Great Britain and Spain seceded from joint action with the French, in April, 1862. The emperor prosecuted the war alone, and after some sanguinary battles, succeeded in establishing an imperial form of government in the country, the crown of which the Archduke Maximilian of Austria was induced to accept, Oct. 3, 1863, and, accompanied by the empress, he entered the Mexican capital, June 12, 1864. The emperor Napoleon entered into an agreement with the Government of the United States to withdraw the French troops, and the last detachment of the army quitted the country early in 1867. At the close of 1863, in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs on the Continent consequent on the insurrection in Poland, the emperor invited all the powers to adopt his proposition of meeting in congress, to discuss and agree upon a solution of the more serious questions that threatened to disturb the peace of Europe. This favourite scheme of his proved abortive; the initiative of its rejection as impracticable having been taken somewhat unceremoniously by the English Government. The death of Frederick VII. of Denmark, Nov. 15, 1863, led to the revival of German claims upon Schleswig-Holstein, and the Federal troops entered Holstein, Dec. 23. The Austrians and Prussians commenced the war early in 1864, and although efforts were made to put a stop to hostilities, and a conference assembled in London, April 25, the war was continued, and Denmark compelled to

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sign a treaty of peace, Oct. 30. The emperor concluded, Sep. 15, 1864, with the Cabinet of Turin, a Franco-Italian treaty, having for its object the withdrawal from Rome of the French troops within two years at the latest, or sooner if the Papal Government should be enabled to organize an army sufficiently strong to defend the territory actually in its occupation, and upon the guarantee of the Italian Government that such territory should not be attacked from without. In accordance with this agreement, preparations were made for the withdrawal of the French garrison, and the last detachment retired Dec. 11, 1866.

FRENCH (EMPRESS OF THE), EUGÉNIE-MARIE DE GUZMAN, COUNTESS OF TÉBA, born May 5, 1826, is the daughter of Donna Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, countess-dowager de Montijos, whose father was English consul at Malaga at the period of her marriage with the count de Montijos, an officer in the Spanish army, connected, more or less closely, with the houses of the duke de Frias, representative of the ancient admirals of Castile, of the duke of Fyars, and others of the highest rank, including the descendants of the kings of Aragon. On the death of the count de Montijos, his widow was left with a fortune adequate to the maintenance of her position, and two daughters, one of whom married the duke of Alba and Berwick, lineally descended from James II. and Miss Churchill. For Eugénie, the second, a still higher destiny was reserved. In 1851, the Countess Téba, accompanied by her mother, paid a lengthened visit to Paris, and was distinguished at the various entertainments given at the Tuileries by the dignity and elegance of her demeanour, and by great personal beauty,—of the aristocratic English rather than the Spanish style. Her mental gifts were not less attractive; for her education, partly conducted in England, was very superior to that generally bestowed upon Spanish women, who seldom quit their native country. Shortly after the opposition of the higher Northern Powers had put an end to the idea of a union between the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Princess Carola Wasa of Sweden, he apprised the council of ministers of his intended marriage with the daughter of the Countess Montijos; a measure which excited some disapproval among them, and even led to their temporary withdrawal from office. During the short time which intervened between the public announcement of the approaching event and its realization, the Countess Téba and her mother took up their abode in the palace of the Elysée. The marriage was celebrated with much magnificence on Jan. 29, 1853, at Notre Dame. The life of the Empress Eugénie since her marriage has been comparatively uneventful, having been passed chiefly in the ordinary routine of state etiquette; in visits to the various royal *maisons-de-plaisance*, varied by an extended progress through France in company with her husband; by an annual sojourn for the benefit of her health at Biarritz, in the Pyrenees, the favourite summer resort of her family in the days of her girlhood; by a journey to England and Scotland, in the autumn of 1861, and in 1864 to some of the German baths. The Empress Eugénie, who became the mother of an heir to the house of Bonaparte, March 16, 1856, is a devoted supporter of the claims of the Holy See, and to her influence much of the apparently retrograde policy of the emperor towards Italy, in this respect, has been attributed. Accompanied by the emperor, she visited the cholera hospitals in Paris, in Oct., 1865, and her conduct on this occasion was very highly commended.

FRERE, SIR HENRY BARTLE EDWARD, K.C.B., son of the late Edward Frere, Esq., and nephew of the late Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, was born in 1815, and, having received his early education at Haileybury, entered the Bengal civil service in 1833. Having held some inferior posts, both legislative and judicial, he was ap-

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pointed in 1856 British Resident in Scinde, and for his able services there during the Indian mutiny was created a K.C.B., Civil division, in 1859. He was appointed Governor of Bombay in 1862, and returned early in 1867, having been created a Knight of the Star of India, Feb. 20, in that year.

FRERE, The Rev. John Alexander, M.A., a son of James Hatley Frere, Esq., and nephew of the late Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, born in 1814, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in high honours in 1838. He was successively Fellow, Tutor, and Senior Dean of Trinity College; was Whitehall Preacher in 1847-8, Christian Advocate at Cambridge, and was appointed Vicar of Shillington, Beds, in 1853. He is the author of "The Inspiration of Scripture," published in 1850; "Inconsistencies of the Rationalistic Mode of Treating the Contents of Sacred Scriptures," in 1851; "The Idea of the Incarnation not derived from Jewish or Greek Speculation," in 1852; and of "The Testimony of the Spirit to the Incarnation," in 1853.

FRERICHS, Frederick Theodore, physician, born March 24, 1819, at Aurich, in Hanover, studied in the university of Göttingen, chiefly in medicine and the natural sciences, took his degree as doctor, and afterwards visited the principal seats of learning on the Continent, devoting himself to pathological and anatomical studies. On his return he settled at Göttingen, where he opened a course of lectures which was extremely popular in the university. In 1851 he undertook the direction of the Polyclinic and Academic hospital at Kiel. Having taken part in the war of the duchies of Holstein and Schleswig against Denmark, he was obliged to return to Germany in 1852, and became titular professor of pathology and therapeutics in the university of Breslau, and was director of the Medico-Clinical school. In 1854 the late king of Prussia conferred upon him the decoration of the Red Eagle, with the title of his body physician. He has contributed to Wagner's "Physiological Dictionary," and to Liebig's "Chemical Dictionary," and is the author of a "Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Liver," which was translated into French, and published in Paris in 1860-1.

FRISWELL, James Hain, born in 1827, at Newport, Shropshire, and educated at Apsley school, was originally intended for the law (his father being a London solicitor). Having a preference for literature, he appeared as an author in 1852, by contributing to the *Puppet Show*, conducted by Angus Reach and Albert Smith; has since written for many periodicals, including *Chambers's Journal*, and the *Leader*, *Spectator*, *London Review*, and *Saturday Review* newspapers; and is the author of some successful works; amongst which may be mentioned "Houses with the Fronts off," "Ghost Stories," "Out and About," "Footsteps to Fame," "Sham," and "A Daughter of Eve." He published in 1864 "Life Portraits of Shakespeare," a work discussing the merits of the various representations of the "Immortal Bard;" is the author of "The Gentle Life," a volume of essays; "About in the World;" followed by a second vol. of "The Gentle Life," which the publishers have formed into a series, in which has appeared "Like unto Christ," a translation of the "De Imitatione Christi," of À Kempis; a translation of "Montaigne's Essays;" and "Varia, or Readings from Rare Books," &c. He has edited more than one periodical, and has taken an interest in the advancement of the working classes, delivering lectures, giving readings, and forming classes for their instruction.

FRITH, William Powell, R.A., born in 1819, at Studley, near Ripon, lost his father while young. In 1835 he entered the Art Academy, conducted by Mr. Sass, where he continued for three years, studying drawing and composition; in 1839 he exhibited, at the British Institution, a portrait of one of the children of his

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preceptor. This was followed in 1840 by "Othello and Desdemona," a picture which was favourably noticed at the time by the literary reviews and journals, and "Malvolio before the Countess Olivia," exhibited at the Academy the same year; and in 1841 by his "Parting Interview between Leicester and Amy Robsart." In 1842 he exhibited at the British Institution a sketch from "Sterne's Sentimental Journey," and contributed to the Exhibition a scene from the "Vicar of Wakefield," representing Olivia and the Squire trying to ascertain which was the taller. This picture, a general favourite, was purchased on the first day after the opening of the Exhibition. In 1843 he sent two contributions to the British Institution, "Dolly Varden" from Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," and the Duel Scene from Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night;" and to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, "Falstaff and his Friends with the Merry Wives of Windsor," followed in 1844 by his "Interview between Knox and Mary, Queen of Scots," and another scene from the "Vicar of Wakefield,"—"The Squire describing his experiences of town life to Mrs. Primrose and her daughters." "Sterne in the Shop of the Grisette" is the title of a little picture exhibited at the British Institution in 1845, in which year he contributed the well-known picture of the "Village Pastor," which was the means of placing him on the roll of Associates of the Royal Academy. In 1846 he exhibited at the British Institution his "Norah Creina," and at the Academy a "Scene from Molière's Bourgeois Gentilhomme," and "The Return of Labour," a cottage scene. After becoming A.R.A., Mr. Frith almost entirely discontinued his contributions to the British Institution, except in 1852, when he sent a small female portrait, entitled "Wicked Eyes." In 1847 he produced his large picture of "English Merrymaking a Hundred Years Ago," and the "Saracen's Head," illustrative of a story in the "Spectator;" and in 1848, his "Old Woman Accused of Bewitching a Peasant Girl," in the reign of James I. In the same year he exhibited his "Stage Coach Adventure in 1750," and another "Scene from Molière's Bourgeois Gentilhomme." His picture of 1849, entitled "Coming of Age," is a felicitous illustration of English country life in the days of Queen Elizabeth. In the Exhibition of 1850, Mr. Frith exhibited three pictures,—"The Portrait of a Lady;" a scene from "The Good-natured Man;" and "Sancho telling a tale to the duke and duchess to prove that the Knight of La Mancha is at the bottom of the table." The Exhibition of 1851 contained two of his pictures, "The Gleaner," and "Hogarth brought as a Spy before the Governor of Calais." In 1852 he was elected R.A., and exhibited "A Child at its Evening Prayers," and "Pope making Love to Lady Mary Wortley Montague." In 1854 he contributed five subjects,—"Life at the Sea-side," purchased by her Majesty; "Portrait of Ann Page," "The Love Token," "A Scene from the Bride of Lammermoor," the "Poison Cup," from "Kenilworth," and a "Portrait." In 1855 he exhibited "Maria Tricking Malvolio," "The Lovers," "A Lady at the Opera," and "Feeding the Calves;" and in 1856 "Garden Flowers," "Many Happy Returns of the Day," and "A Dream of the Future." He has since exhibited "Ramsgate Sands," "The Derby Day," "The Railway Station," perhaps the most renowned of his many popular pictures; and has been commissioned by her Majesty to paint the marriage ceremony of the Prince and Princess of Wales at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

FROST, JOHN, some time Mayor of Newport, and a magistrate for that borough, was born about 1780. In early life he was engaged in business, and was placed in the commission of the peace by Lord Melbourne's Government. In 1839, having adopted the views of the Chartists, he took part in some riots in Monmouthshire, which were with difficulty suppressed,

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and having been tried at the special assizes in Dec. of that year, was convicted of treason. His life was spared, and he was transported; but part of his sentence was remitted, and since his return to England he has lived in retirement at Stapleton, near Bristol. He is said to be engaged in writing a series of letters in a Monmouthshire journal, with reminiscences of his past life.

FROST, WILLIAM EDWARD, A.R.A., was born at Wandsworth, Surrey, in 1810. Having received an education suited to an artistic career, he was introduced, at the age of fifteen, to Mr. Etty, and by his advice placed at Mr. Sass's academy in Bloomsbury, which he attended for three years, studying also at the British Museum. In 1829 he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, and in the course of fourteen years painted upwards of three hundred portraits. Aspiring to higher success, he became, in 1839, a competitor for the gold medal of the Academy, the subject being "Prometheus Bound," and won the prize. In the competition of 1843, at Westminster Hall, he gained a prize (in the third class, of £100) for his cartoon, "Una alarmed by Fauns." In the same year, an Art-Union prize-holder selected his "Christ Crowned with Thorns," exhibited at the Royal Academy. The turning point in Mr. Frost's career had arrived, and he abandoned portrait-painting. Pictures in the peculiar class for which the painter is known, followed, and readily found purchasers:—"A Bacchanalian Dance" and "Nymphs Dancing," both in 1844; "Sabrina," in 1845; and "Diana and Actæon," painted for Lord Northwick, in 1846. The last secured for him his election as Associate of the Academy in that year. In 1847 his "Una and the Wood Nymphs" was purchased by her Majesty; in 1848 "Euphrosyne," commissioned by Mr. Bicknell, attracted the notice of royalty, and procured for him a command to paint a group for the Queen, "The Sirens," in 1849. Among his principal pictures are "The Disarming of Cupid," painted for Prince Albert; "Andromeda," both in 1850; "Wood Nymphs," and "Hylas," in 1851; "May Morning," in 1852; "Chastity," in 1854; "Bacchante and Faun," in 1855; "The Graces," in 1856; "Narcissus," in 1857; "Zephyr and Aurora," in 1858; "Daughters of Hesperus," in 1860; "Venus and Cupid," in 1861; "Panope," in 1862; and "The Glacis," in 1863.

FROTHINGHAM, RICHARD, JUN., author and politician, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, Jan. 31, 1812. His early efforts were devoted to journalism, and he formed a connection with the *Boston Post*, of which he is chief editor. He was chosen to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1839, and continued a member till 1850, when an attempt to return him to Congress on the Democratic interest failed. In 1851 he was a delegate to the National Convention of that party, and was active in procuring the nomination of General Pierce for the Presidency of the United States. As a delegate to the Convention summoned in 1853 to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts, Mr. Frothingham took part in its debates. He published "History of Charlestown," in 1848; "History of the Siege of Boston; and of the Battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker's Hill," in 1849; and has written some papers on Banking.

FROUDE, JAMES ANTHONY, youngest son of the late Venerable R. H. Froude, archdeacon of Totnes, born at Dartington, Devonshire, April 23, 1818, was educated at Westminster and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in classical honours, and obtained the Chancellor's Prize for the English essay (subject, Political Economy), and was elected Fellow of Exeter College in 1842. For some time he was connected with the High Church party under the Rev. J. H. Newman, wrote in "The Lives of the English Saints," and took deacon's orders in 1844. He is the author of "The Shadows of the Clouds," published in

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1847, and "The Nemesis of Faith," in 1849; both of which were severely condemned by the University authorities. In 1850 he began to contribute articles to the *Westminster Review* and to *Fraser's Magazine*, chiefly on English history; and in 1856 published the first two volumes of his "History of England from the Fall of Wolsey," which has been continued from time to time, vols. 9 and 10 having been published in 1866. His "Short Studies on Great Subjects" appeared in 1867.

FUAD, MEHMED, PASHA, a distinguished Ottoman statesman, was born in Constantinople, in 1814. His father was a Mollah or judge, much given to poetry, and his mother was the celebrated Läila Khatoun, one of the few Ottoman poetesses whose works have been printed. In 1828, Fuad's father having fallen into disgrace with the court, his property was confiscated, and he was exiled. Fuad did not accompany him, but devoted himself to the study of medicine in the schools of Galata. In 1834 he was serving in the Turkish navy, and afterwards entered the interpreters' office of the Government, an establishment partaking both of the nature of a school for politicians and a department of the public service. His *début* in diplomatic life was at the critical period of the death of Mahmoud II., when the successes of Mehemet Ali threatened to dismember the Ottoman empire. Anxious to conciliate the European powers, the Turkish Government sent missives to each court, and to the one which proceeded to England, Fuad was attached in the capacity of secretary. In 1843 he was nominated second interpreter to the Porte, and was shortly afterwards sent on a special mission to Spain, to congratulate Isabella II. on her accession to the throne, being at the same time intrusted with a mission to the court of Donna Maria of Portugal, and returned home decorated with the orders of the Tower and the Sword, and of Isabella the Catholic. To this was added, in 1844, the cross of the Legion of Honour, sent by the duke of Montpensier in acknowledgment of services rendered by him as Grand Interpreter during the duke's visit to Constantinople. About this time Fuad published his poem, "The Alhambra," which embodies his recollections of Spain, and gained for him great popularity with his countrymen. During the disturbances in the Principalities, which followed the revolution of 1848, Fuad was Ottoman Commissioner at Bucharest, and after the Hungarian war he was sent on a mission to St. Petersburg, at the conclusion of which he was made Home Secretary under the viziership of Ali Pasha. The publication of a pamphlet by him in 1853, entitled "The Truth upon the Question of the Holy Places," so excited the indignation of Prince Menschikoff that, to avoid insult, he was compelled to tender his resignation to the Sultan. He was Commissioner at the headquarters of Omar Pasha in the Crimean war; nominated, in 1855, to the Tanzimat, with the rank of Mushir and title of Pasha, and in 1856, Minister for Foreign Affairs. He was named Turkish Commissioner in the unfortunate Druse rebellion of 1860, Grand Vizier of the Empire in 1861; retiring in Jan., 1863, and became Minister of War, Feb. 12 in the same year, and Foreign Minister Feb. 11, 1867. Fuad Pasha, who, owing, probably, to his varied and continuous contact with European nations, belongs to the liberal school, is a member of the Académie Impériale des Sciences et Belles-Lettres, has received the order of the Medjidie, and several foreign orders, and is the author of a Turkish grammar.

FULFORD, DR. (*See* MONTREAL, BISHOP OF.)

FULLERTON, LADY GEORGIANA, second daughter of the first Earl Granville, for some years ambassador at the court of France under the Orleans dynasty, was married in 1833 to Alexander Fullerton, Esq., eldest son of George A. Fullerton, Esq., of Ballintoy Castle, Ireland. Her career as an authoress commenced with a

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novel entitled "Ellen Middleton," a domestic story, published in 1844, followed by "Grantley Manor," a novel bearing on the war of creeds; and "Lady Bird," a tale published in 1852, after her conversion to the Roman Catholic religion. Her more recent works are, "The Life of St. Frances of Rome," and "La Comtesse de Bonneval," published in 1857; "Rose Leblanc," like the former work, in French, in 1860; "Laurentia, a Tale of Japan," in 1861; a novel entitled "Too strange not to be True," in 1864; and "Constance Sherwood," an autobiography, in 1865.

FÜRST, Dr. Julius, born at Zerkowa, in Posen, May 12, 1805, of Jewish parents, is one of the best-read men in Hebrew and Rabbinical lore, as well as a proficient in Gentile classical literature. He is Professor of Hebrew, Syriac, and Talmudical departments in the University of Leipsic. Dr. Fürst, who was the originator, and for many years the editor of the well-conducted Hebrew-German weekly, *Der Orient*, has written many learned treatises on subjects connected with the religion, literature, and history of his people. His chief works are the magnificent Hebrew Concordance (thick folio, 1,428 pp.), and his "Biographical Dictionary of eminent Hebrew *Literati* and *Savans*."

G.

GAERTNER, Friedrich von, Chief Surveyor and Director of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Munich, born at Coblentz in 1792, studied at Munich and Paris, in England and Italy. In 1820 he was appointed Professor of Architecture in the Munich Academy, and having passed some time as a practical artist, in 1822 became Director of the Royal Porcelain Manufactory. He is the architect of the new library at Munich, which is one of the most remarkable of modern structures, for the simple magnificence of its façade, if not for the regularity of its arrangement, and he furnished the design for the royal palace at Athens, where he accompanied the king of Bavaria in 1836, and re-opened the quarries of Pentelicus, which had been forgotten ever since the time of Hadrian. The restoration of the cathedrals at Ratisbon and Bamberg was executed chiefly under his direction. On the departure of Cornelius from Munich, Gaertner was appointed Director of the Academy of Arts.

GAGERN, Baron Heinrich Wilhelm August von, some time first Minister of the Regent of the German empire, and leader of the Gotha or Constitutional party in Germany, born at Beyruth, Aug. 20, 1799, received his early education at the military school of Munich, was present at Waterloo; after the peace entered the university of Göttingen, and studied at Jena and Heidelberg. Notwithstanding his connection with secret societies, on leaving Heidelberg he entered the service of the grand duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, and became private secretary to Grollman, the Minister of the Interior. His principles proving too liberal for this responsible post, he was compelled to resign. The best part of Baron Gagern's life has been spent in endeavouring to promote the principles of free government in the smaller states of Germany. The whole of his elaborate system fell to the ground through the cautious policy of the late Frederick William, who refused to accept the imperial crown. Baron Gagern fought as major in the ranks of the Schleswig-Holstein army, and retired into private life in 1852. He published, in three volumes, the Life of his brother, Gen. Friedrich von Gagern, in 1856.

GALIGNANI, John Anthony, and William, brothers, were born in London, the former Oct. 13, 1796, and the latter March 10, 1798. They are well known as the proprietors and directors of the English daily newspaper issued at Paris under the title of *Galignani's Messenger*, and as the publishers of many valuable works. The *Messenger* was established in 1814, by their

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father, who commenced an English publishing house in Paris in 1800, and brought out an important monthly review, entitled the "Repertory of English Literature, Arts, and Sciences," in 1808. After his decease, in 1821, the *Messenger* assumed, under the management of his sons, a more important position. Its principal object is the advocacy of cordial relations between Great Britain and France. Both gentlemen are decorated with the Legion of Honour. The English Government presented to them, in 1866, through Lord Cowley, the English ambassador at Paris, a magnificent silver épergne, bearing an inscription to the effect that it was given to Messrs. Galignani in recognition of their constant efforts to promote benevolent objects in favour of British subjects, and more especially for their munificence in erecting and supporting at their private expense an hospital in Paris for the use of our distressed countrymen.

GALLAIT, Louis, historical painter, born at Tournay in 1810, studied at Antwerp and Paris, first exhibited at Brussels, and produced, in 1833, his picture of "Tasso in his Cell visited by Montaigne," which was a brilliant success, and at once established his reputation. His pictures, which are generally on a large scale, represent subjects from the history of the Low Countries. "The Last Moments of Egmont," painted in 1853, "The Abdication of Charles V.," and "The Last Honours paid to Egmont and Horn," were among the chief attractions in the Foreign Gallery of the International Exhibition of 1862. This artist, who resides at Brussels, was, in July, 1862, entertained at a public dinner given to him by the amateurs and artists of Great Britain. He is a member of the Academy Royal of Belgium; obtained a medal in France in 1835, and the decoration in June, 1841.

GALLOWAY. (*See* Glasgow and Galloway, Bishop of.)

GALT, Alexander Tilloch, son of John Galt, the author, born at Chelsea, Sep. 6, 1817, educated in this country and in Canada, was first elected to the Canadian Parliament in 1849. The Governor-General, Sir E. W. Head, requested him to form an administration in Aug., 1858. This task he declined, though he joined Mr. Cartier's administration as Finance Minister, and held that office until that ministry was defeated on the Militia Bill, in May, 1862. Mr. Galt resumed his post as Finance Minister in March, 1864, and retired in Aug., 1866, when ministers failed to carry a measure securing certain educational privileges to the Protestant minority in Lower Canada, in view of the greatly-increased power obtained by the French and Roman Catholic majority under confederation. Mr. Galt felt, as the representative in the Government of the Protestants of Lower Canada, that he could best serve their interests by retiring. The result appears to have justified his view. He was appointed one of the Delegates for Lower Canada, to confer with the Imperial Government on the subject of Confederation, and in that capacity, although not a member of the Canadian Government, has secured that protection for his co-religionists to which they are justly entitled. Mr. Galt is regarded as the ablest financier in the colonies, and has taken a prominent part in all the measures adopted to unite and consolidate British America.

GAMBIER, Sir Edward John, nephew of the late Admiral Lord Gambier, born in 1796, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated. Having been called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, he was appointed in 1828 Recorder of Prince of Wales Island, and transferred in 1836 as a puisne judge to Madras, where he held the chief justiceship from 1840 till 1849, when he retired.

GARBETT, The Venerable James, M.A., born about 1802, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking first-class honours in 1822. He was elected to a Michel fellowship at Queen's Col-

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lege, afterwards became Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose College, Public Examiner at Oxford in 1829, Rector of Clayton, Sussex, in 1835, Prebendary of Chichester in 1843, and Archdeacon of Chichester in 1851. He preached the Bampton Lectures before the University of Oxford in 1842, and held the post of Professor of Poetry from that date until 1852. He has published his "Bampton Lectures," "Prælectiones Academicæ," five volumes of sermons, pamphlets on the great questions of the day, and "Archidiaconal Charges."

GARIBALDI, Joseph, was born at Nice, of poor parents, July 22, 1807. Being fond of the sea, he made voyages, when very young, to Odessa and to Rome. Having, in 1832, been implicated with Mazzini in a conspiracy against Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, he was compelled to quit his country, was again in trouble in 1834, and was condemned to death in his absence for a similar attempt. He escaped to France, and landed at Marseilles, signalizing himself there by tending the patients in a cholera hospital, whom the nurses had deserted. Thence he sailed in an Egyptian corvette, and offered his services to the Bey of Tunis; but the life was not stirring enough for him, and in 1836 he fought for the republic of Rio Grande, then at war with Brazil. He commanded a vessel of thirty tons, with sixteen men, and having been taken prisoner at Gualeguay, on trying to escape, was cruelly treated. After being set at liberty, he again fought for Rio Grande, and, attended by his brave wife Anita, passed through a variety of stirring adventures. He commanded an Italian legion of 800 men against the Dictator Rosas, and fought the battle of Salto Sant' Antonio. In 1847, on hearing of the elevation of Pius IX. to the Papacy, he offered his services, transferred in 1848 to the provisional government of Rome, Charles Albert declining them. Received with great enthusiasm at Rome, he was in the thick of the struggle which ensued when the French troops attacked that city. On the entry of the French, Garibaldi fled, the French and Austrians pursuing him. During the terrible time which followed, his wife sank from exhaustion and dread. Garibaldi became a manufacturer of soap and candles on Staten Island, went to Valparaiso, and returned to the United States, where the command of the army was offered him. In 1854, on visiting the Tyne, he was presented by the people of Newcastle with a sword. Afterwards he settled in the desolate island of Caprera, where he commenced farming with great success. On offering his services to the Sardinian generals, he was much opposed, but was allowed to organize a body of volunteers, called Alpine Chasseurs, consisting of 17,000 men; and with this force he engaged at Varese, Camerlata, Como, Brescia, Magenta, Montebello, Solferino, &c. He landed at Marsala in May, 1860, took Palermo, marched on the mainland, and the struggle was carried from Reggio to Pizzo, to San Giovanni, Mileto, and finally to Naples, which King Francis II. abandoned. On his march to Gaeta he met Victor Emanuel, and saluted him "King of Italy." Capua and Gaeta afterwards capitulated. He did not get on well with the Sardinian lieutenants of the king, and, as poor in purse as he was when he set out, without any honours or titles, he went on board a vessel, and returned to his home in Caprera. The cession of his native city Nice to France caused him deep sorrow. His insular retirement was not, however, of long duration; and he published at Palermo, July 26, 1862, a revolutionary address to the Hungarians, inciting them to revolt, possibly with the hope that such a movement would divert a large body of the Austrian troops from Venetia. But the effect of this proclamation was neutralized by a public letter from Gen. Klapka, addressed to Garibaldi, in which he demonstrated that any rising of the Hungarian people at that juncture would be ruinous to their cause. Garibaldi, who

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was not to be easily thwarted, joined a body of volunteers at Ficuzza, a forest district, about twenty miles from Palermo, Aug. 1. Gen. Cialdini was sent by the government at Turin to check this hasty and ill-advised movement; but before he arrived Garibaldi and his followers had crossed in two French steamers from Catania to Melita, a small port on the Calabrian coast. They were followed by a strong body of the royal troops under Col. Pallavacino, and were attacked on the mountain plateau of Aspromonte, when they surrendered, Garibaldi himself being severely wounded by a rifle-bullet in the ankle. He was conveyed to Spezzia, where the bullet was extracted, and he was attended by Mr. R. Partridge, an English surgeon sent out specially for the purpose, and by the most distinguished Italian practitioners. On account of his services in the cause of Italian independence in 1860, he was pardoned, and he returned to Caprera. In the spring of 1864 Garibaldi visited England. An immense concourse of people assembled on his arrival in London, where he was entertained by some leading members of the aristocracy, and was honoured with a banquet by the Lord Mayor and the city of London. In the midst of these ovations, he suddenly announced his intention of returning to Italy, thereby putting an end to his engagements to visit several provincial towns. The cause of this resolution on his part was the subject of much controversy at the time. Having paid a visit to some friends in the west of England, Garibaldi embarked in the duke of Sutherland's yacht (the duke and duchess accompanying him), and reached Caprera in safety. During the campaign of 1866, Garibaldi again took the field, was engaged in operations in the Tyrol, sustained a severe repulse from the Austrians, July 22, and retired upon the Soro. This reverse he retrieved July 23, and was preparing to advance, when the war was brought to a close, and Garibaldi has since lived in retirement at Caprera.

GARNIER, JEAN-LOUIS-CHARLES, architect, born at Paris, Nov. 6, 1825, studied sculpture, drawing, &c., at the École Spéciale de Dessin, obtaining several prizes. At the commencement of 1842 he entered the École des Beaux-Arts, and remained there six years, studying under MM. Léveil and Hippolyte Lebas, and gaining the great prize in architecture in 1848 for his design for a "Conservatoire pour les arts et métiers." Afterwards he travelled in Greece, measured in the island of Egina the temple of Jupiter, a polychromatic design for the restoration of which was exhibited at the Salon de Beaux-Arts in 1853, and at the Exhibition Universelle of 1855. Returning to France in 1854, after a short visit to Constantinople, M. Garnier was attached as a sub-inspector to the works at the Tour de Saint-Jacques la Boucherie, under M. Ballu. In 1856 he published, in the "Revue Archéologique," an explanatory paper relative to the Temple of Egina. He exhibited various works in water-colours, &c., at the salons of 1857, 1859, and 1863; obtained a third-class medal in 1857, a first-class medal in 1863; and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 9, 1864. In 1861 he took part in the open competition for the new Opera-house at Paris; his plans were unanimously adopted by the jury, over which Count Walewski presided, and he was intrusted with the execution of this important work.

GARNIER-PAGÈS, LOUIS-ANTOINE, politician, was born at Marseilles, July 18, 1803. The double name he bears is owing to the fact that his mother was twice married, first to M. Garnier and then to M. Pagès, a professor of rhetoric in the Sorbonne. The son, who was a commission-agent in Paris when the revolution of July, 1830, broke out, played a part at the barricades. He was elected a deputy of the arrondissement of Verneuil, and took his seat in the Chamber on the "Left," occupying himself chiefly with financial and commercial subjects. He was one of the leaders in the

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organization of the reform banquets which preceded the revolution of 1848, at which time he was appointed Mayor of Paris, and was Minister of Finance under the Provisional Government. In the latter capacity he had to deal with a financial crisis, and introduced several important reforms; amongst others, the system of bonded warehouses and dock warrants. He was elected a member of the Executive Commission and of the Legislative Assembly, March 21, 1864. He has written "L'Histoire de la Révolution de 1848," of which eight volumes appeared in 1860–2, and a continuation in 1867.

GARRETT, Sir Robert, K.C.B., Major-General, son of John Garrett, Esq., of Ellington, in the Isle of Thanet, born in 1794, entered the army in 1811, served with distinction in the Peninsula till 1813, and as lieutenant-colonel of the 46th regiment in the war in the Crimea. In 1856 he was appointed to command a brigade at Gibraltar, and in 1857 in China. He was transferred to India in the same year, and was created a K.C.B. for his services in suppressing the Indian mutiny. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Ionian Islands at the time of their cession to Greece, was made commander of the South-eastern district and Col. of the 43rd regiment, Jan. 14, 1866.

GASCOIGNE, Caroline Leigh, youngest daughter of the late John Smith, Esq., of Dale Park, long a member of the House of Commons, born May 2, 1813, and married to Gen. Gascoigne, eldest son of Gen. Gascoigne, of Childwall, M.P. for Liverpool, in 1834, was at an early age distinguished for her devotion to literature. Her first work, "Temptation, or a Wife's Perils," published in 1839, was attributed to several writers of note, and amongst others to the Hon. Mrs. Norton. It was followed by "The School for Wives," in 1839; "Evelyn Harcourt," in 1842; "Belgravia," a poem, in 1851; "Spencer's Cross Manor-House," a tale for children, and "Recollections of the Crystal Palace," a poem, in 1852; "The Next Door Neighbours," in 1855; "Doctor Harold," in 1865: and "My Aunt Prue's Railway Journey," in 1866. Mrs. Gascoigne has contributed to *All the Year Round*, and to other periodicals.

GATTY, Mrs. ~~Alfred~~ Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Scott (chaplain and foreign secretary to Lord Nelson), born at Burnham Parsonage, in Essex, in 1809, was married in 1839 to the Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., vicar of Ecclesfield, near Sheffield, and sub-dean of York Cathedral (author of "The Bell, its History and Uses," "The Vicar and his Duties," and of other works). The Life of Dr. Scott was published by his daughter and son-in-law in 1842. Mrs. Gatty's first work, "The Fairy Godmothers, and other Tales," published in 1851, was followed by "Parables from Nature" (four series), "Worlds not realized," "Proverbs illustrated," "The Poor Incumbent," "Legendary Tales," "Aunt Judy's Tales," "Aunt Judy's Letters," "Old Folks from Home," "The Human Face Divine," "British Seaweeds from Harvey's Phycologia Britannica," in 1863; and "Domestic Pictures and Tales," in 1865. "The Travels and Adventures of the Rev. Dr. Wolf," the missionary, taken down from dictation, were edited, in 1860, by Dr. and Mrs. Gatty.

GAUTIER, Théophile, poet, was born at Tarves, Aug. 31, 1808, where he commenced his studies, which were continued at the Collége Charlemagne. He cultivated the study of the old French dialect with M. Gérard de Nerval, whose friendship he enjoyed until his death. M. Gautier had a notion that he was born to be a painter, but, discouraged by his first attempts, he turned his attention to literature. In 1830 he published a first volume of "Poésies," followed by "Albertus," a legend, in verse, and in 1838 by another poem, "La Comédie de la Mort." He has written novels, vaudevilles, travels, and criticisms. All his works con-

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tain a manifestation of the love of external beauty and a worship of form, art for him being a kind of religion. M. Gautier, who has contributed to numerous newspapers and periodicals, was long connected with *La Presse*, from which he transferred his services to the *Moniteur* in 1865. He has travelled in Europe and the East, and has published accounts of his journeys.

GAVAZZI, ALESSANDRO, born at Bologna in 1809, was admitted into minor orders in the Church of Rome in 1825, and was made Professor of Rhetoric at Naples, illustrating the theory of the art by his eloquence in the pulpits of the chief cities of Italy. On the elevation, in 1846, of Pius IX. to the papal chair, he expressed the views he had long entertained on the state of his country and his church with increasing freedom. When the insurrection of the Milanese and the discomfiture of the Austrians became known in Rome, Gavazzi, who was called on by the people to speak, proceeded to the Pantheon, and pronounced a fervid oration on the patriots who had fallen at Milan. He took the tricolour cross as his standard, and for weeks harangued crowds of citizens at the Coliseum on the prospects and duty of Italians. Pius IX., who was understood to favour these attempts to rouse the nation, conferred upon him the office of Chaplain-general of the Forces then being reorganized by the levy of volunteers and national guards, and he accompanied the Roman army to the walls of Vicenza. While thus engaged, a reactionary spirit came over Pius IX., who recalled the Roman legion, and Gavazzi, passing into Tuscany, made Florence ring with his appeals. Expelled from the duchy, he took refuge in Genoa, whence he was recalled to restore quiet in Bologna, the people in that city having broken into open mutiny against the papal government. Rossi having by this time become the chief adviser of Pius IX., shortly afterwards ordered the arrest of Gavazzi, who was sent off, under a strong escort, to the prison at Cornetto. On his way the people of Viterbo rose to deliver him, and Pius IX. was glad to order his release. On the flight of the pope after the assassination of Rossi, and the formation of the republican government, Gavazzi, who was reappointed Chaplain-general of the Forces, organized a committee of noble Roman ladies to provide for the wounded, and superintended the military hospitals. During the armistice concluded with Gen. Oudinot, the Romans made a sortie under Garibaldi to repel the king of Naples, who had invaded the teritory of the republic. Gavazzi accompanied them, and after the defeat of the invader, assisted the dying and wounded on both sides. Returning to Rome, he occupied himself in sustaining the spirit of the people until they were overwhelmed by the superior forces of the French. At the close of the struggle he received an honourable testimonial and a safe-conduct pass from Gen. Oudinot, and left his country, which he could no longer serve, to gain a livelihood by teaching Italian. While thus engaged, he was induced by the entreaties of his fellow-exiles in London once more to raise that voice which had often stimultatd them to action and celebrated their triumphs. For about six months his lectures were attended by crowds, who were delighted and astonished at the powerful oratory with which he assailed the political and religious system of the court of Rome, and urged the necessity of a reformation. He afterwards visited the chief towns of Scotland, where he was received with hearty welcome. In 1851 Father Gavazzi published his memoirs in English and Italian, and a few months later his "Orations." From Scotland he proceeded to the United States, where he was not so warmly received, and in Canada his orations, on more than one occasion, nearly caused a riot. On his return he resumed his occupation of propagandizing his particular views in Italy, in the service of the national cause, and was present with

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Garibaldi at Palermo during the expedition of 1860.

GAYANGOS, Don Pasquale, historian, was born in Spain, June 21, 1809. In France he studied the Oriental languages under M. Silvestre-de-Sacy, visited Africa in 1828, and on his return was attached as interpreter to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. In 1843 he was recalled to Spain, and appointed to a professorship in the University of Madrid. His principal work is "The History of the Mohammedan Dynasties of Spain." In conjunction with H. Vedia he prepared a Spanish translation of Ticknor's "History of Spanish Literature," published in 1851–6.

GEFFRARD, Fabre, President of Hayti, son of Nicholas Geffrard, one of the founders of Haytian independence, was born at L'Anse-à-Veau, Hayti, Sep. 19, 1806. After graduating in 1821, he joined the 13th regiment as a private soldier, attaining the grade of captain in 1843, in which year he joined Hirard in rebellion against Boyer, and displayed much talent. Having in 1845 been appointed General of Division, he was in 1846 deprived by President Riche of his command, and tried by a court-martial. From 1849 to 1856 he was actively engaged in the army, and distinguished himself in the campaign of 1856, particularly in the retreat from San Juan. Finding that it was the intention of President Soulouque (Faustus I.) to arrest him, he proclaimed himself President, Dec. 21, 1858; drove Soulouque from Port au Prince, Jan. 15, 1859, and established himself as President. A rebellion raised by Salnave in 1864–5, was suppressed by President Geffrard.

GEIKIE, Archibald, born in Edinburgh in 1835, and educated at the High School and the University, was appointed to the Geological Survey in 1855. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the Geological Society of London, &c.; is the author of various Geological Memoirs in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, in "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh," in "Memoirs of the Geological Survey," and in the *North British Review*, &c.; of "The Story of a Boulder," published in 1858; "The Life of Professor Edward Forbes" (conjointly with the late Dr. George Wilson), in 1861; and of "The Phenomena of the Glacial Drift of Scotland," in 1863. Mr. Geikie was associated with Sir Roderick Murchison in working out the true geological structure of the Scottish Highlands, in the preparation of a Memoir of that district, and of a new Geological Map of Scotland, both published in 1861.

GELL, Dr. (*See* Madras, Bishop of.)

GEORGE I. (*See* Greece, King of.)

GEORGES SAND. (*See* Dudevant.)

GERHARD, Edward, archæologist, born at Posen, Nov. 29, 1795, studied at Breslau and Berlin. In 1816 he obtained a professorship at Breslau, which he was obliged to resign on account of a disease of the eyes, and having travelled in Italy, resided fifteen years at Rome, where he devoted himself to antiquarian researches, and exerted himself in the formation of the "Instituto di Corrispondenza Archæologica," which he directed with success until 1837, when he returned to Prussia, having been appointed archæologist to the Royal Museum, professor in the University, and member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. During his stay in Rome he assisted in the important work, "The Description of the City of Rome," by Plattner, the first idea of which was given by Niebuhr, and which Bunsen continued. He undertook to execute for this purpose a work under the title "Descriptiones de Regionibus Urbis," comprehending everything known of the topography of ancient Rome. This work has not been completed. Gerhard, who is accurate, graphic, clear in all his statements and descriptions, is a voluminous writer. He has described the antiquities in the museums of Rome, Naples, and Berlin, and has written on Etruscan mirrors, on Gre-

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cian cups and vases, and on all the subjects of ancient art interesting to the scholar and antiquary. He has been for some years corresponding member of the French Institute, of which he was elected foreign associate in 1860.

GERMINY (Comte de), Charles-Gabriel le Bègue, formerly Governor of the Bank of France, the son of a gentleman in Normandy, born Nov. 3, 1799, entered official life as Prefect of the department of Seine and Marne in 1830, and afterwards represented Melun in the Chamber of Deputies. After his marriage with the daughter of H. Humann, he became Receiver-general of Melun, and later of the Seine-Inférieure, acquiring in these two offices much varied knowledge of administrative details in connection with financial affairs, which he has since turned to account. In 1848 he was for a short time Minister of Finance. When the Crédit Mobilier and Crédit Foncier societies were founded in 1852, he was selected as president of the latter. It has been no fault of his that it has failed to carry out the objects for which it was created, viz., the relief of agriculture, more especially by facilitating loans on mortgage on moderate and equitable conditions. In the summer of 1857 he succeeded the Count d'Argout as Governor of the Bank of France. He is said to have been opposed to any extension of the paper currency unaccompanied by a proportionate metallic basis; and on that account was, as a candidate, less popular among a certain class of French financiers than some who were named for the office. Nevertheless his appointment gave general satisfaction in the French capital, and he held it till 1862. The Comte de Germiny has taken part in the establishment of many industrial and commercial undertakings, especially in the city of Rouen. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 16, 1860, and is Vice-President of the Council-General of the Seine-Inférieure.

GÉRÔME, Jean-Léon, artist, born at Vesoul, Haute-Saône, May 11, 1824, studied in his native place, went to Paris in 1841, and entered the atelier of Paul Delaroche, under whose direction he pursued, for a time, his studies at the École des Beaux-Arts. He remained under that celebrated artist until 1844, and accompanied him in his voyage to Italy. Returning to France in 1845, he exhibited, for the first time, at the Salon of 1847, went on an excursion to Turkey and the eastern banks of the Danube in 1853, and to Upper and Lower Egypt in 1856. These travels furnished him with numerous subjects for his paintings. In Dec., 1863, he was appointed Professor of Painting in the École des Beaux-Arts. Since 1847, M. Gérôme has exhibited "The Virgin, the Infant Jesus, and Saint John;" "Bacchus and Cupid;" "A Greek Interior;" the "Frieze" of the vase commemorative of the Great Exhibition held in London in 1851; "The Age of Augustus and the Birth of Jesus Christ;" "Rembrandt;" a "Portrait of Rachel;" the "Plague at Marseilles;" the "Death of St. Jerome;" a "Lioness meeting a Jaguar," &c. &c. M. Gérôme obtained a third-class medal in 1847, two second-class medals in 1848 and 1855, and the decoration of the Legion of Honour in Nov., 1855.

GERSTAECKER, Frederick, was born at Hamburg, May 16, 1816, and emigrated, when an apprentice, to New York. Thence he journeyed on foot to Canada, Texas, &c., performing any work that was offered to him, having at different times been a sailor, a jeweller, an hotel-keeper, a farmer, and stoker of a steamboat. About 1842 he returned to Germany and published his travels. He spent the years 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852, in travelling through Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, California, and Australia; and the narrative of his travels became very popular, and has been translated into several languages. He is the author of a story founded on life in Java, translated into English, and published in 1860, under the title of "A Wife to Order," and of several

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works of fiction which are popular in this country.

GERVINUS, GEORGE GODFREY, historian and philosopher, born at Darmstadt, May 20, 1805, was destined for commerce, and for some time acted as cashier to a firm in his native town. Having an inclination for literature, in 1826 he went to study at Heidelberg, was Professor of German Literature at the University of Göttingen, from which, when Ernest, duke of Cumberland, came to the throne of Hanover, he was dismissed, on account of his political tendencies. Gervinus was well received at Heidelberg, and in 1848 he was a trusted counsellor of the more active members of the party led by Baron Gagern. In 1853 he was prosecuted and imprisoned for some opinions contained in his historical writings, and his imprisonment created considerable sensation on the continent. Gervinus is better known in England as a writer than as a politician. His earliest work, "A Glance at the History of the Anglo-Saxons," appeared in 1830. He has written on various subjects; amongst others, on Shakespeare and German poetry. His "History of the Nineteenth Century since the Treaty of Vienna," has been translated into French and English. In the interval he has written several important works on the history of literature.

GIBRALTAR (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. WALTER JOHN TROWER, D.D., born about 1805, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826 in high classical and mathematical honours, and was elected Fellow of Oriel College. He was ordained in 1829, and held the living of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, till 1839, when he was preferred to the rectory of Wiston, Sussex, which he held till his consecration in 1848 to the bishopric of Glasgow. He acted as sub-dean of Exeter for some time, and was translated to Gibraltar in 1863. He is the author of works on the Epistles and Gospels for the various Sundays in the year. His diocese includes Malta and other English possessions in the Mediterranean, and his income consists of an allowance of £1,200 a year from the Colonial Bishopric Fund.

GIBSON, RIGHT HON. THOMAS MILNER, born at Trinidad, in 1807, the only son of the late Major T. Milner-Gibson, of the 27th regiment, was educated at the Charterhouse, and graduated B.A. in 1830, as a wrangler, at Trinity Coll., Cambridge. He was returned, in Aug., 1837, as member in the Conservative interest for Ipswich; and, having changed his opinions, resigned his seat, and appealed, in 1839, once more to his constituents. He was defeated, and remained for some time out of Parliament, having in Sep., 1839, contested the borough of Cambridge without success. During this interval he entered heart and soul into the great movement which had for its object the abolition of the duty on corn, and became one of the most successful orators of the League. In 1841 he was invited to stand for Manchester, and after a close contest with Sir George Murray was, in July, returned for that important constituency. In 1846, at the conclusion of the Anti-Corn-law agitation, when Lord John Russell had taken office, and declared that his general policy was to carry out to their natural consequences the principles of free trade embodied in Sir Robert Peel's legislation, the minister thought to strengthen his government by obtaining the aid of some of the leading members of the League. The great skill, business habits, and persevering character of Mr. Gibson led to his appointment as Vice-President of the Board of Trade, which office he held until it was thought that his connection with the Government might embarrass him in his relations with his constituents. In April, 1848, he resigned, and identified himself so completely with the "Peace party" during the struggle with Russia, that he was defeated at Manchester at the general election in March, 1857, but was shortly after-

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wards returned for Ashton-under-Lyne, which he still represents. In 1859 he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Milner-Gibson took an active part in urging upon Parliament, and in other ways promoting, the repeal of what have been designated the "Taxes on Knowledge;" viz., the newspaper stamp, the advertisement duty, and the excise on paper; and his public services in this respect were recognized by a testimonial in 1861. Mr. Milner-Gibson, who was made a Privy Councillor in 1846, resigned the Presidency of the Board of Trade on the dissolution of the Russell ministry in June, 1866.

GIBSON, WILLIAM SIDNEY, F.S.A., archæologist, born at Fulham, about 1815, and educated privately, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1845. Having been appointed a Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, he has acted in that capacity in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne district. He is the author of "The History of Tynemouth," of "An Historical Memoir on Northumberland," and other historical works, and of "Lectures and Essays on various Subjects." Mr. Gibson is a Fellow of the Geological Society, Hon. Member of the Académie des Arts, Sciences, et Belles-Lettres de Dijon, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, and is a member of the Committee of the Architectural and Archæological Society of Durham. In 1857 the University of Durham conferred upon him the hon. degree of M.A., "as an acknowledgment of his good service in the cause of literature and liberal pursuits."

GIFFORD, LADY HELEN SELINA, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq., and sister of the duchess of Somerset and of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, was born in 1807. In 1825 she became the wife of Capt. the Hon. Price Blackwood, who afterwards became Lord Dufferin, and died July 21, 1841. Her ladyship is well known in the fashionable world for her wit and beauty, and like her sister, Mrs. Norton, has courted the Muses successfully, having been a contributor to the "Annuals" and to periodical literature.

GILBERT, DR. (*See* CHICHESTER, BISHOP OF.)

GILBERT, JOHN, was born at Blackheath, Kent, in 1817. In 1836 his first exhibited picture, a water-colour drawing, "The Arrest of Lord Hastings by the Protector, Richard Duke of Gloucester," was in the Suffolk-street Gallery, and an oil painting was in the Royal Academy, then at Somerset House, in the same year. In 1839 he first exhibited at the British Institution, and from that time has been almost constantly represented at that Gallery, and occasionally at the Royal Academy. His best-known oil pictures are—"Don Quixote giving advice to Sancho Panza," followed by many other subjects from Cervantes; "The Education of Gil Blas;" a scene from "Tristram Shandy;" "Othello before the Senate;" "The Murder of Thomas Becket;" "The Plays of Shakespeare," a kind of tableau, in which all the principal characters in each play are introduced; "Charge of Cavaliers at Naseby;" "A Drawing-room at St. James's;" "A Regiment of Royalist Cavalry;" "Rubens and Teniers;" "The Studio of Rembrandt;" and "Wolsey and Buckingham." Mr. Gilbert is known as a book-illustrator, and commencing with Shakespeare in 1856, has worked at the best illustrated editions of British authors. He has contributed in this way to the *Illustrated London News* from its commencement, and to many other illustrated weekly publications. In 1852 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1853 a member of the Society of Painters in Water-colours, to whose gallery he has been a regular contributor.

GILES, THE REV. JOHN ALLEN, D.D., born about 1802, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. as a double first-class in 1824, became a fellow of his college, and was appointed Head Master of the City of London School

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in 1836, which post he resigned in 1840. He has been a prolific writer on educational, antiquarian, and ecclesiastical subjects, and, amongst other books, has edited or translated "The Works of Lanfanc," of the Venerable Bede; "Letters of St. Thomas of Canterbury;" "Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti;" "Sculptores Græci Minores;" "Terentii Comœdiæ;" "Severi Sancti Carmen;" and "The Works of King Alfred the Great." He is the author of "Life and Times of Alfred the Great;" "Life and Letters of Thomas Becket;" "The History of Bampton;" "The History of Witney;" "History of the Ancient Britons;" "First Lessons on Common Subjects;" "Story-Book of English History," &c.

GILFILLAN, The Rev. George, critic and essayist, was born in 1813, at Comrie, where his father was minister of the Secession Church. Having been educated for the ministry, he was appointed minister of the Schoolwynd Church at Dundee, where he still pursues his professional avocations. He contributed a series of "Literary Portraits" to the *Dumfries Herald*, and these sketches were afterwards collected, enlarged, and published under the title of "A Gallery of Literary Portraits." The popularity of the first series induced him to prepare two supplementary volumes, which have passed through several editions. The Rev. G. Gilfillan wrote the prefaces to a cheap edition of the "British Poets," in forty-eight vols., published by Mr. Nichol of Edinburgh, and is the author of "Bards of the Bible," a "Discourse on Hades," "Five Discourses," a work on the "Scottish Covenanters," "The Fatherhood of God," published in 1853; "The History of Man," in 1856; "Christianity and our Era," in 1857; and "Alpha and Omega, 2 vols. of Sermons," in 1860. He has lectured both in England and Scotland, and has contributed to the *Scottish Review*, *Hogg's Instructor*, *The Eclectic*, *British Quarterly Review*, *Tait's Magazine*, &c. He contemplates writing the Lives of the principal British Poets of the Nineteenth Century. His poem "Night" appeared in 1867.

GILLIES, Miss Margaret, artist, a native of Scotland, was born early in the century. Though not educated professionally, family reasons and domestic circumstances rendering some exertion on her part necessary, she applied herself to the study of painting, became a pupil of Mr. Frederick Cruikshank, and devoted herself to miniature-painting, in which she made satisfactory progress, and acquired a good position in the exhibition of the Royal Academy, which she has steadily maintained. She studied oil-painting, first in London, and afterwards in Paris under Henry Scheffer, enjoying the great advantage of frequenting his studio, and that of his celebrated brother, Ary Scheffer, and has exhibited several portraits in oils. She was elected, about 1853, a Member of the Old Society of Painters in Water-colours, and has been a constant contributor since that date to the exhibitions of that institution. Many of the works she exhibited have been engraved both in this country and in the United States.

GILLMORE, Quincy Adams, born in Loraine county, Ohio, in 1828, though destined for the medical profession, was in 1845 admitted into the Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1849 at the head of his class, and was employed as second lieutenant of engineers on the fortifications in Hampton Roads. From 1852 till 1856 he performed the duties of assistant-instructor in practical engineering at West Point, where he received his promotion to a first lieutenancy. From 1856 to 1861 he was engaged at New York in purchasing and forwarding materials for fortifications, and also in the construction of a new fort at Sandy Hook. On the breaking out of the civil war, he was promoted Capt. of Engineers, and attached to Gen. Sherman's staff on the South Carolina expedition. In this capacity he commenced operations against Fort Pulaski, on the

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Savannah River, Georgia, in Feb., 1862, and commanded the assaulting party when that fort was reduced. Having been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, he was ordered to the west as Commander of the district of Western Virginia, of the department of the Ohio. Shortly afterwards, he was appointed to a division in the army of Kentucky, and defeated the Confederate forces under Gen. Pegram, near Somerset, March 30, 1863. Ordered to relieve Gen. Hunter in South Carolina, he took command of the land forces engaged in the siege of Charleston. By his energy he succeeded in landing troops on Folly Island, in surprising and carrying the works on Morris Island, and the powerful stronghold of Fort Wagner, Sep. 6. For his services during this campaign, Gen. Gillmore was promoted to the rank of Major-Gen. of Volunteers. When Gen. Grant became Commander-in-Chief of the United States armies, Gen. Gillmore was ordered to report, with his troops, to Gen. Butler, at Fortress Monroe, as the commander of the tenth army corps, and he co-operated with Gen. Butler in the occupation of the south bank of the James River. Advancing towards Fort Darling, he assaulted and captured the right of the first line of defences, May 14. The enemy, having received reinforcements, attacked the whole line, compelling Gen. Butler's forces to fall back to Bermuda Hundreds, May 16. Gen. Gillmore, who took part in other operations, co-operated with Gen. Sherman in his movement through South Carolina. He was placed at the head of the new department of South Carolina, embracing the whole of that state, June 27, 1865, but was relieved shortly after by Gen. Sickles. He holds no rank in the Volunteer service, but is a Major of the United States Corps of Engineers. He somewhat tarnished his military reputation by using a combustible called "Greek fire," which he employed not only against the defences of Charleston, but against the non-warlike inhabitants of the city itself.

GILPIN, CHARLES, M.P., born in Bristol in 1815, and brought up to trade, is a member of the Society of Friends. He was for some years a member of the Common Council of London (in which capacity he carried the abolition of street tolls), is Chairman of the National Freehold Land Society, Director of the South-Eastern Railway, and of the National Provident Institution, and Chairman of the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank. Having been an unsuccessful candidate for Perth, in May, 1852, he was elected in the Liberal interest for Northampton in 1857, re-elected at the general elections in 1859 and 1865, was appointed Secretary to the Poor-Law Board on the return of Lord Palmerston to office in June, 1859, and resigned in Feb. 1865.

GIRARDIN, ÉMILE DE, journalist, was born in Switzerland, of legally unknown parents, about 1802. While employed in the office of a stockbroker, he was known as Émile Delamothe, but suddenly claimed, and took by authority, the name of Gen. Alexandre de Girardin, who, ten years after, was declared to be his father by a commission of the Chamber of Deputies. "Émile," his first production, appeared in 1827, and "Au Hasard" in 1828. In 1831 he married Mdlle. Delphine Gay, one of the muses of the Restoration, whose literary abilities gave lustre to the name of her husband. He was for some time an Inspector of the Fine Arts, and he established the *Journal des Connaissances utiles*, and other periodicals, at the same time dabbling in all sorts of commercial affairs; such as the mines of St. Bérain, the "Panthéon Littéraire," for which he was largely subsidized by M. Guizot. Associated with an adroit man of business, M. Boutemy, he projected the *Presse* newspaper, since become so celebrated throughout Europe, and which was at first announced as a larger and cheaper journal than any then published in France, and as the property of a joint-

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stock company. In 1836 *La Presse* appeared, and at once became a popular favourite. M. De Girardin made a merit of belonging to no party, and took for his motto *Au jour le jour*. True to this, and the pecuniary interests of his speculation, he supported and renounced, in turn, every minister and every opposition leader. To two principles only was he constant—hostility to England and advocacy of Russia. M. De Girardin introduced the "feuilleton," as it is called—a novel or tale, written in an *ad captandum* fashion, of which several columns are published daily. Alexandre Dumas, Georges Sand, De Balzac, Frédéric Soulie, and other writers, were engaged by him at high rates of remuneration, and greatly extended the circulation of his journal. In 1834, M. De Girardin obtained a seat in the Chamber of Deputies by the influence of the ministry, of which he was then an ardent supporter. In 1836 an event occurred which leaves an indelible stain upon his memory. Actuated less by personal animosity than by a desire to improve the speculation in which he had embarked, he attacked M. Armand Carrel, of the *National*, so grossly in the columns of *La Presse*, that a duel ensued, and his antagonist was killed. In the Revolution of 1848 he was particularly active, and received from the hands of Louis-Philippe his act of abdication. M. De Girardin did not gain the confidence of any considerable body of his countrymen, and has justified in every act of his public life the *sobriquet* bestowed upon him of "La Girandole," the Weathercock. At the *coup d'état*, M. De Girardin quitted France, but after the re-election of Louis-Napoleon a new law regulating the press was promulgated, and he was permitted to return to Paris, and reissue his paper, which was again published under his editorship. In 1856 he sold his share in *La Presse* for £32,000. Having become a widower in 1855, he married, in 1856, the daughter of a retired postmaster, of Renne.

GIRDLESTONE, The Rev. Charles, M.A., born March 6, 1797, was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1818, in first-class honours, and was elected Fellow of Balliol College. He held the University offices of Public Examiner and Select Preacher, became Vicar of Sedgley, Staffordshire, in 1826; Rector of Alderley, Cheshire, in 1837; and Rector of Kingswinford, Staffordshire, in 1847. Mr. Girdlestone published "A Family Commentary on the Bible," in 1832–42; "The Books of Psalms, according to the two authorized translations, in parallel columns, with marginal notes," in 1836; "A Concordance of the Prayer-Book Translation of the Psalms," and several sermons, and pamphlets on sanitary and social subjects. He edited, jointly with the Rev. W. A. Osborne, "The Works of Horace for Young Persons."

GLADSTONE, The Right Hon. William Ewart, the fourth son of the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque, county Kincardine, N.B., a wealthy merchant of Liverpool, born there, Dec. 29, 1809, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was nominated a student in 1829, and graduated, taking a double first-class in Michaelmas term, 1831. Having spent some time in a continental tour, he was returned, at the general election in Dec., 1832, in the Conservative interest, for Newark, and entered Parliament just as the struggle of parties was at its height. His mercantile origin, the success of his university career, his habits of business, and his high character, recommended him to the notice of Sir Robert Peel, who, in Dec., 1834, appointed him to a junior Lordship of the Treasury, and in Feb., 1835, Under-Secretary for Colonial Affairs. Mr. Gladstone retired from office, with his ministerial leader, in April, and remained in opposition until Sir Robert Peel's return to power in Sep., 1841. On accepting office under Sir Robert Peel, in 1841, as Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master

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of the Mint, Mr. Gladstone was sworn a member of the Privy Council. In his new position, he had to explain and defend in the Lower House of Parliament the commercial policy of the Government; and in the discharge of this duty his mercantile origin and connection proved of great service. The revision of the tariff in 1842 was almost entirely the result of his energy and industry. When this laborious work was brought before the House of Commons, it was found to be as admirably executed in its details as it was complete in its mastery of general principles, and it received the sanction of both Houses with scarcely an alteration. In 1843, Mr. Gladstone succeeded the earl of Ripon as President of the Board of Trade, but resigned that office early in 1845. In Jan., 1846, Sir Robert Peel announced his intention of proposing a modification of the Corn Laws. Mr. Gladstone, who had succeeded Lord Stanley (the present earl of Derby) in the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies, adhered to the leader under whom he had entered upon ministerial life; but, possibly, unwilling to remain under obligations to the late duke of Newcastle, who sympathized strongly with the opposition party, resigned his seat for Newark, and remained for several months out of Parliament. At the general election in Aug., 1847, he was, with the late Sir Robert Harry Inglis, elected for the University of Oxford. In the Parliament of 1847–52, the questions of University Reform and the removal of Jewish disabilities were frequently and earnestly agitated in the Lower House. Though Mr. Gladstone's early sympathies no doubt bound him strongly to the High Church and Tory party, yet he felt that on both these points the exigencies of the times required that some concessions should be made. He consequently found himself frequently opposed to his former friends, and eventually separated himself from the great body of the Conservative party, by refusing to accept office under the earl of Derby on the formation of his first administration in Feb., 1852. At the general election in July following, Mr. Gladstone was re-elected for the University of Oxford, but not without a severe contest. On the formation of what is generally known as the "Coalition" ministry, under the earl of Aberdeen, in Dec., 1852, Mr. Gladstone was appointed to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in which office the thorough knowledge of finance which he had acquired in early life, and had tested by practical experience at the Board of Trade, proved of the greatest assistance to the ministry. After the breaking up of the Aberdeen administration, or rather, on its reconstruction under Lord Palmerston at the commencement of 1855, Mr. Gladstone at first continued to occupy the same post, which he resigned in the course of a few weeks, on finding that it was not the intention of the ministry collectively to oppose the vote of censure implied in the resolution of Mr. Roebuck, in favour of the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the state of the British army before Sebastopol, and the causes of its sufferings. For some time Mr. Gladstone, who held no public office, gave Lord Palmerston's ministry an independent support. In the winter of 1858–9 he accepted, under Lord Derby's second cabinet, a special mission to the Ionian Islands, to arrange certain difficulties which had arisen in the administration of that dependency; and in June, 1859, resumed office under Lord Palmerston as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In this capacity he was mainly instrumental in repealing the paper duty, and in promoting the negotiations conducted by Mr. Cobden, which resulted in the commercial treaty between this country and France. Mr. Gladstone, though originally opposed to any intervention on the part of the State in the matter of university reform, lent the Government from time to time very valuable assistance, by supporting the suggestions of the Oxford University Commissioners, through his extensive personal and

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official influence with the authorities of Oxford as one of the representatives of that university in Parliament. In his private capacity, Mr. Gladstone has always been highly esteemed, and he has acquired celebrity as an author. His first work, a treatise entitled "The Church considered in its Relations with the State," published in 1840, and followed, in 1841, by his "Church Principles considered in their Results," stamped him, whilst still a young man, as a deep and original thinker. His views on these subjects, as they are unfolded in these treatises, had, we need scarcely say, been formed and moulded by the education and associations of Oxford, to which university they are dedicated as the first-fruits of her teaching and training. Soon after their appearance, they were thought worthy of a long and elaborate criticism by the late Lord Macaulay in the pages of the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Gladstone's "Remarks on Recent Commercial Legislation," published in 1845, while the country was on the eve of an important change in her commercial system, were intended to pave the way for the extensive modification in the restrictions on commerce imposed by the corn laws, and contain an able and comprehensive summary of the beneficial results of the tariff of 1842. In 1851 he published a work of a different kind, which created considerable interest both at home and abroad. During a visit to Naples in the previous year, he learned that a large number of citizens of that place, who had formed the "Opposition" in the Neapolitan Chamber of Deputies, were exiled or imprisoned by King Ferdinand, and that (it is said) above 20,000 of his subjects had been thrown into prison on a charge of political disaffection. Having ascertained the truth of these statements, Mr. Gladstone wrote to the earl of Aberdeen, urging his interposition on their behalf; and that noble lord's remonstrances proving ineffectual, he published an indignant letter on the subject of the state prosecutions at Naples, which was translated into several foreign languages, and was sent by Lord Palmerston to our ambassadors and ministers on the Continent, with orders to forward copies of it to their respective courts. In 1859 he published an elaborate work on Homer, and in July, 1861, he was solicited to become a candidate, in the Liberal interest, for South Lancashire, but refused to forsake his former constituents. Having been rejected by the University of Oxford at the general election in July, 1865, Mr. Gladstone was returned, being third on the poll, for South Lancashire. After the death of Lord Palmerston, he became Leader of the House of Commons, retaining the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in Lord Russell's second administration. Early in the session of 1866 he brought in a Reform Bill, and a motion in committee having been carried, June 18, against the Government by eleven votes, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues resigned. He is a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

GLAIS-BIZOIN, ALEXANDRE, statesman, born at Quintin, Côtes-du-Nord, March 9, 1800, was received as an advocate about 1822, and associated himself with the Liberal opposition against the Restoration. After the revolution of July, 1830, he was appointed Councillor-general of his department, and elected Deputy for the arrondissement of Loudéac, for which he was constantly re-elected until 1848. He took his seat with the Extreme Left, signed the Compte Rendu of 1832, and demanded from every ministry the complete application of the principles of 1789. He took an active part relative to the reform banquets in 1848, and signed the Act of Accusation presented by M. Odillon Barrot against the Guizot ministry. After the establishment of the republic, he was elected a representative for the Côtes-du-Nord. As President of the Democratic Union of the Palais National, M. Glais-Bizoin voted generally with the "Extreme Left." After the election of Dec. 10, 1850, he opposed the policy of the Elysée, and not being

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re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, he retired into private life. In 1863 he was elected for the Côtes-du-Nord. He is the author of a comedy in verse, in five acts, entitled "Une vraie Bretonne, ou un Cas Pendable," published in 1862.

GLAISHER, JAMES, F.R.S., the well-known aëronaut, of Scottish extraction, was born early in the century. He has acquired considerable fame as a meteorologist. For the manner in which he has turned to a scientific account the results of his experiments above the clouds in his balloon voyages, he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1865 he was appointed to succeed Admiral Fitzroy in the control of the Meteorological department of the Board of Trade.

GLASGOW AND GALLOWAY (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. W. S. WILSON, LL.D., was consecrated to this see in 1859.

GLASS, SIR RICHARD ATWOOD, K.C.B., born at Bradford, Wilts, in 1820, began life in the office of an accountant in the City, and in the course of his professional duties became acquainted with Mr. Elliot, who was connected with the wire-rope manufacturing works of Messrs. Kuper and Co. In 1852 Mr. Glass first adapted the wire-covering to submarine cables, applied it to the Dover and Calais cable (then partly completed), and afterwards to numerous others. In the early days of Atlantic telegraphy, Mr. Glass gave most valuable support to the enterprise by the manufacture of various kinds of cable, and those for the Atlantic of 1865 and 1866 were made under his superintendence. He received the honour of knighthood for his exertions in the laying of the Atlantic cable, Nov. 27, 1866.

GLEIG, THE REV. GEORGE ROBERT, author, the son of a Scottish bishop, born in 1796, was educated at Glasgow and at Balliol College, Oxford, which he entered at the early age of fifteen. After keeping six terms, he chose the military profession, received a commission in 1812, and joined the army of the duke of Wellington in 1813. His career in the Peninsula formed the subject of his very amusing book, "The Subaltern," published in 1825. He served in the campaign of Washington, was severely wounded at the capture of that city, returned to Oxford, completed his studies there, and took orders. In 1822 he was presented by the archbishop of Canterbury, first to the perpetual curacy of Ash, and afterwards to the rectory of Ivychurch, both in Kent, and in 1844 was made chaplain of Chelsea Hospital. In 1846 he became Chaplain-general to the Forces; and having devised a scheme for the education of the soldiers, was appointed Inspector-general of Military Schools, and prebendary of St. Paul's. In addition to "The Subaltern," the Rev. G. R. Gleig has written "Campaigns at Washington and New Orleans," "The Story of the Battle of Waterloo," "The Life of Lord Clive," "The Life of Warren Hastings," "Memoirs of Sir Thomas Munro," "Traditions of Chelsea College and Chelsea Pensioners," "Chelsea Veterans," "Chronicles of Waltham," "Country Curate," "The Family History of England," "Germany Visited," "The Hussar," "Military History of Great Britain," "Two Volumes of Sermons," "Soldier's Help to Divine Truth," "Things Old and New," some other books; and has contributed to the magazines. His "Life of the Duke of Wellington," founded on M. Brialmont's interesting work, has since been re-written and published in one volume, as "The People's Edition."

GLENCORSE, LORD. (*See* INGLIS.)

GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES JOHN ELLICOTT, D.D., son of the Rev. C. S. Ellicott, rector of Whitwell, near Stamford, where he was born in 1819, was educated at Oakham and Stamford schools, and St. John's College, Cambridge, graduated in honours in 1841, and became Fellow of his college. He obtained the first Member's

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prize in 1842, the Hulsean prize in 1843, on "The Obligation of the Sabbath," and in 1848 was appointed to the small living of Pilton, in Rutlandshire, which he resigned in 1858, when he was chosen to succeed Dr. Trench as Professor of Divinity in King's College, London. In 1859 he was appointed Hulsean Lecturer, and in 1860 was elected Hulsean Professor of Divinity at Cambridge; in 1861 accepted the deanery of Exeter, and was promoted to the see of Gloucester and Bristol in 1863. Dr. Ellicott is the author of "Critical and Grammatical Commentaries" on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Galatians and Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians, Philemon, and on the "Pastoral Epistles," "Historical Lectures on the Life of our Lord," &c. He has published a "Treatise on Analytical Statics."

GLYN, Isabella, a distinguished actress, was born at Edinburgh, May 22, 1823. The strict Presbyterian views of her family led them to oppose her inclination for the stage; but coming by chance among a company of amateurs, who were engaged in getting up a performance for the St. James's Theatre, in London, she took the leading female character. At Paris, under M. Michelot, of the Conservatoire, she commenced her education for the French stage; and returning home in 1846, was advised to devote herself wholly to the English drama. Mr. Charles Kemble volunteered to aid her in the study of Shakespeare, and interesting himself warmly in her professional career, secured for his pupil a hearing at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, Nov. 8, 1847, in the part of Lady Constance in "King John," which led to an engagement at the Olympic, where she appeared as Lady Macbeth. On the retirement of Mrs. Warner from Sadler's Wells Theatre, Miss Glyn was invited to fill the vacancy, and commenced a series of performances in Sep., 1848, as Volumnia, in "Coriolanus." The favourable impression made by her in this character was confirmed by her representation of Hermione, Belvidera, and more particularly of Queen Catherine. During the season of 1849 she appeared not merely in these characters with increasing effect, but in several others, such as Margaret of Anjou; Portia; Isabella, in "Measure for Measure;" Emilia, in "Othello;" Cleopatra, and Julia, in the "Hunchback." During the third year of her engagement, Miss Glyn achieved another triumph in Southern's tragedy of "Isabella," traditionally regarded as a test of the power of a great actress, and produced a remarkable impression as Bianca, in "Fazio," and in 1852 by her representation of the part of the Duchess of Malfi, in Webster's play of that name. Miss Glyn, who is married to Mr. Dallas, of the *Times*, author of "Poetics," published in 1852, and of "The Gay Science," in 1866, has given, in the metropolis and the provinces, readings from Shakespeare, which have proved very successful, and re-appeared at the Princess's as Cleopatra, in May, 1867.

GOBAT, Dr. (*See* Jerusalem, Bishop of.)

GODDARD, Arabella, pianist, daughter of Mr. T. Goddard, of Welbeck Street, born at St. Servan, near St. Malo, in Britanny, in Jan., 1836, almost from infancy showed an extraordinary taste for music, which was happily fostered by her parents. On her first appearance in public, at a concert given for some charitable purpose in her native village of St. Servan, when she played a fantasia on themes from Mozart's "Don Juan," she was little more than four years of age. At this time the promise of future celebrity in the child was so great, that her parents removed with her to Paris, where she received lessons from Kalkbrenner. Returning to London soon after the revolution of Feb., 1848, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard confided the cultivation of their daughter's musical talents to Mrs. Anderson, her Majesty's *pianiste*. She was only eight years of age when she was called upon to perform at Buckingham Palace before

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her Majesty and the late Prince Albert, who highly complimented her on her playing. The completion of her musical education was intrusted to Thalberg, under whose able tuition she rapidly progressed, and in a short time could play the most difficult passages at sight; in addition to which her musical memory was surprising. She first appeared in public, at a *matinée* at her father's residence, March 30, 1850; and in Oct. made her *début* at the Grand National Concerts, when she played the "Elisire" fantasia, and the "Tarantella" of her master Thalberg, with marked success. From that time she appeared frequently in public, and established her fame by her performance of various fantasias by her master Thalberg, Prudent, &c. The first performances of Miss Goddard at the concerts given at her Majesty's Theatre were confined principally to works of the modern romantic school. She has since become equally distinguished as a *pianiste* in more classical compositions. Miss Goddard afterwards became the pupil of Mr. G. A. Macfarren, under whom she studied harmony; and left England for a tour on the Continent in 1854, visiting Paris, Leipsic, Berlin, Vienna, Florence, and nearly all the principal cities of France, Germany, and Italy; giving concerts and meeting with great success. She returned to England in May, 1856, and in 1860 was married to Mr. Davison, a musical critic, though she, in public and private concerts, retains her maiden name.

GODKIN, JAMES, author and journalist, was born at Gorey, co. Wexford, about 1806. Having studied for the Church, he entered the Dissenting ministry in 1834, as pastor of a congregation at Armagh, and became a general missionary in connection with the Irish Evangelical Society. In consequence of differences with that body, with reference to the publication of a political pamphlet, he resigned his post, and devoted himself to literature and politics, in which he has been engaged for twenty years in London and elsewhere. He was editor of the *Christian Patriot*, which he established in Belfast, of the *Londonderry Standard*, and of the Dublin *Daily Express*, with which he was connected for eight or nine years; and since 1860 has been Irish correspondent of the *Times*. He is the author of "The Outcast, a Story of the Modern Reformation;" "A Guide to the Church of Christ;" "The Touchstone of Orthodoxy;" "Apostolic Christianity;" "The Rights of Ireland," a prize essay; "A Popular History of Ireland;" "Religion and Education in India;" "History of Education in Ireland;" "Illustrated History of England," from 1820 to 1852; and numerous essays, chiefly historical, in the *North British Review*, the *Eclectic*, and other periodicals.

GODWIN, GEORGE, F.R.S., F.S.A., the son of an architect, born at Brompton, Middlesex, in Jan., 1815, was, in 1835, rewarded by a medal from the Royal Institute of British Architects for an "Essay on Concrete," which was afterwards translated into several languages. In 1838 he published a work on the "Churches of London," and in 1839 became one of the founders and honorary secretary of the London Art Union. Amongst his chief works as an architect are St. Mary's, West Brompton, and the restoration of Redcliff Church, Bristol. He is a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, a Vice-President of the Society of British Architects, and was one of the jurors at the Great Exhibition of 1851. Mr. Godwin, who is the author of "History in Ruins," published in 1853; "London Shadows," in 1854; "Town Swamps and Social Bridges;" "Memorials of Workers;" "Another Blow for Life;" contributed largely to the *Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*, the *Art Journal*, &c., and has been editor of the *Builder* since 1844.

GOLDSBOROUGH, REAR-ADMIRAL LOUIS MALESHERBES, of the United States navy, born in Washington, Feb. 18, 1805; in 1817 sailed in the *Franklin*, flag-ship of Commodore Steward, Mediterranean squadron.

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He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, Jan. 13, 1825, and of Commander, Sep. 8, 1841. From 1853 to 1857 he was Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and was raised to the rank of Captain, to command the flag-ship of the Brazilian squadron, Sep. 14, 1858. In 1861 he commanded a naval expedition in the civil war, and was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, July 16, 1862. From 1863–65 he was not on active service, but in the latter year was appointed to the command of the squadron in the Mediterranean.

GOLDSCHMIDT, MADAME, better known by her maiden name of Jenny Lind, is the daughter of a teacher of languages in Stockholm, in which city she was born, Oct. 21, 1821. At three years of age she could sing correctly any piece she had once heard, and at nine she was placed, by the advice of Madame Lundberg, a celebrated actress at Stockholm, under Croelius, a famous teacher of music. Count Pücke, manager of the Court Theatre, felt disinclined to act on Croelius's recommendation of his youthful pupil, on account of her want of personal attractions; but after hearing her sing, he caused her name at once to be entered at the Musical Academy, where she made rapid progress. She acted repeatedly in children's parts on the Stockholm stage until her twelfth year, when her upper notes lost their sweetness. For four years she studied music theoretically, until on one occasion, when the fourth act of Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" was to be performed at a grand concert, and the humble part of Alice was declined by the female vocalists of the city, Berg, the director of the academy, applied to Jenny Lind. Her performance showed that every note of her register had recovered its power and purity, and she was greeted with enthusiasm. Her next success was in the part of Agatha, in "Freischutz," and for a year and a half she continued the star of the opera at Stockholm. Having, by a series of concerts in the principal towns of Norway and Sweden, obtained the means of going to Paris, she studied, not without some previous discouragement, under Garcia. A year after her arrival in Paris, she was introduced to Meyerbeer, who was anxious to engage her for Berlin, but she preferred returning to her native city, where she enjoyed a great triumph on her re-appearance. In 1844 she went to Dresden, in 1845 sang at the fêtes on the Rhine during the Queen of England's visit to Berlin, and afterwards at Frankfort, Cologne, and Vienna. She first appeared before a London audience in May, 1847, as Alice, in "Robert le Diable," followed by a series of unparalleled triumphs in the "Sonnambula," "La Figlia del Reggimento," "Puritani," &c. She sang in 1848 for the first time in a sacred oratorio, "Elijah," which was given at Exeter Hall for the purpose of founding musical scholarships in honour of Mendelssohn. She visited New York in 1850, under the auspices of Mr. Barnum, and was enthusiastically received, but dissolved the engagement prematurely in 1851, and was married to M. Otto Goldschmidt, a skilful pianist and conductor, and retired from the stage. She reappeared in 1855, in 1861, in 1863, and in 1864 for a limited period. She has shown a generous disposition, and has been instrumental in adding many thousands of pounds to the charitable institutions of every country which she has visited.

GOLDSCHMIDT, MEYER AARON, novelist and journalist, of a Jewish family, born at Vordingbord, Jutland, Oct. 26, 1819, edited some provincial journals, and founded, in 1840, at Copenhagen, the *Corsair*, a weekly satirical journal, certain articles in which, in 1843, subjected him to imprisonment. Under the pseudonym of Adolf Meyer, Goldschmidt published, in 1845, "A Jew" (En Jöde), a faithful picture of the private manners of his co-religionists, which has been translated into English; and a novel, "The Homeless one" (Hjemtös), in 1853-7. This writer has several times traversed Western Europe, and in

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1855 was sent on a mission to Austria, to examine the schools instituted in behalf of the manufacturing population.

GOLOVIN, Ivan (Prince Hovna), author, born about 1813, was exiled on political grounds, and took refuge in England, where he was naturalized in 1843. During the revolution of 1848 he went first to France and afterwards to Germany. After a journey into Poland, undertaken, it is said, to arouse Polish nationality, he returned to Paris in 1849, and on being banished again, took refuge in England. After another journey to Paris, whence he was again banished, and a residence in Piedmont, where he edited the *Journal of Turin*, in 1851-2, he returned to reside in England. He has written various works; amongst which are "Esprit de l'Économie Politique," published in 1842; "Pierre le Grand," in 1844; "La Russie sous Nicholas I.," in 1845; "Types et Curatives Russes," in 1847; "The Russian Uncle Tom," and "The Caucasus, from an Historical, Political, and Physical Point of View," in 1853; "History of Alexander I.," in 1858; "Progress in Russia," in 1859; and "Studies and Essays," in 1864.

GOMM, Sir William Maynard, G.C.B., the son of the late Lieut.-Col. W. Gomm, born in 1784, entered the 9th foot as ensign in 1798; served in the operations in Holland in 1799; saw active service in the Peninsula, having been present at the battles of Roliça, Vimiera, and Corunna, and in other engagements; took part in the campaign of 1815, and at the battle of Waterloo was quartermaster-general to the division under Sir T. Picton. At the close of the war he was made a K.C.B., transferred for distinguished services from the line to the Guards, in 1839; was appointed to the command of the troops in Jamaica, and, returning to England in 1841, assumed the command of the northern district. In 1843 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Mauritius, which he held till 1850, when he succeeded the late Sir Charles Napier as Commander-in-Chief in India, retiring at the close of 1855. He was made a G.C.B. in 1859, and holds the colonelcy of the Coldstream Guards, having been colonel of the 13th foot.

GOOCH, Sir Daniel, Bart., M.P., born at Bedlington, Northumberland, studied the profession of an engineer at Newcastle, under the late Robert Stephenson, and in the large iron-works of South Wales. He was chief locomotive engineer to the Great Western Railway, is chairman of the Board of Directors of that company, and is a distinguished Freemason, having been at one time Grand Sword-bearer of England, and is Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Wilts. He was one of the shareholders of the *Great Eastern* from the commencement; one of the mortgagees to whom it was mortgaged for £100,000; and when the vessel was sold for £25,000, over and above all liens upon her, was one of the purchasers, with a view to employing her in the laying of the Atlantic cable. Sir Daniel, who was returned for Cricklade in July, 1865, is chairman of the Great Eastern Steam-Ship Company, a director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and of the Anglo-American Company. The dignity of a baronet was conferred upon him after the laying of the Atlantic cable, Nov. 13, 1866.

GOODALL, Edward, engraver, born at Leeds, in Sep., 1795, did not study under any master, but in early life associated with the best engravers, from the age of sixteen devoting his attention to engraving, drawing, and painting. Though best known by his small engravings in Rogers's "Italy," in the "Literary Souvenir," and in J. M. W. Turner's "South Coast," he has executed two superb larger line engravings from Turner's "Cologne" and "Tivoli." The latter was executed at the expense of a liberal amateur, Mr. Allnut, who lost by his enterprise four hundred guineas; and other fine engravings after Turner have, it is said, proved equally unremunerative. "Caligula's

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Bridge," from Turner, considered by the engraver his best (large) plate, is still unpublished. Some of these engravings were exhibited at Paris in 1855.

GOODALL, FREDERICK, R.A., painter, son of Mr. Edward Goodall, the engraver, born in London, Sep. 17, 1822, commenced his artistic studies under the direction of his father. At the age of fourteen he gained the Isis medal of the Society of Arts for a drawing of Lambeth Palace, and afterwards commenced his first oil-picture, "Finding the Dead Body of a Miner by Torch-light," for which the Society of Arts awarded him the large silver medal. In 1839 he exhibited his first picture at the Academy,—"French Soldiers Drinking in a Cabaret." Visits to Normandy, North Wales, and Ireland, supplied him with material for a series of popular pictures. At first, Mr. Wells and the poet Rogers lent a helping hand; the former purchasing "Entering Church," the "Return from Christening," the "Christening," which gained him a prize of £50 from the British Institution, and other early pictures. The "Tired Soldier" of 1842 was purchased by Mr. Vernon, and may be seen in the Vernon Gallery. In 1847 his "Village Festival" attracted general admiration, and was purchased by Mr. Vernon. Mr. Goodall has produced a number of pictures; amongst which may be mentioned a scene from Milton's "L'Allegro;" "The Soldier's Dream;" "Raising the Maypole;" and "The Swing," in 1854; and since his return from Egypt, which he visited in 1858, "Early Morning in the Wilderness of Shur;" "The First-born;" "Return of the Pilgrim from Mecca;" "The Palm Offering;" "The Arab Messenger;" "Rising of the Nile;" and "Hagar and Ishmael." In 1852 he was elected an Associate of the Academy, and in 1863 a Royal Academician.

GOODE, THE VERY REV. WILLIAM, D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Ripon, son of the late Rev. William Goode, rector of St. Andrew's and St. Ann's, Blackfriars, born Nov. 10, 1801, was educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a first-class in 1822, and graduated in 1825. He was ordained in 1825, was appointed in 1835 rector of St. Antholin, Watling-street, whence he was transferred, in 1849, to Allhallows the Great, Thames-street; and in 1856 to St. Margaret's, Lothbury. For several years he was editor of the *Christian Observer*, and was indefatigable in his exertions in the cause of what are generally known as Evangelical principles in the Church of England. In 1860 he was advanced by Lord Palmerston to the Deanery of Ripon. He is the author of a "Memoir" of his father, of a large number of tracts, pamphlets, letters, and speeches upon the Church-rate question, the Tractarian controversy, &c. (of which the most important is his letter to the bishop of Exeter on the Gorham case); of the following larger and more permanent works:—"The Divine Rule of Faith and Practice" a (systematic exposition of the leading doctrines of Protestant theology); "The Doctrine of the Church of England as to the Effects of Baptism in the case of Infants;" and "The Nature of Christ's Presence in the Eucharist," a vindication of the reformed doctrine on the subject against the teaching of Archdeacons Denison and Wilberforce and Dr. Pusey.

GOODFORD, THE REV. CHARLES OLD, D.D., the second son of the late John Goodford, Esq., of Chilton Canteloe, Somerset, born in 1812, was educated upon the foundation at Eton, proceeding thence as scholar to King's College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He was for many years an Assistant Master at Eton, and became Head Master in 1853, on the promotion to the provostship of the late Dr. Hawtrey, whom he succeeded in Feb., 1862.

GOODWIN, CHARLES WYCLIFFE, son of the late Charles Goodwin, Esq., born at King's Lynn, in 1817, was educated at St. Catherine's College,

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Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in high classical honours in 1838, and was chosen Fellow of his College. He ceased to be a fellow in 1847, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1848. He edited the "Anglo-Saxon Life of St. Guthlac;" the "Anglo-Saxon Legends of St. Andrew and St. Veronica;" a "Greek Fragment upon Magic;" the "Copyhold Enfranchisement Act;" the "Succession Duty Act;" and the "Probate Act;" is the author of an essay on "Hieratic Papyri," in the Cambridge Essays for 1858; and of "The Mosaic Cosmogony," in "Essays and Reviews."

GOODWIN, The Very Rev. Harvey, Dean of Ely, born at King's Lynn, Norfolk, in 1818, and educated privately, entered Caius College, Cambridge, in 1836, and graduated as second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman in 1840. He was Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of his College, and incumbent of St. Edward's Church, Cambridge, from 1848 to 1858, during part of which time he held the Hulsean Lectureship in the University. He is the author of several religious works, including a "Commentary on St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke;" "Hulsean Lectures," in 1855–6; "Lectures on the Church Catechism;" Parish Sermons, University Sermons, &c.; and of some mathematical treatises, including an "Elementary Course of Mathematics," "Mathematical Problems," "Elementary Dynamics."

GORDON, Lady Duff, daughter of Mrs. Austin, formerly known under her maiden name, of Lucy Austin, is the wife of Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, Bart., a commissioner of inland revenue. Inheriting, on the maternal side, much of the literary ability of the Taylors of Norwich, she has for many years followed in the footsteps of her mother as a careful translator, and has introduced some valuable works to English readers. Among these may be mentioned Niebuhr's "Greek Legends," a little volume published during her girlhood; "The Amber Witch;" "The French in Algiers;" an abridgment of Feuerbach's "Criminal Trials;" Ranke's "History of Prussia;" "Stella and Vanessa," a novel from the French of Léon de Wailly; "Ferdinand and Maximilian," by Ranke; "The Village Doctor," by the late Comtesse d'Arbouville; and Moltke's "Russian Campaigns of 1828–9 on the Danube," which appeared during the summer of 1854. Lady Duff Gordon wrote "Letters from the Cape," in "Vacation Tourists," published in 1864; and "Letters from Egypt," published in 1865.

GORDON, Sir James Alexander, Admiral R.N., G.C.B., the son of the late Charles Gordon, Esq., of Wardhouse, Aberdeenshire, born in 1782, entered the navy at an early age, and took part in Lord Bridport's action off Basque Roads, and in the battles off St. Vincent and the Nile. He was employed in the Adriatic, fought two frigate actions in 1811, losing his leg in the second; afterwards served with distinction in command of the expedition to the Potomac, captured Alexandria, near Washington, and was engaged at the siege of New Orleans. He was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital in 1840, was promoted to the post of Governor in 1853; and has a pension of £300 a year.

GÖRGEI, Arthur, General, born Feb. 5, 1818, at Topporcz, in Hungary; entered the military school of Tuln, where he completed the three years' course of study in two. His ability having been recognized, he was appointed at Vienna to the Hungarian body-guard, and was in five years promoted First Lieutenant in the Palatinal Hussars. He left the army in order to study chemistry at Prague; but the news of the rising in Hungary called him to action, and he hastened to Buda-Pesth, and placed his sword at the disposal of the Hungarian ministry. The firmness of his conduct attracted the attention of Kossuth, and, until he became his rival, Görgei appears to have been his favourite. After the battle of Schwechat he assumed the chief command of the Hungarian army, and in that position

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showed great military talent. He was driven out of Raab by Windischgrätz, it being impossible for him to defend the place with his small force; was again repulsed at Windschacht, and saved his army by a bold retreat over the Sturecz mountain. It was soon after this that his differences with the civil authorities began. Twice he was superseded in his command, and on resuming it, was alternately victor and vanquished. The Governor and Council resigned, Aug. 11, 1849, and Kossuth made Görgei dictator in his place. Shortly after this, the Hungarian forces laid down their arms. For this Görgei has been called a traitor, though the state of affairs seemed desperate enough to warrant submission. The most suspicious part of the affair is the leniency with which he was treated by the victors. He went to Klagenfurt, was afterwards allowed to leave on parole, and pursued his favourite study of chemistry at Pesth. A narrative of his connection with the insurrection, under the title of "My Life and Acts in Hungary," appeared in 1851. From that time he has lived in retirement, keeping completely aloof from politics.

GORTSCHAKOFF, ALEXANDER MICHAELOWITSCH, statesman, and cousin of the celebrated general who defended Sebastopol, was born in 1798, and educated at the Lyceum of Zarskoe-Selo. He commenced his diplomatic life at the Congresses of Laybach and Verona, in the capacity of attaché to Count Nesselrode; was secretary to the Russian embassy in London in 1824, *chargé d'affaires* to the court of Tuscany in 1830, and was attached for the first time, in 1832, to the legation at Vienna, where the death of his superior, the Russian ambassador, gave him great influence. In 1841 he was sent on a mission to Stuttgard, where he negotiated the marriage of the grand duchess Olga of Russia with the prince royal of Würtemberg. During the events of 1848–9 Prince Gortschakoff maintained a dignified neutrality, but it is rumoured that in 1850 he exercised some influence in procuring the abdication of the emperor Ferdinand I. in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph. During the dispute respecting the Eastern question, the prince was ambassador at Vienna; at his instance the Russian government accepted the four points which formed the basis of the Conference of Paris in 1856, and he was recalled to St. Petersburg in 1857 to replace Nesselrode as Minister for Foreign Affairs. A proclamation of his, very hostile to the Western powers, during the Sicilian and Neapolitan revolution, excited much attention, and his policy during the Polish insurrection of 1863 has been freely commented upon.

GÖSCHEN, GEORGE JOACHIM, M.P., the son of William H. Göschen, Esq., a London merchant, of German extraction, born in 1831, was educated at Rugby, under Drs. Tait and Goulburn, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where, however, he did not graduate, owing to certain scruples of conscience which he felt against the oaths then enforced. He has written largely on financial questions, and is known as the author of a work on "The Theory of Foreign Exchanges." He was returned in the Liberal interest for the City of London, in May, 1863, on the death of Mr. W. Wood, and has taken an active part in the movement for throwing open the universities to dissenters, and the abolition of religious tests. Mr. Göschen, who was re-elected for the City of London, at the head of the poll, at the general election in July, 1865, was made Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Nov. 20, 1865, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Jan. 26, 1866, retiring with the Russell ministry in June of that year.

GOSS, JOHN, composer to her Majesty's Chapels Royal, and organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, was born in 1800, at Fareham, Hants, his father, Joseph Goss, being organist of that place. Early in 1811 he became one of the "young gentlemen" of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, under the

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charge of the late John Stafford Smith; was a pupil of the late Thomas Attwood, and succeeded him as organist of St. Paul's in April, 1838, having previously been organist at St. Luke's, Chelsea. He was appointed Composer to her Majesty's Chapels Royal on the death of Mr. William Knyvett, in 1856. Mr. Goss is the author of various orchestral compositions (MSS.), including overtures in F minor and E flat, as well as of numerous glees and anthems. Amongst the latter may be mentioned his anthem, "If we believe," a dirge composed for the funeral of the duke of Wellington in 1852, and his anthem, "Praise the Lord, O my soul," written for the bicentenary festival of the Sons of the Clergy.

GOSSE, PHILIP HENRY, F.R.S., born at Worcester in 1810, removed in infancy to Poole, Dorset, where he early imbibed a taste for natural history. In 1827 he went, in a mercantile capacity, to Newfoundland; where he occupied his leisure in collecting insects, and making coloured drawings of them and their transformations. After a residence in that colony of eight years, he visited Lower Canada, pursuing zoology, but especially entomology, with avidity, for three years. He afterwards travelled through the United States, and resided in Alabama for nearly a year, making a large collection of drawings of insects, especially the fine lepidoptera of that region. In 1839 he returned to England, and in 1840 published "The Canadian Naturalist." In 1844 Mr. Gosse visited Jamaica, and spent eighteen months in the collection and study of the zoology of that magnificent island; publishing on his return the result of his researches in "The Birds of Jamaica," followed by an Atlas of "Illustrations," and "A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica." The composition of numerous works on zoology and other subjects chiefly for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, occupied several years, during which Mr. Gosse began to turn his attention to the microscope, by the aid of which his more recent researches have been conducted. The British Rotifera have constituted his favourite branch of study, and he has accumulated an immense number of original drawings and observations, with a view to a monograph on this class of animals. Having repaired, on account of ill-health, to the sea-side, Mr. Gosse pursued those investigations of which an account is given in "A Naturalist's Rambles on the Devonshire Coast." In 1853 he took a prominent part in the formation of those public and private collections of living marine animals which have become so popular, and in 1854 published "The Aquarium." "A Manual of Marine Zoology," and "Tenby, a Sea-side Holiday," followed; and in 1857 "Omphalos; an Attempt to untie the Geological Knot." In the autumn of that year he removed from London to reside in the neighbourhood of Torquay, in order to obtain greater facilities for bringing out the most important of his works, "Actinologia Britannica; a History of the British Sea Anemones and Corals," which was completed in Jan., 1860. He has written "Evenings at the Microscope," "Letters from Alabama, on Natural History," and "The Romance of Natural History" (1st and 2nd series), "A Year at the Shore," and "Land and Sea." In 1856 Mr. Gosse was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, to the *Philosophical Transactions* of which he had previously contributed two memoirs on the natural history of the class Rotifera.

GOUGH (VISCOUNT), THE RIGHT HON. HUGH, K.P., G.C.B., a field-marshal in the army, the son of George Gough, Esq., of Woodstown, Limerick, was born Nov. 3, 1779, entered the army in 1794, served at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope and the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay, in 1795, and afterwards in the West Indies, including the attack on Porto Rico, the brigand war in St. Lucia, and the capture of Surinam. He proceeded to the Peninsula in 1809, and commanded the 87th at the battles of Talavera, Barossa,

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Vittoria, and Nivelle, for which engagements he received a cross, and at the sieges of Cadiz and Tariffa, where he was wounded in the head. At Barossa, his regiment captured the eagle of the 8th French regiment, and at Vittoria the bâton of Marshal Jourdan. At Nivelle he was again severely wounded. He commanded the land force at the attack on Canton, for which he was made a G.C.B.; and during nearly the whole of the operations in China in 1841–2, for which services he was made a baronet. With the right wing of the army of Gwalior, he defeated a Mahratta force at Maharajpore, and captured fifty-six guns, Dec. 29, 1843. In 1845 and 1846, the army under his command, supported by Lord Hardinge, then Governor-General, in person, defeated the Sikh army at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon; for which services he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was raised to the peerage. During the last desperate struggle with the Sikhs in 1848–9, Lord Gough displayed his usual valour and determination, and subdued the warlike enemy, though at a great expenditure of human life. For this, in 1850, he received from his sovereign additional rank in the peerage; from the East-India Company an annual pension of £2,000; and a similar pension from Parliament for himself and his next two successors in the viscountcy. Lord Gough is Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, Colonel-in-chief of the 60th Royal Rifles, Colonel of the London Irish Volunteer Rifles; a Knight of St. Patrick, of the Star of India, and of St. Charles of Spain, and a Privy Councillor.

GOUGH, JOHN B., temperance advocate, a native of Sandgate, Kent (his father was a common soldier, who fought in the Peninsula, and his mother was a village schoolmistress), was born in 1817, and in 1829 was sent, with a family who were leaving his native village, to the United States. After living two years in Oneida county, he following the business of a bookbinder at New York, where, having contracted drunken habits, he, in Oct., 1842, was urged by a young friend to attend a temperance meeting. Here he took the pledge of abstinence, and from that time became a changed man. He not only practised total abstinence, but began to advocate the principle from the platform. His powers as a speaker were soon developed, and his reputation as an orator spread through the United States and Canada, in which he travelled and lectured. In Massachusetts the influence of his oratory was so powerful, that his presence and advocacy were eagerly sought, and in the two years succeeding his reformation he travelled more than 12,000 miles, delivered 605 lectures, and obtained 31,760 signatures to the pledge! His fame reached England, and the London Temperance League prevailed upon him to visit this country; in the first instance, only for six weeks. He arrived in Liverpool, July 31, 1853, and was received by the friends of temperance at the house of Mr. George Cruikshank, the artist, and the next day he addressed a large audience in Exeter Hall, producing much sensation by his powers of oratory. He visited his native place, and delivered one of his impassioned addresses to an audience composed of the principal inhabitants and surrounding gentry. The National and Scottish Temperance Leagues, eager to enlist his eloquence in their cause, persuaded him to prolong his stay; and the visit, which was originally intended to last only six weeks, was extended over two years. During this time Mr. Gough delivered 440 lectures, and travelled 17,500 miles. As he passed through the country his fame as an orator increased, and thousands of reclaimed drunkards and happy homes are said to give evidence of the practical value of his labours. He returned to the United States with new laurels gained by his oratory in Europe, and addressed crowded audiences in many cities and towns, until in July, 1857, he once more visited this country, where he laboured

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with success and with increasing popularity, and finally returned to the United States in Aug., 1860. He published an autobiography and some orations in 1845.

GOULBURN (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. MESAC THOMAS, D.D., was consecrated bishop of this see in 1863.

GOULBURN, THE VERY REV. EDWARD MEYRICK, D.D., Dean of Norwich, son of Edward Goulburn, Esq., serjeant-at-law, born about 1818, was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected a Scholar in 1835, and where he graduated B.A. in 1839, taking first-class honours in the school of *Literæ Humaniores*, and was elected Fellow of Merton College in 1841. Having held for some years a college tutorship conjointly with the incumbency of Helywell, in Oxford, he was elected in 1850 successor to Dr. Tait (bishop of London) in the Head-mastership of Rugby School, from which post he retired in 1858. He preached the Bampton Lectures at Oxford in 1850, was appointed minister of Quebec Chapel and prebendary of St. Paul's in 1858, one of the Queen's chaplains in ordinary, and incumbent of St. John's, Paddington, in 1859, and Dean of Norwich in 1866.

GOULD, JOHN, F.R.S., &c., ornithologist, born at Lyme, in Dorset, Sep. 14, 1804, at a very early age evinced a strong desire for the study of nature. He spent the interval between his fourteenth and twentieth years under the care of the late Mr. J. T. Aiton, at the Royal Gardens, Windsor, where a taste for botany and floriculture was added to his previous bent for zoology. Shortly afterwards he removed to London, as a field likely to afford a wider scope for his studies. In 1830 a fine series of birds from the hill countries of India came into his possession. This was the first collection of any extent which had reached England from the great Himalaya range, and Mr. Gould attempted a description of one hundred species, which was published in 1831 under the title of "A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains." The great success of this work induced the author to commence another of a more extensive character on the birds of Europe. This was followed by a monograph of the "Ramphastidæ," and a monograph of the "Trogonidæ," on the completion of which Mr. Gould left England for Australia, in the spring of 1838, for the purpose of studying the natural productions of that country. The result of this visit was "The Birds of Australia," a work in seven folio volumes, containing figures and descriptions of upwards of six hundred species. He has since published a work on the "Mammals of Australia," a monograph of the "Odontophorinæ, or Partridges of America," a "Monograph of the Trochilidæ, or Humming-Birds," and a "Hand-book to the Birds of Australia," comprising all the information known respecting the various species to the close of 1865. Mr. Gould, who has devoted much attention to the humming-birds, and formed an unrivalled collection, is engaged upon a still more extensive publication on the birds of Asia, and an entirely new work on "The Birds of Great Britain."

GOUNOD, CHARLES-FRANÇOIS, composer, after Auber, is regarded as the head of the French lyric school, was born at Paris, June 17, 1818. After the usual course of training in musical science, and the probationary attempts in composition common to professional novitiates, M. Gounod became known as a lyric composer for the stage by his pastoral of "Philemon and Baucis." This was followed by "La Nonne Sanglante;" "Sappho," a cantata, and "La Colombe." Although these works contained unquestionable marks of genius, none achieved success. Indeed, few composers who have risen to eminence have had more failures at the outset of their career than the author of one of the most successful of modern operas, "Faust." It is greatly to the credit of French operatic managers that they should

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possess the skill to discern latent faculties of a high order, and that they should determine to foster them by affording the possessors every chance for developing their powers, despite a succession of failures at the outset. In this instance, at all events, M. Carvalho, of the Théâtre Lyrique, one of M. Gounod's principal supporters, has proved triumphantly that his prognostications of the ultimate triumph of his friend were well founded. "Faust," although not actually the first successful work of Gounod, took all the lovers of operatic music by surprise. What rendered its success more remarkable was the fact that, though Goethe's masterpiece had been previously set to music a hundred times, not one of these efforts was considered worthy of the theme. M. Gounod is the composer, amongst other works, of a comic opera founded on Molière's "Médecin malgré lui," produced in London by the English Opera Company, under the title of the "Mock Doctor;" of "La Reine de Saba," "Mirelle," brought out in London in 1864, and "Romeo and Juliet," produced at Paris and London in 1867. He was elected a member of the French Institute, section Music, in May, 1866.

GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE (Bishop of), The Rev. William Collison Sawyer, D.D., was consecrated first bishop of this see in Australia, Feb. 2, 1867.

GRAHAM, Thomas, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., Master of the Mint, and one of the most eminent chemists of the day, was born Dec. 21, 1805, at Glasgow, where his father carried on business as a merchant and manufacturer. After attending the Glasgow School, he entered the University of Glasgow, took the degree of M.A. in 1826, passed two years in Edinburgh, and returned to his native place, where he established a laboratory for the practical study of chemistry, and figured as lecturer to the Mechanics' Institute. Elected Andersonian Professor at Glasgow, he held that office till 1837, when he was appointed to the Professorship of Chemistry in the London University, which post he retained till, on the retirement of Sir John Herschel, in 1855, he received the Mastership of the Mint. Mr. Graham's scientific acquirements are attested by his discoveries and his works. Among the most remarkable of the former is the law of the diffusion of gases, to which the Keith Prize of the Royal Society of Edinburgh was awarded in 1834; his speculations on the constitution of phosphates and other salts, and his discovery of the diffusion of liquids, and of the new method of separation known as dialysis, which were rewarded by the Copley Medal of the Royal Society in 1862. Among his works may be mentioned "Elements of Chemistry," which has passed through two editions in England, and been extensively circulated in Germany. In 1836 Mr. Graham was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; in 1848 a corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France; and in 1855 was created an Honorary D.C.L. by the University of Oxford.

GRAHAM'S TOWN (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Henry Cotterill, D.D., son of the Rev. Joseph Cotterill, honorary canon of Norwich, born in 1812, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as Senior Wrangler and Senior Smith's Prizeman, and ninth Classic in 1835. Having taken orders, he went to India as a chaplain in one of the presidencies. On returning to England, he became Vice-Principal and afterwards Principal of Brighton College. In 1859 he was consecrated to the newly-founded see of Graham's Town, South Africa, in which he succeeded Dr. Armstrong. Dr. Cotterill is the author of "The Seven Ages of the Church," and some smaller theological works.

GRAMONT (Duc de), Antoine-Agénor-Alfred, diplomatist, formerly Duc de Guiche, since the death of his father (March 3, 1854), Prince de Bidache, born at Paris, Aug. 14, 1819,

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entered the Polytechnic School in 1837, but two years afterwards declined to join the artillery, to which service he had been appointed. He made his *début* in public life Dec. 2, 1852, and was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Cassel, to Stuttgard in 1852; to Turin in April, 1853; and as Ambassador to Rome in 1857; which post he held till 1861. Whilst at Turin, he used his influence to induce the Sardinians to enter into the alliance of the Western powers against Russia. He was made commander of the Legion of Honour, June 3, 1857; Grand Cross of the Order of Frederick of Würtemberg, and of that of Saint Maurice and St. Lazarus of Sardinia. He married in 1848 a daughter of Mr. Mackinnon, by whom he has four children.

GRANIER, ADOLPHE, better known as GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, born at Cassagnac (Gers), in 1808, was educated in the Lyceum of Toulouse, and went to Paris in 1832, where he wrote in the *Journal des Débats* and the *Revue de Paris*, under the direction of M. Victor Hugo. From that time till 1850, when he joined the *Constitutionnel*, to which he contributed for several years, he wrote in or edited various political journals, distinguishing himself by his ultra-imperialism and the violence of his attacks upon his opponents. So violent, indeed, did these become in the ministerial journal, *L'Époque*, which he edited, that the editors of the newspapers assailed refused to reply, which reserve was called "the conspiracy of silence." He entered the *Corps Législatif* in 1852 as member for Gers, and was re-elected in 1857. He has written, among other works, "Histoire des Classes Ouvrières et des Classes Bourgeoises," published in 1837, announced as the introduction of a "Histoire Universelle;" "Histoire des Classes Nobles et des Classes Anoblies," in 1840; "Voyage aux Antilles Françaises," in 1842–4; "Histoire des Causes de la Révolution Française," in 1850; a collection of "Œuvres littéraires," in 1852; "Les Girondins et les Massacres de Septembre," in 1860; and numerous pamphlets. In 1840 he made a voyage to the French West Indies, where he married a lady of Creole extraction. M. Granier de Cassagnac, who is an ardent supporter, in the Parisian press, of the imperial régime, was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, May 23, 1857.

GRANT, SIR ALEXANDER, BART., eldest son of the late Sir Robert Innes Grant, Bart., of Dalvey, North Britain, born in 1826, and educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected Scholar, and whence he was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College in 1849. In 1855 he was nominated one of the Examiners for the Indian Civil Service appointments, succeeded his father as eighth baronet, Aug. 1, 1856, and having acted as one of the Public Examiners in Classics at Oxford, was appointed in 1858 Inspector of Schools in the Madras Presidency. In 1860 he became Professor of History and Political Economy in Elphinstone College, at Madras. Sir Alexander Grant edited "The Ethics of Aristotle, with English Notes," published in 1854.

GRANT, SIR FRANCIS, P.R.A., the fourth son of the late Francis Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston, Perthshire, and brother of Gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., born in 1803, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1834; was elected an Associate in 1842, and R.A. in 1851. Of the many famous beauties whose charms have lent additional attraction to his canvas, are the Marchioness of Waterford, the Ladies Howard, Lady Rodney, Mrs. Beauclerk, &c., and amongst the celebrated men whom he has painted may be mentioned Lord Macaulay, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Lockhart, Sir Edwin Landseer, Lords Hardinge, Gough, Campbell, Derby, Palmerston, Clyde, Russell, Stanley, and his brother Sir J. H. Grant. Some of Mr. Grant's earlier pictures belonged to a class which he has since ceased to cultivate; such as the "Meet of His Majesty's Stag-hounds," painted in 1837 for the late earl of Chesterfield, containing

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forty-six portraits of celebrated sportsmen. It attracted much attention, and was engraved, and was followed by "Melton Hunt," purchased by the duke of Wellington, and also engraved. Mr. Grant was appointed President of the Royal Academy, as successor to Sir Charles Eastlake, March 6, 1866, and shortly afterwards received the honour of knighthood.

GRANT, JAMES, was born at Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1822. When only ten years old, he sailed with his father, who had the command of a detachment of soldiers for Newfoundland, and was several years with the troops in America, his education being principally received in barracks. To this military training may be traced the style and character of many of his works. Returning home in 1839, he was gazetted to an ensigncy in the 62nd foot, joined the provisional battalion at Chatham, and in 1840 had charge of the depôt. He left the army soon afterwards, and devoted himself to literature and the study of Scottish antiquities. His first work, "The Romance of War, or Highlanders in Spain," was published in 1846; an additional volume appearing in 1847, with the secondary title of "Highlanders in Belgium." It was followed by "Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp, or a Campaign in Calabria," in 1848; "Memoirs of Kircaldy of Grange," in 1849; "Walter Fenton, or the Scottish Cavalier," and "Memorials of Edinburgh Castle," illustrated by drawings of his own, in 1850; "Bothwell, or the Days of Mary, Queen of Scots," and "Memoirs of Sir John Hepburn, Marshal of France, and Colonel of the Scots Brigade," in 1851; "Jane Seton, or the King's Advocate," in 1853; "Philip Rollo, or the Scottish Musketeers," in 1854, published in Paris as "Les Mousquetaires Écossais;" "Frank Hilton, or the Queen's Own," and "The Yellow Frigate," in 1855; "The Phantom Regiment," and "Harry Ogilvie, or the Black Dragoon," in 1856; "Laura Everingham," in 1857; "Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose" (illustrated with designs by himself); "Arthur Blane, or the Hundred Cuirassiers," and "The Cavaliers of Fortune," in 1858; "Lucy Arden, a Tale of 1715," and "Legends of the Black Watch," in 1859; "Mary of Lorraine," in 1860; "Oliver Ellis, or the Fusiliers," in 1861; "Dick Rodney, or the Adventures of an Eton Boy," and "Captain of the Guard," in 1862; "Adventures of Rob Roy," in 1863; "Second to None," in 1864; "King's Own Borderers," in 1865; and "Constable of France," in 1866. Most of these works have been printed in the United States; all have been translated into German, and several into French. Mr. Grant has been a constant contributor of memoirs to the *Dublin University Magazine*, the *United Service Magazine*, &c. In 1852 he prepared the "Memorial" which was presented to the House of Lords by the duke of Richmond, in the name of 200 Peninsular lieutenants, craving the rank of captains without increase of pay. It was not acted upon, owing to the opposition of the late duke of Wellington.

GRANT, JAMES, born at Elgin, Morayshire, about 1805; before he was nineteen became a contributor to the *Statesman*, a London evening paper, and wrote, in the *Imperial Magazine*, a series of forty essays, under the title of "Solitary Hours." In 1827 he started the *Elgin Courier*, which achieved a reputation hardly second to that of any other provincial journal north of the Tweed. Whilst thus engaged, he found time to produce the *Elgin Annual* and the *Elgin Literary Magazine*, and his contributions to these were highly commended by Sir Walter Scott. In 1834 he removed to London, and after a short connection with the *Chronicle*, then under Mr. Black, attached himself to the *Morning Advertiser*, of which he became editor in 1850, a position which he still (1867) holds. Mr. Grant is known as the author of several successful works in general literature; among which may be mentioned "Random Recollections of the House of Lords," "Random Re-

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collections of the House of Commons," "The Great Metropolis," "The Bench and the Bar," and "Sketches in London." He has been a frequent contributor to the *Metropolitan Magazine*, of which he was for a long time both editor and proprietor, and has written extensively on theological subjects. The series of works of a purely religious character, consisting of 14 volumes, includes, "God is Love," "Our Heavenly Home," and "The End of all Things," in which the author attempts to prove that the millennial theory of the personal reign of Christ on the earth for a thousand years has no foundation in Scripture, and that Christ will not come again to our world till he comes to judge all mankind, which will constitute "the End of all Things." Many of these publications have gone through several editions, and are entirely free from sectarianism.

GRANT, JAMES AUGUSTUS, Major in the Bengal army, son of the late Rev. James Grant, minister of Nairn, N.B., born at Nairn in 1827, was educated at the grammar-school, and at the Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was appointed in 1845 to the Indian army, served under Gen. Whish at both sieges of Mooltan, was present at the battle of Goojerat under Lord Gough, for which he received the medal and two clasps; was Adjutant of 8th N.I. for five years; and as baggage-master to Sir James Outram's force in Aug., 1857, did duty with the 78th Highlanders, under Gen. Havelock, at the relief of Lucknow, where he was wounded. In 1863 he explored the sources of the Nile in company with the lamented Capt. Speke, who published an account of their joint travels and discoveries in Africa in 1864; and he was made a C.B. in Sep., 1866.

GRANT, GENERAL SIR JAMES HOPE, G.C.B., fifth son of the late Francis Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston, N.B., and brother of Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A., born in 1808, entered the army in 1826, and served with distinction under the late Lord Saltoun in China, and afterwards in India. He took part in the battle of Sobraon, commanded the 9th Lancers during the whole of the Punjaub campaign of 1848–9, and was present in all the engagements. He became brevet-colonel in 1854, and served most efficiently in India through the mutiny of 1857–8, at the close of which he was made a K.C.B. He was further rewarded with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1860, for his services in command of the military forces during the war with China in that year.

GRANT, SIR JOHN PETER, K.C.B., son of the late Sir John Peter Grant, of Rothiemurchus, Inverness-shire, born about 1808, entered the East-India service in 1826, and having passed with credit through various subordinate posts in the Financial department, became successively Deputy-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Judicial department, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and for some years a member of the Supreme Council, and Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The latter post he held during the trying period of the Indian mutiny in 1857–9, and was made a K.C.B., Civil division, in 1862. In 1866 he was appointed Governor of Jamaica in place of Mr. Eyre.

GRANT, SIR PATRICK, K.C.B., son of the late Major John Grant, of Auchterblair, co. Elgin, born in 1804, entered the military service of the East-India Company in 1819. Having served for many years with distinction on the staff in India, he took part in the battles of Maharajpore and Moodkee, and was made a C.B. for his services at Sobraon. He held some important civil posts, in 1856 was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, succeeded Gen. Anson, in June, 1857, as Commander-in-Chief of the army in India, at the period of the mutiny, and was made a K.C.B. and an A.D.C. to the Queen for his services in that capacity. Sir Patrick Grant, who is married to a daughter of Viscount Gough, was made Governor of Malta in March, 1867.

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GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. Ulysses S., born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822, entered West Point in 1839, graduated in 1843, received his commission in 1845, and served in the Mexican campaign under Generals Taylor and Scott. In 1852 he was ordered to Oregon, and in Aug., 1853, became full captain. He resigned his commission in July, 1854, and soon after settled in Galena, Illinois. From this privacy he was drawn out by the civil war, and having acted first as aide-de-camp to the Governor of Illinois in 1861, and afterwards as Colonel of the 21st Illinois Volunteers, was appointed a Brigadier-General in July, 1861. While in command in Cairo, he secured Paducah, and with it Kentucky. In Nov., 1861, he fought the battle of Belmont, and in Jan., 1862, conducted a reconnoissance to the rear of Columbus. Fort Henry fell Feb. 6, and ten days after Fort Donelson surrendered to him unconditionally, and this was followed by the evacuation of Columbus and Bowling Green. He was made Commander of the district of West Tennessee, and his forces advanced up that river to Pittsburg Landing, and fought, April 6 and 7, the battle of Shiloh, at which the Confederate general A. S. Johnston lost his life. He was second in command to Gen. Halleck during the siege of Corinth, and when the latter was ordered to Washington, Grant was appointed to take command of the department of Tennessee. He captured Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Upon the defeat of Gen. Rosecranz at Chickamauga, Grant was sent to repair the disaster, and he defeated Gen. Bragg. A few months afterwards President Lincoln appointed him Lieut.-Gen., a rank equivalent in the United States to that of commander-in-chief. Invested with this authority, and having organized a large army, he determined to try, after the failure of so many other Federal generals, to capture the Confederate capital, Richmond. But he met his match in Gen. Robert Lee, who not only repulsed him in three desperate battles, but baffled all his strategic movements with the loss altogether, it has been computed, of 100,000 men. Finding his original plan of campaign rendered abortive, Gen. Grant adopted that of his predecessor, McClellan, by crossing the James River, and investing Petersburg, a town some twenty miles to the south of Richmond; but here again Lee had anticipated him. Several desperate engagements resulted from this alteration of strategy. In the course of these operations Gen. Grant mined and blew up a fort before the town, with the view of taking the latter by assault. The attempt signally failed, the Federal army being driven back with the loss of 6,000. Gen. Lee determined to assume the offensive, and on the night of March 27, 1865, he massed three divisions of his troops in front of Fort Steadman, and on Grant's right, and by a sudden rush at daybreak on the following morning, succeeded in surprising and capturing the strong position. Before noon of the same day it was re-taken, with all its guns and 1,800 Confederate troops. At this time a battle, which continued until evening, was raging at Hatcher's Run. Three corps were massed under Sheridan below Petersburg, and Sunday morning, April 2, flanked the Confederates at Big Five Forks, capturing their intrenchments with 6,000 men. The attack then commenced along the whole line under Grant's direction, and the assault was so successful that on the same night his forces held the Confederate intrenchments, from the Appomattox above Petersburg, to the river below. At three o'clock that afternoon Gen. Lee telegraphed to President Davis that he had been driven from his intrenchments, and that Petersburg and Richmond must be abandoned, which operation was performed that night, and Monday, April 3, 1865, the army entered Petersburg and Weitzel occupied Richmond. By rapid movements, Gen. Grant, cutting off Gen. Lee's retreat to Lynchburg and Danville, came up with him at Appomattox Court House, and de-

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manded his immediate surrender. The two chiefs met, and arranged the details, and Sunday, April 9, the army of Northern Virginia capitulated. The whole of Gen. Lee's army, officers and men, were paroled, with permission at once to return to their homes. The former were granted the privilege of retaining their side-arms, and each of the field officers one horse. All other property belonging to the Confederate Government within the department was surrendered to the United States. Gen. Johnston's surrender to Gen. Sherman, on the same terms as those accorded to Gen. Lee, speedily followed. In 1866 Gen. Grant was promoted to the rank of general, that honour being created specially for him.

GRANVILLE (EARL), THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVESON-GOWER, K.G., eldest son of the first earl, born May 11, 1815, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1834, became attaché to the embassy at Paris in 1835, and was elected to the House of Commons for the borough of Morpeth in 1836, being re-elected in 1837. Early in 1840 he accepted the appointment of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held for some months, and shortly after took his seat as member for Lichfield. While in the House of Commons he supported the Liberal party, and was an able and consistent advocate of free trade. In 1846 he succeeded to the peerage, in 1848 was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in 1851 obtained a seat in the cabinet, and in Dec. of that year succeeded Lord Palmerston in the Foreign Office, retiring with the Russell ministry early in 1852. Lord Granville, who has held the offices of Master of the Buckhounds, Paymaster-general of the Forces, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Treasurer of the Navy, was appointed President of the Council in 1853, and in 1855 undertook the ministerial leadership in the House of Lords. In 1850 Lord Granville acted as Vice-President of the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition, of which he was one of the most diligent working members, and accepted, in the autumn of 1860, the Chairmanship of the Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1862. In 1856 Lord Granville was sent upon an extraordinary mission to the court of St. Petersburg, as representative of the English nation, at the coronation of Alexander II. Lord Granville, who retired with Lord Palmerston's first ministry in 1858, was re-appointed President of the Council (having failed in an attempt to form a ministry himself) in Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1859, and retired on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration in 1866. Lord Granville was made Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in Dec., 1865.

GRATRY, ABBÉ AUGUSTE-JOSEPH-ALPHONSE, theologian, born at Lille, March 30, 1805, studied mathematics, was admitted to the École Polytechnique in 1825, entered the ecclesiastical profession, was appointed director of the College of Stanislas in 1841, and Almoner to the École Normale Supérieure in 1846. The publication of the third volume of the "Histoire de l'École d'Alexandre" by M. Vacherot, then director of studies at the school, led to a discussion between them, which terminated in the resignation of M. Vacherot in 1851. The Abbé Gratry quitted the Normal School in 1852 in order to devote himself, with the Abbé Petetot, to the reconstruction of the Oratorians of the Immaculate Conception, and was appointed professor of evangelical morality at the Sorbonne, Oct. 28, 1863. In addition to his "Lettres et Répliques à M. Vacherot," M. Gratry published, in 1855–7, a course of philosophy in three parts, under the following titles:—"De la Connaissance de Dieu," "Logique," and "De la Connaissance de l'Ame;" "La Philosophie du Credo," in 1861; "Les Sources," in 1861–2; "Commentaire sur l'Évangile de Saint Matthieu," in 1863; "Jésus-Christ, Réponse à M. Renan," and "Les Sophistes et la

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Critique," in 1864. He was elected a member of the French Academy in May, 1867.

GRAY, Asa, M.D., Fisher Professor of Natural History at the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts, born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, in Nov., 1810, and graduated at Fairfield College in 1831. After a short time spent in the practice of medicine, he devoted himself, under Professor Torrey, of New York, to the study of botany. In 1834 he received the appointment of Botanist of the United States Exploring Expedition; but the delay of that enterprise led him, in 1837, to resign his post. In 1842 he became Professor of Natural History at Cambridge, Mass. In addition to his lectures at New York, Professor Gray published in 1836 his "Elements of Botany," enlarged into the "Botanical Text-Book;" and in 1838 commenced, with Dr. Torrey, "The Flora of North America." He published in 1848 the "Manual of Botany for the Northern United States," and the first volume of the "Genera Boreali-Americana Illustrata," a work still in progress, in which one species of each genus, within the bounds of the then organized states of the Union, is to be described, and the first volume of his "Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition, under Captain Wilkes," in 1854. Professor Gray, who visited Europe in 1838–9, and again in 1850–1, has contributed to the "Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York," "The Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," "The Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," &c. He is a strong advocate of the Darwinian theory.

GRAY, George Robert, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., son of the late Sir S. F. Gray, and brother of Dr. John Edward Gray, was born July 8, 1808, at Little Chelsea. On leaving a public school, he commenced the study of zoology at the British Museum several years prior to his appointment in the Zoological department, which he entered in 1831. He is the author of many papers on Entomology and Ornithology in the various scientific journals and in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society*, and was a contributor to the Entomological portion of the English edition of Cuvier's "Animal Kingdom." He published in 1840 a list of the Genera of Birds, and in 1844 commenced the publication of his large work, under the title of the "Genera of Birds," comprising their generic characters with an extensive list of species. This work, illustrated with upwards of three hundred and fifty plates by the late David William Mitchell, and completed in 1849, is styled by Sir William Jardine "a ready index to the whole subject of ornithology."

GRAY, Mrs. Hamilton, the eldest daughter of J. R. Johnstone, Esq., of Alva, was married in 1829 to the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, D.L., of Carntyne, co. Lanark, vicar of Bolsover and rural dean. This lady has written "Tour to the Sepulchres of Etruria," published in 1841, and noticed in the *Quarterly Review* as presenting "a union of genuine learning with genuine refinement;" "The History of Etruria," in 1844; "A History of Rome for Young Persons," in 1847; as a sequel to it, "A History of the Emperors of Rome from Augustus to Constantine," in 1850; and "The Empire and the Church from Constantine to Charlemagne," in 1857.

GRAY, Sir John, M.P., third son of the late John Gray, Esq., of Claremorris, co. Mayo, born in 1815, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, is a Magistrate for the city of Dublin. He has been for many years a member of the Municipal Council of Dublin, has taken an active part in favour of every liberal measure, and is proprietor and chief editor of the *Freeman's Journal*. In reward of his public services, more especially in arranging for the supply of Dublin with water, the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him in 1863 by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the earl of Carlisle. Sir John Gray was returned

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to the House of Commons for Kilkenny at the general election in July, 1865.

GRAY, JOHN EDWARD, F.R.S., &c., naturalist, son of the late Mr. S. F. Gray (author of the "Supplement to the Pharmacopœia," and of other works), born at Walsall in 1800, was educated for the medical profession. In 1821 he published, in his father's name, the "Natural Arrangement of British Plants," the first work in the English language on the Natural method, now almost universally adopted. In 1824 he was appointed an assistant in the Natural History department of the British Museum, and, rising by gradual promotion, succeeded, in 1840, to the post of Keeper of the Zoological Collection. He assisted in the formation of the Zoological, Entomological, Geographical, Microscopical, and Palæontological Societies; has taken an active part in the management of the Zoological Society (of which he is a vice-president), and has been president of the Entomological and Botanical Societies. He is a Fellow of the Royal, the Linnæan, the Geographical, and the Geological Societies, an honorary Phil. Dr. of the University of Munich, for having formed "the largest zoological collection in Europe;" and in 1851 was appointed acting chairman of one of the juries of the Great Exhibition. He was offered an order by the king of Würtemberg, who, on being informed that English scientific men were not allowed to wear them, sent him a large gold medal, inscribed for "the worthy." Dr. Gray, in addition to his labours as a naturalist, has taken an active part, both by writing and in evidence before the Parliamentary committees and commissions, in questions relating to sanitary and metropolitan improvements, public education, prison discipline, and especially to the opening of museums, picture galleries, and gardens to the public. He was a Juror of the Educational section in the Exhibition of 1862; claims to have been the original suggester of a uniform low rate of postage, to be prepaid by stamps, which was afterwards brought into use by Sir Rowland Hill, and has taken great interest in opposing the changes to the pound and mill-decimal system of money, weights, and measures. He is the author of "Illustrations of Indian Zoology," "The Knowsley Menagerie," "A Manual of British Land and Freshwater Shells," and has contributed to the Transactions of several of the learned societies with which he is connected. The public are indebted to Dr. Gray for the commencement of a series of catalogues of the different sections of the zoological collections in the British Museum. Dr. Gray married, in 1826, the widow of his cousin, a lady who has assisted him in all his studies, and who is the author of "Figures of Molluscan Animals for the use of Students." He is the founder of the Greenwich Society of Useful Knowledge, one of the few Mechanics' Institutes that has lasted to the present time.

GRAY, WILSON, brother of Sir John Gray, born about 1815, was educated at a private school at Hazlewood, near Birmingham, conducted by the father of Sir Rowland Hill, and went to University College, Dublin, where he became scholar and graduated in honours. In 1835 he was appointed one of the Assistant Commissioners of the Irish Poor Laws, and having kept terms both in Ireland and in England, was called to the Bar in the United States, returned in 1844 to Dublin, became joint editor and proprietor, in association with his brother, of the *Freeman's Journal*, and was admitted to the Irish Bar. Not long afterwards he emigrated to Sydney, and became a member of the Colonial Legislature, in which he has been a leading advocate of liberal measures. He has constantly refused office and testimonials which the public have expressed their wish to vote to him.

GREAT BRITAIN, QUEEN OF. (*See* VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA.)

GREECE (KING OF), CHRISTIAN WILLIAM FERDINAND ADOLPHUS

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GEORGE, second son of the king of Denmark, and brother of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, born Dec. 24, 1845, served for some time in the Danish navy. After the abdication of Otho I., the late king of Greece, in 1863, the vacant throne was first tendered by a majority of the Greek people to Prince Alfred of England, whose nomination the English Government refused to accept. It was then offered to Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who declined it; and eventually to Prince Christian, who, with the concurrence of his own family and with the consent of the Great Powers, accepted it, and began to reign as King George I. He was formally betrothed at St. Petersburg to the Princess Olga, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine, May 17, 1867. The Princess Olga was born Sep. 3, 1851.

GREELEY, HORACE, journalist, was born at Amherst, New Hampshire, in the United States, Feb. 3, 1811. About 1825, his parents having removed to Vermont, Horace, who had always been a lover of books, obtained employment as an apprentice in a printing-office, and in Aug., 1831, arrived at New York, where he secured occasional work as a journeyman printer, in various offices. In 1834, in partnership with Messrs. Winchester and Gibbett, he started *The New Yorker*, a weekly literary journal, which after several years' trial proving unprofitable, was abandoned, and in 1841 he commenced the publication of the *New York Tribune*, which has been very successful. In 1848 Mr. Greeley was chosen to fill a vacancy in the thirtieth Congress, and served through the short term preceding General Taylor's inauguration; in 1851 he visited Europe, and was chosen chairman of one of the juries of the Great Exhibition, and afterwards published an account of his travels. He is the author of a collection of addresses, essays, &c., published under the title of "Hints toward Reforms," and of "A History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension or Restriction in the United States from 1787 to 1856," published in 1856. In 1859 he visited California, by way of Kansas and Utah, and delivered addresses in the principal towns through which he passed. He advocated the cause of the Union during the civil war, and wrote "The American Conflict," published in 1864 and 1867.

GREEN, MRS. MARY ANNE EVERETT, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Wood, Wesleyan minister, born at Sheffield in 1818, in early life resided in several parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and received an excellent education. Her intellectual tastes were fostered by the late James Montgomery, the "bard of Sheffield," an intimate friend of her father, and she devoted much of her time to poetical composition. In 1841 her parents removed to London, and having freer access to libraries and MS. collections, she conceived the idea of compiling the "Lives of Princesses of England," the first volume of which appeared in 1849, and the fifth and last in 1855. Mrs. Green edited "Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies," published in 1846; "The Diary of John Rous," printed for the Camden Society in 1856; the "Letters of Queen Henrietta Maria," in 1857; and has contributed occasionally to periodical literature, mostly on antiquarian subjects. She has been intrusted by the Master of the Rolls with the duty of calendaring the State Papers in the Record Office. The papers of the reign of James I. were published in 1857–9, and of those of Charles II. seven volumes have appeared, and the calendar of the State Papers of Queen Elizabeth left unprinted by Mr. Lemon on his retirement from public life, has been intrusted to Mrs. Green. In 1845 she married Mr. G. P. Green, artist, descended from a Nonconformist family long connected with Yorkshire.

GREENE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, grandson of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, born in Rhode Island, April 8, 1811, was educated at Brown University, lived in Europe on account of ill-health for nearly twenty years, and

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from 1837 to 1845 was United States Consul at Rome. While in Italy he contributed to the United States periodicals, and collected materials for a history of that country, which, however, has never appeared. On returning to the United States in 1847, he became Professor of Modern Languages in Brown University, and has edited "History and Geography of the Middle Ages," Addison's Works, and the "Life of General Nathaniel Greene," contributed to Spark's "American Biography."

GREENWELL, DORA, born in 1821, at Greenwell Ford, in the county of Durham, wrote a volume of poems, which appeared in 1848; a second volume of poems, entitled "Stories that might be true," in 1851; and "Christina," in 1860. Her prose works are "The Patience of Hope," "Two Friends," and a volume of essays on religious and social subjects.

GREGG, DR. (*See* CORK, BISHOP OF.)

GREGORY, CHARLES HUTTON, son of the late Dr. Olinthus Gregory, the eminent mathematician, born in 1817, was educated privately, and served his apprenticeship as a millwright and engineer, under the late Mr. Timothy Bramah. He was engaged as an assistant engineer, under Robert Stephenson, on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, under Mr. James Walker in a graving dock in Woolwich Dockyard, in 1840 became Resident Engineer of the London and Croydon Railway, and carried out some important works in the widening of that line, and the necessary alterations of bridges, &c., without impeding the heavy traffic of the railway. The Croydon and Epsom Railway was constructed under his direction, and in 1846 he succeeded the late Mr. Brunel as Chief Engineer of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, in which capacity he constructed and laid out several railways in the West of England. In 1855 he was appointed by the Government a member of the Ordnance Select Committee, an office which he held for about three years, until the committee was reconstructed. He has for several years been professionally connected with the General Post-Office, his principal duties being the settlement, by arbitration with railway companies, of the rates of payment for mail trains. He has laid out and reported on many works abroad; the drainage of the Lake Fucino in Italy, and the construction of the Beziers and Graissessar Railway in France, having been commenced under his direction and from his designs. He is Engineer of the Somerset Central and Dorset Central Railways, Consulting Engineer of the Ceylon and Pernambuco Railways, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

GRESLEY, THE REV. WILLIAM, B.D., cousin of the late Rev. Sir William Nigel Gresley, Bart., born in 1801, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1822 in classical honours. Having been ordained upon his college title as a Student of Christ Church, he was appointed, in 1840, to a prebendal stall in Lichfield Cathedral, and in 1857 was instituted to the incumbency of a district church at Boyne Hill, near Maidenhead. He is the author of several High-Church novels, such as "Bernard Leslie" and "The Siege of Lichfield," of "Ecclesiastes Anglicanus" (a treatise on preaching), "The Portrait of an English Churchman," "A Short Treatise on the Church," "A Treatise on Confession," &c.

GRESWELL, THE REV. EDWARD, D.D., third son of the late Rev. Wm. Parr Greswell, born in Manchester in 1797; having been educated chiefly under his father's care, in 1815 entered at Brasenose College, Oxford, was soon afterwards elected Scholar of Corpus College, where he graduated B.A. in 1819, taking first-class honours, and became fellow of his college. He is the author of "Harmonia Evangelica," "Prolegomena" to the same, and "Dissertations on the Gospels;" has published a laborious treatise on sacred chronology, entitled "Fasti

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Temporis Catholici;" "Origines Kalendariæ," or the history of the Primitive Calendar among the Greeks before and after the time of Solon; and "Origines Kalendariæ Italicæ," showing the early Calendars of Romulus, of Numa Pompilius, of the Decemvirs; and has translated into Greek verse both the "Comus" and "Samson Agonistes" of Milton. Most of his works have been issued by the University Press.

GREY, The Rt. Hon. Sir George, G.C.B., P.P., son of the late Sir George Grey, Bart., resident commissioner of Portsmouth dockyard, and nephew of the late Earl Grey, was born at Gibraltar, May 11, 1799. Having been educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he gained a first-class in classics, and graduated M.A., he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1826, and returned in 1832 to the House of Commons as member for Devonport, which he continued to represent till 1847. For a few months in 1834 he held the office of Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and occupied the same post, under Lord Melbourne, from April 1835 till 1839, when he became Judge-Advocate, an office which he exchanged in 1841 for that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, retiring with his colleagues in that year. On the formation of Lord Russell's first administration in 1846, he was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department. In the capacity of Home Secretary during the commotions of 1848, Sir George won golden opinions from all parties, and his prudence and vigour did much to preserve peace and order in that troublous period. At the general election in Aug., 1847, he was returned for North Northumberland, was defeated at the general election in July, 1852, was elected for Morpeth in Jan., 1853, and after holding aloof from the Coalition ministry for a time, he, in June, 1854, accepted the seals of the Colonial Office. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's first administration in 1855, he returned to the Home Office, was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster on Lord Palmerston's return to power in June, 1859, took the Home Office in 1861, and retired with the Russell administration in June, 1866. Sir G. Grey was created a G.C.B. (civil) in 1849.

GREY, Sir George, K.C.B., posthumous son of Lieut.-Col. Grey, of the 30th foot, who fell at Badajos in 1812, was educated at Sandhurst College, and entered the army about 1829, but soon after retired with the rank of captain. In 1839 he took a leading part in exploring the interior of what is now denominated Western Australia, in 1841 was appointed Governor of South Australia, and held that post till 1846, when he was nominated governor of New Zealand. There he displayed such administrative talents that he was created in 1848 a K.C.B. (Civil division), and in 1854 was advanced to the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, which he held until 1861, when he was requested by the Colonial Office to resume the governorship of New Zealand, in the hope that his tact and firmness would bring the war raging there to a satisfactory conclusion. In this he succeeded, and the insurrection of the Maories in 1863–4 was under his auspices, by the energy and skill of General Cameron, suppressed. Sir G. Grey is the author of "Journals of Discovery in Australia," published in 1841; "Polynesian Mythology and Traditions of New Zealand," in 1855; and "Proverbial Sayings of the Ancestors of the New Zealand Race," in 1858.

GREY (Earl), The Right Hon. Henry Grey, K.G., born Dec. 28, 1802, the eldest son of the late earl, who was Premier in 1830–4, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and as Lord Howick, was returned to the House of Commons in 1826 as member for Winchilsea, in 1830 for Higham Ferrars, at the general election of 1831 for Northumberland, and after the passing of the Reform Bill for the northern division of that county. On the formation of his father's ministry, he was appointed

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Under-Secretary for the Colonies, but in 1833 resigned, in consequence of the determination of the cabinet not to attempt the immediate emancipation of the slaves. He afterwards held for a short period the post of Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, and on the formation of the Melbourne administration in 1835 became Secretary at War. Having, at the general election of 1841, lost his seat for Northumberland, which he had represented for ten years, he was returned in September of that year for Sunderland, and exercised his powers as a debater in opposition to the Peel government. Lord Howick succeeded his father as third Earl Grey, July 17, 1845, and on the construction of a Whig cabinet by Lord J. Russell in 1846, accepted the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies, resigning with his colleagues in 1852. Lord Grey, who figured prominently in the opposition to Lord Derby, was not included in the Coalition cabinet, did not approve of the policy of Lord Aberdeen's cabinet in declaring war against Russia, and explained his peculiar views on this question in a long speech, May 25, 1855. His lordship is the author of "Colonial Policy of Lord Russell's Administration," published in 1853, and of "Essay on Parliamentary Government as to Reform," in 1858, of which a new edition appeared in 1864.

GRIER, Robert Cooper, was born in Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, March 5, 1794. His father, the Rev. Isaac Grier, who united the occupations of farmer, schoolmaster, and preacher, superintended his education till he was seventeen, when he entered Dickinson College. In 1806 his father removed to Northumberland county to take charge of an academy, which under his management became so prosperous that the State legislature granted it a charter as a college. On his death, in 1815, his son, though only twenty-one years of age, was appointed to supply his place, and for two years lectured on chemistry, astronomy, and mathematics, and taught Greek and Latin. In spite of these onerous duties, he found time to study law to such good purpose that he was admitted to the Bar in 1817. For twenty years he pursued his profession at Danville, was made President Judge of the District Court of Alleghany county in 1838, and on the nomination of President Polk in 1848, was appointed by the Senate one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

GRIFFITH, Sir Richard John, Bart., born in Dublin, Sep. 20, 1784, became early in life a civil engineer, and in 1825 was appointed Commissioner for the General Valuation of Lands and Tenements in Ireland. He was appointed in 1851 to the Chairmanship of the Board of Public Works in Ireland, and for the indefatigable zeal and industry with which he discharged his public duties in this and in other capacities, as well as in reward of the many improvements in roads and in agriculture which he has been instrumental in introducing, he was raised to a baronetcy by Lord Palmerston, April 20, 1858. Sir Richard, who is the author of "The Geological Map of Ireland," which obtained for him the Wollaston medal of the Geological Society in 1854, was made honorary LL.D. by Trinity College, Dublin, in 1851, and retired from the Chairmanship of the Board of Public Works in Ireland in 1864.

GRISI, Giulia, the eminent Italian singer, was born May 22, 1812. Her father was an officer of engineers in the army of Napoleon I., and her aunt the once celebrated singer Josephine Grassini. She was educated in a convent at Girizia, and it is said that the success on the operatic stage of an elder sister, who died early, induced Giulia to choose the same profession, although at the time her voice gave little promise. She made her first appearance at Bologna in a contralto part, appeared in "Romeo e Giulietta" at Florence and at Milan, and made her *début* in London in 1834 as Ninetta, in the "Gazza Ladra," when she achieved a decided success. Every part which

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she assumed after her first appearance steadily increased her reputation, which may be said to have been established by her impersonation of the Queen in "Semiramide," and of Donna Anna in "Don Giovanni." From her first appearance in opera in this country till 1861, with one exception, namely in 1842, Madame Grisi did not miss a single operatic season. She had a most triumphant career in Paris, and was prima donna of Her Majesty's Theatre till 1846, when she transferred her services to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, where she took a farewell in 1861. She has sung once or twice since this date on special occasions, and re-appeared in 1865, and for a short time at Her Majesty's Theatre during the season of 1866. Madame Grisi has been twice married; on the second occasion to Signor Mario, the eminent tenor, by whom she has had four children, three of whom, we believe, are living.

GROS, Baron Jean Baptiste Louis, born at Ivry-sur-Seine, Feb. 8, 1793, adopted the diplomatic profession under the Restoration, and was created Baron in 1829. He was first Secretary to the Legation in Mexico when, in 1834, he was nominated Chargé-d'Affaires at Bogota, and discharged some difficult missions in Uruguay and at Buenos Ayres. In 1849 he was accredited to the English Government to give explanations on the subject of the French expedition to Rome, and in 1850 became French ambassador at Athens, where he brought to a satisfactory conclusion the dispute relative to the affair of the Jew Pacifico. In 1854 he was sent to Spain to arrange the limits of the frontiers between that country and France, signed the treaty of Bayonne, which settled the question in 1856, and on the outbreak of the war in China in 1857, in company with the late Lord Elgin, proceeded to Canton, and signed the treaty of Tientsin, June 27, 1858. He concluded the commercial treaty with the government of Japan in Nov., 1859. The Chinese did not observe the treaty, and, after their treacherous conduct at the mouth of the Peiho, Baron Gros and Lord Elgin went on another mission to China. Though not a soldier, the baron was present with the allied army in the brilliant campaign which ensued, as well as at the capitulation of Pekin. In 1858 the baron was called to the French Senate, in 1862 became ambassador in London, and retired in 1863. He was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour, May 17, 1850; Grand Officer, May 9, 1857, and Grand Cross, March 7, 1861.

GROTE, George, D.C.L., F.R.S., eldest son of the late George Grote, Esq., of Badgmoor, Oxon, was born in 1794, at Clay Hill, near Beckenham, Kent. His ancestors came to this country from Germany, and his grandfather founded, in conjunction with Mr. George Prescott, the banking-house in Threadneedle-street. Mr. Grote, who was educated at the Charterhouse, entered his father's establishment as a clerk in his sixteenth year, and his leisure was for many years spent in unremitting study. About 1823 he commenced the compilation of a "History of Greece," upon which he laboured till the Reform movement of 1830–1, when he embarked in public life. He espoused that popular cause, and in Dec., 1832, was returned for the city of London, which he represented in three successive parliaments, retiring in 1841, and was an advocate of the ballot, in favour of which he made an annual motion. His first publication, a pamphlet in reply to Sir James Mackintosh's "Essay on Parliamentary Reform," in the *Edinburgh Review*, was printed anonymously in 1821. He has since written a small work on the "Essentials of Parliamentary Reform," an article on Clinton's "Fasti Hellenici," in the *Westminster Review*, and another on Niebuhr's "Heroic Legends of Greece," in the *London and Westminster Review*. In March, 1846, the first volume of his important work, "The History of Greece," appeared;

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and having for some time ceased to take an active part in politics, he was enabled to devote his entire attention to that work, which was completed in 1856. It was followed by "Plato and the other Companions of Socrates," published in 1865. Mr. Grote married, in 1820, Harriet, daughter of Thomas Lewin, Esq., a lady of an old Kentish family, who is known as the authoress of "The Life of Ary Scheffer," &c.

GROVE, GEORGE, Secretary to the Crystal Palace Company, born at Clapham, Surrey, in 1820, was educated first at the Clapham Grammar School, and as a civil engineer. In 1841 he was intrusted with the erection of the first cast-iron lighthouse constructed, on Morant Point, Jamaica, and in 1844 of a similar tower on Gibbs' Hill, Bermuda. On his return to England, he joined the staff of the late Mr. Robert Stephenson, by whom he was employed on the works of the Chester and Holyhead Railway and the Britannia Bridge. In 1850 he succeeded Mr. Scott Russell as Secretary to the Society of Arts, and on the formation of the Crystal Palace Company in 1852 was appointed its secretary, a position which he still occupies. In 1854 Mr. Grove published a translation of a volume of Essays on the Fine Arts by M. Guizot, has since contributed to the "Dictionary of the Bible," edited by Dr. William Smith, and has taken an active part in the formation of the Palestine Exploration Fund, under the patronage of her Majesty. He is married to Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Charles Bradley, of Glasbury.

GROVE, WILLIAM ROBERT, Q.C., F.R.S., the son of a gentleman of property and magistrate in Glamorganshire, born about 1811, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1833, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1835. Ill-health for a time prevented his following his profession, and he devoted his leisure to the study of electricity, and succeeded in contriving the powerful battery which bears his name. He was Professor of Experimental Philosophy at the London Institution from 1840 till 1847, and has since taken an active part, as Member of Council, in the business of the Royal Society, particularly in the reform of its constitution, effected in 1847. He is the author of a "Lecture [printed for the London Institution] on the Progress of Physical Science since its opening" (Jan., 1842), in which he first advanced the doctrine of the mutual convertibility of the various natural forces, heat, electricity, &c., and of their being all modes of motion; and of an essay "On the Co-relation of Physical Forces," published in 1846. The latter is a development of the doctrine advanced in the lecture of 1842 and in succeeding lectures. He discovered the gas voltaic battery, the striæ in the electrical discharge, the electricity of flame, and is the author of many papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society and *Philosophical Magazine*, suggestions for the amendment of the patent laws, &c. Mr. Grove, who became a Q.C. in 1853, is the leader of the South Wales and Chester circuits, and received the medal of the Royal Society in 1847 for his Bakerian lecture on "Voltaic Ignition, and on the Decomposition of Water into its constituent Gases by Heat." He was President of the British Association at Nottingham in 1866, when he selected for the subject of his address the Continuity of Natural Phenomena, as evidenced by the recent progress of science.

GUDIN, THÉODORE, marine painter, born in Paris, Aug. 15, 1802, became a pupil of Girodet Trioson, and on leaving this artist confined his studies chiefly to marine and landscape painting, which he practised both in oil and water-colours. He first exhibited at the Salon in 1822, and obtained the second-class medal in 1824. The picture which secured his fame was the "Sauvetage des Passagers du Columbus," which was exhibited at the Salon in 1831, and is in the Bordeaux Museum. The "Coup de Vent

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dans la Rade d'Alger," in 1835, which was still more admired, is in the Luxembourg. When Louis Philippe resolved to decorate the interior of Versailles, he selected M. Gudin to paint the principal events in the naval history of France. The artist worked assiduously at this commission from 1838 till 1848, during which period he produced no less than sixty-three paintings—chiefly naval actions, many of large size. His style was always somewhat affected, and his success probably caused him to be negligent in details, slovenly in touch, and outré in composition, examples of which faults may be seen in his pictures of Scottish scenery, "The Banks of the Don," "Coast Scenes near Aberdeen," &c., and still more in "L'Incendie du Faubourg du Pera," &c. His earlier pictures of scenes in France and Holland are considered his best. He received a medal of the first class at the French Exposition of 1855. Since the death of Lady James Hay (whose daughter he married) in 1861, M. Gudin has quitted France, and taken up his residence with his wife's family, in Scotland. He was well known in Paris for the literary and artistic *fêtes* which he gave when residing in that city. M. Gudin, made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1828, was promoted Officer in 1841, and Commander in 1855.

GUELL-Y-RENTE, Don José, poet and politician, was born at Havana in 1819, being the son of a Catalonian gentleman settled in that colony. Having commenced his education at the College of St. Charles, in Cuba, he repaired to the University of Barcelona, where he was admitted a Doctor of Civil Law, at the age of twenty-one, returned to practise as a barrister in his native city, and after staying there two years, again went to Spain, and adopted, in Madrid, the literary profession. Whilst so engaged, he won the affections of an Infanta of Spain, Doña Josefa Fernanda di Bourbon, the sister of Don Francisco d'Assis, the present titular king of Spain. The history of his courtship is full of romance, on account of the perils involved in so unprecedented an alliance at a court remarkable for its rigid exclusiveness. The consent of the Queen Isabella having at length been obtained, the lovers were married June 28, 1848. On the removal of the decree of banishment which had been passed against them, Don José Guell-y-Rente returned to Spain, and turned his attention exclusively to politics, taking a leading part in the agitation which preceded the *pronunciamento* of 1854, and mainly contributed to Espartero's accession to power. In the constitutional Cortes he sat for the city of Valladolid, until another ministerial conspiracy hurled Espartero from power, and he has since devoted himself wholly to literature. In addition to numerous contributions to the Liberal press of Spain, especially in the *Novedades*, Don José Guell-y-Rente has written "American Legends," "The Virgin of the Lily," "The Granddaughter of a King," "A Parallel between Isabella I. and Isabella II.," "Christian, Philosophical, and Political Studies," "Legends of a sorrowing Soul," and "American Traditions." Many of these works have been translated in France, where their author enjoys a considerable reputation.

GUÉRARD, Eugène von, was born in Vienna; where his father, Bernard von Guérard, who was descended from an old Lorraine family, was court painter. At a very early age he evinced a strong predilection for art, and was sent to Italy when fifteen years old, where he studied the old masters in Venice, Milan, Florence, and Rome. In the latter city he became the pupil of Giovanni Bassi, and enjoying the friendship of such men as Reinard, Koch, Cavallari, and Thorwaldsen, the young painter made rapid progress in art, his tastes lying chiefly in the direction of landscape. In 1832 he proceeded to Naples, where he remained for six years, actively engaged in depicting the lovely scenery

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of the two Sicilies; two of his earliest works having been purchased by Queen Isabella. Recalled to Germany by the death of his father, he established himself at Dusseldorf, where he prosecuted the study of architecture, perspective, and the history of art, at the Royal Academy, under Schirmir and W. von Schadow, from 1839 till 1846. Between the latter year and 1852 he made various excursions into Belgium, Holland, and the German principalities, for artistic purposes; and several of his works were purchased by the Rhenish Art Union, while others were bought by American tourists. In 1852 he emigrated to Australia, and in 1854 fixed his residence in Melbourne, Victoria. During the last ten years, he has visited the wildest and least-known portions of the Australian continent and the adjacent island of Tasmania; and has done much to render Australian scenery familiar to European eyes.

GUERICKE, HENRI ERNEST FERDINAND, theologian, born at Vettin (Prussia), Feb. 23, 1803, studied theology at Halle, where he became, in 1829, Assistant Professor. Nominated in turn Examiner and Pastor, he lost, between 1833 and 1838, all his preferments on account of his attachment to the opinions of the old Lutherans, and was not reinstated till 1840, after the death of Frederick William III. He has written various critical works on the New Testament, a "Manual of Church History," published in 1833; "General Christian Symbolics," in 1839; a "Treatise on Christian Archæology," in 1847; "History of the Reformation," in 1855; and, in conjunction with Rudelbach, "A Review of Lutheran Theology."

GUÉRIN, JULES, physician, and member of the Academy of Medicine, was born at Boussu, in the old department of Jemappes, March 11, 1801. After studying classics at Louvain and at Paris, he was one of the favourite pupils of Chaussier for the medical profession, and was admitted M.D. in 1826. In 1828 he became proprietor and editor of the *Gazette de Santé*, the title of which he altered in 1830 to that of *La Gazette Médicale de Paris*. He was a member of the commission ordered, after the accession of Louis Philippe, for the re-organization of the system of medical education; he devoted himself to the study of physical deformities, and in this direction created the magnificent institution known as "La Muette," where patients of this description, instead of being left to the care of only mechanical practitioners (some of whom were mere workmen), are treated by able surgeons on anatomical and physiological principles. In 1837 he carried off the great surgical prize for a work on Orthopædics, in 16 volumes, illustrated by 100 engravings. M. Guérin, who is a most prolific writer, stands in the highest rank of his profession, and was promoted Officer of the Legion Honour, Aug. 12, 1860.

GUÉRONNIÈRE. (*See* LA GUÉRONNIÈRE.)

GUÉROULT, ADOLPHE, publicist, born at Radepont, Eure, Jan. 29, 1810, is the son of a wealthy manufacturer. Having completed his literary studies, he embraced Saint-Simonian doctrines. After the dispersion of his co-religionists, he received from the elder M. Bertin a kind of literary mission to Spain, and for a year contributed some interesting communications respecting that country to the *Journal des Débats*. Thence he went to Italy, and wrote numerous articles respecting the places visited by him, and upon various social and economical questions. In 1842 he was appointed by M. Guizot consul at Mazatlan, and in 1847 to a similar post at Jassy. He afterwards became one of the editors of the *République* and the *Crédit*. After the *coup d'état* he confined himself to industrial questions, frequently contributing to the journal *L'Industrie*. In 1852 he became sous-chef of the Crédit Foncier of France. At the end of 1857, at the time of the temporary suppression of *La Presse*, he was chosen its principal editor, and in

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1859 obtained permission to establish a new political journal entitled *L'Opinion Nationale*, which quickly assumed a prominent position. In 1863 M. Guéroult was elected a deputy to the Corps Législatif for the Sixth Circonscription of the Seine. M. Guéroult has written numerous works; amongst which may be mentioned, "Lettres sur l'Espagne," published in 1838; "De la Question Coloniale," and "Les Colonies Françaises et le Sucre de Betterave," in 1842; "La Liberté et les Affaires," in 1861; and "Études de Politique et de Philosophie Religieuse," in 1862.

GUIZOT, FRANÇOIS-PIERRE-GUILLAUME, historian and statesman, born Oct. 4, 1787, is the son of an advocate of Nîmes, who perished on the scaffold during the Revolution. Guizot was educated at Geneva, and at the age of twelve made himself master of the learned languages, German having become to him a second mother tongue, and English and Italian completely familiar. He left Geneva in 1805, and after a short sojourn in Languedoc, proceeded to Paris, with the view of being called to the bar—an intention which he does not seem to have earnestly prosecuted. About this time he met, in literary society, Mademoiselle Pauline de Meulan, who was editing a magazine, called *The Publicist*, which enjoyed a considerable reputation, and who, through gratitude for the discreet assistance she had received, during a long illness, from an unknown contributor—no other than François Guizot—consented, in 1812, in spite of the difference in their ages, to become his wife. She was fourteen years his senior, and her relations with the chiefs of the Royalist party were soon destined to open a political career for her husband. In 1809 M. Guizot published his first regular work, an edition of Gerard's "French Synonyms," with a dissertation on the language. His "Lives of the French Poets," a translation of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," "The State of the Fine Arts in France," "Annals of Education," and smaller works followed. In 1812 he obtained the chair of Modern History in the Sorbonne. After the fall of Napoleon, the exalted idea of the talents of Guizot which prevailed among the old aristocracy of France made it easy for him to obtain important posts under the twofold restoration of the Bourbons. He was successively Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior and of that of Justice, and Director-General of the Administration for settling claims of indemnity. He belonged to the Liberal school under the Restoration, and lost power with his colleagues, M. Decazes, M. Royer-Collard, and M. Camille de Jourdan, when the assassination of the duc de Berri, in 1819, turned the scale in favour of the counter-revolutionary party. The severe measures of M. Villèle's administration called forth vigorous protests in the form of political pamphlets from Guizot, which created a great sensation at the time, and their author was suspended in 1825 from his lectureship. In his retirement he renewed his studies, and wrote "Memoirs relative to the English Revolution," followed by a "History of the English Revolution," "Memoirs relative to the History of France," and "Critical Notes and Essays upon Shakespeare," and at the same time contributed to the *Revue Française* and the *Globe*. At this period his house in the Rue St. Dominique was the resort of the most distinguished men of the day, in both politics and literature, and in 1827 he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who under her married name had written many tales bearing upon education and domestic life. In 1828 the interdict on his lectures was removed by the Martignac ministry, and he delivered the series published since as a "Course of Modern History," and "The History of Civilization in Europe." At the age of forty-two, M. Guizot was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and took his seat in that assembly in the eventful session of 1830, on which occasion he joined in the celebrated address

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that provoked Charles X. to issue the famous *ordonnances* of July 25. Upon the accession of Louis Philippe, M. Guizot was named Minister of the Interior, then the most important post in the government. The first ministry formed by Louis Philippe lasted only three months. In the cabinet of Oct., 1832, presided over by Marshal Soult, M. Guizot was Minister of Public Instruction; and from that period, excepting when filling the London embassy, he was a leading member of every administration to the end of the reign of Louis Philippe. It is, however, as a member of the ministry of Oct. 29, 1840—after he had retired from the London embassy—that he became best known to Englishmen. On obtaining power in 1840, his task was exceedingly difficult. England and France were startled by the projects and ambition of M. Thiers, and it was no easy matter to calm the excited feelings of the French, and to dissipate the suspicions of the English. But the device of "peace at any price" in a great degree succeeded, till the affairs of Tahiti interrupted the friendly relations of the two countries, and the vexed question of the Spanish marriages again excited considerable alarm and distrust. M. Guizot's conduct in the last matter was thought by many to be discreditable to his diplomacy. His rule came to an inglorious end in the revolution of Feb., 1848, after he had held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs for more than six years, and he withdrew from active political life. It is only a matter of justice to add, that whatever may be thought of M. Guizot as a politician, he has earned a distinction as an author which must long secure eminence to his name. Nor is he less entitled to praise as the originator of an extensive improvement in the literature of his country. Since his retirement he has written two more volumes of his admirable "History of the English Revolution," embracing the history of the Commonwealth; as well as "Richard Cromwell and the Dawn of the Restoration," and two semi-political pamphlets, "On Democracy in France," published in 1849, and an "Enquiry into the Causes of the Success of the English Revolution," in 1850. The chief works that have been translated into English are, "History of the English Revolution of 1640," in 1826–55; "Life of Monk;" "Lectures on the History of Civilization," in 1846; "Corneille and his Times," and "Shakespeare and his Times," in 1852; "Essay on the Fine Arts," and "Love in Marriage," in 1854; "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de mon Temps," in 8 vols., 1858–67; "Discours Académiques," and a pamphlet, entitled "L'Église et la Société Chrétienne," in 1861; being a defence of the temporal power of the Papacy, which gave rise to much discussion at the time, both in France and in England. The "Public Speeches of the late Prince Consort," translated into French, with an introduction by M. Guizot, in which the latter favourably contrasts the acts of the former with those of William of Orange with regard to his wife, appeared in Paris.

GULLY, JAMES MANBY, M.D., born at Kingston, Jamaica, in 1808, educated at Liverpool and the College de St. Barbe, Paris, entered the University of Edinburgh in 1825, as undergraduate in medicine, and took the degree of M.D. in 1829. In 1831 he came to London, and from 1832 to 1836 edited the *London Medical Journal* and the *Liverpool Medical Gazette*. In 1832 he published a *résumé* of Broussais' "Lectures on General Pathology," and numerous papers on physiological and pathological subjects. In 1834 he published a translation of Tiedemann's "Physiologie des Menschen;" in 1839, a "Treatise on Nemopathia;" and, in 1841, "The Simple Treatment of Disease." In 1842 Dr. Gully removed to Malvern, where he practised hydropathy. In 1846 he published "The Water-Cure for Chronic Disease;" and, in 1863, "The Water-Cure in Acute Disease." Dr. Gully is a Fellow of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and Fellow of the Royal

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Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.

GURNEY, The Rev. Archer, born in 1820, was for some years a member of the legal profession. Having been ordained in 1849, he filled various posts, was for four years curate at Buckingham, and has more recently officiated as chaplain to an English congregation in Paris. He is the author of "Charles I.," a dramatic poem, dedicated to the memory of "The Royal Martyr" of the Established Church; of "Sermons," in English and in French (including some on absolution and excommunication), a pamphlet entitled "Restoration;" and of some volumes of poems; as "Spring," "Songs of the Present," &c.

GURNEY, Sir Goldsworthy, Knt., son of the late John Gurney, Esq., born about 1795, and educated for the medical profession, at an early age turned his attention to the practical study of chemistry. He is the author of "A Course of Lectures on Chemical Science, delivered at the Surrey Institution in 1822," and published in 1823; from which it appears that he is the inventor of the "Lime Light," and of the "Magnesian Light;" and that he first noticed the deflection of the magnetic needle, which forms the basis of the electric telegraph. He is the inventor of the "Bude Light," of the "Oil Gas-Light," of the "High-pressure Steam-Jet," of the "Tubular Boiler," and of other improvements in steam, which led to his driving a steam-carriage from London to Bath on the common turnpike-road, July 28, 1829, at the rate of fourteen miles an hour. His high-pressure steam-jet was first applied to railway locomotives at the celebrated trial at Rainhill, Oct. 8, 1830, by which means the rate was suddenly increased from twelve to thirty miles an hour. He suggested, before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1835, the high-pressure steam-jet for the ventilation of coal-mines, which has been successfully used at Seaton Delaval since 1848; extinguished the fire of a burning coal-mine by means of the high-pressure steam-jet at Astley in 1849, and afterwards of another in Clackmannan, which had been burning to waste for more than twenty years. He exhausted and consumed the poisonous gases from the Great Friar Street sewer by means of the steam-jet in 1849; introduced a new mode of lighting into the old House of Commons in 1839; arranged the lighting and ventilating in the New Houses of Parliament in 1852, and held an appointment (by vote of the House, and under the Office of Works) to take charge of the same, extend its application, and be in attendance during the sittings of Parliament from 1854 to 1864. Sir G. Gurney, who is a magistrate for Devon and for Cornwall, in which county he resides, received the honour of knighthood in 1863.

GUTHRIE, The Rev. Thomas, D.D., is the son of an influential merchant and banker in Brechin, Forfarshire, where he was born in 1800. He studied for the Church of Scotland at the University of Edinburgh, and after having been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Brechin, proceeded to Paris, where he acquired a knowledge of medicine, with a view of being able to give the poor medical advice, when engaged in his pastoral duties. On his return to Scotland he went for a time into his father's banking-house, and in 1830 was ordained minister of the parish of Arbirlot, in his native county, removed to the collegiate church of Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, and in 1840 to St. John's, a new church and parish in that city, erected chiefly in consequence of his popularity. In conjunction with Drs. Chalmers, Cunningham, and Candlish, he took a prominent part in the Non-intrusion Controversy, and in other ecclesiastical questions, which resulted in the formation of the Free Church in 1843. His fervent and heart-stirring appeals to the benevolent, on behalf of the destitute and homeless children of the Scottish capital, led, in 1847, to the establishment of the Edinburgh Original Ragged or Industrial School, which has been productive of incalculable

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benefit to the poorer classes of that city. Dr. Guthrie is editor of the *Sunday Magazine*.

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HAAG, CARL, artist, born at Erlangen, in Bavaria, April 20, 1820, commenced his professional education at Nuremberg in 1837, and studied at Munich and Rome. In 1847 he settled in England, gave up painting in oils, and adopted water-colours in preference, and was elected a member of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours in 1850. He has travelled much in the Tyrol, Italy, Greece, Palestine, Syria, and Egypt, in search of subjects.

HAERING, WILLIAM, novelist, known under the *nom de plume* of "Wilibald Alexis," born at Breslau, in June, 1798, commenced his education at Berlin, fought in the campaign of 1815 as a volunteer, resumed his studies in 1817 at Berlin and Breslau, and embraced the legal profession. His first work was a poem, entitled "Die Triebjagd," followed, as a result of his close study of Sir Walter Scott, by the novel of "Walladmor," announced as an unpublished work by the author of "Waverley." It is said that when Scott read the English translation of this novel, he declared it to be one of the best mystifications of the day. It was translated into French from the English, appearing in 1825 in Paris amongst Scott's works. "Le Château d'Avallon" was published in 1827 in the same manner. Haering, who has written several theatrical pieces, married an English lady, has travelled much, and took part in the Italian revolution of 1848. He has a seat on the shores of the Baltic, called Häringsdorf, to which he has given something of the celebrity of the island of Monte Christo.

HAGENBACH, CHARLES ADOLPHE, Protestant divine, born at Basel, May 4, 1801, is the son of a professor of botany and anatomy. After studying at Bonn, Berlin, and Basel, he became Professor of Theology at the latter university. He is a voluminous theological writer, his chief works being "A Guide to Christian Instruction," "A Compendium of the History of Doctrines," and the "Spirit and History of the Reformation."

HAGHE, LOUIS, artist, born at Tournay, in Belgium, in 1802, practises his art in England, where he has resided for many years; is one of the leading members of the New Water-Colour Society, to the exhibitions of which he has been a constant contributor. His picture, "L'Hôtel de Ville de Courtray," which at once decided his position, was purchased by Mr. Vernon. Mr. Haghe draws his materials from the picturesque cities of his native country. Fine old Flemish interiors, containing, generally, some feature characterized by special wealth of carved detail, and painted with unrivalled fidelity and spirit, are peopled with figures in the costume of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, under circumstances in keeping, suggested by history. Mr. Haghe is well known as a lithographer, and in addition to lithographing the designs of others, has published many important works of his own, illustrating the archæological treasures of his native country. He obtained a second-class medal in the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

HAHN-HAHN (COUNTESS VON), IDA-MARIA-LOUISA-FREDERIKA-GUSTAVA, born at Tressow, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, June 22, 1805, is the daughter of the Count von Hahn, who had tastes so essentially theatrical, that he assumed the direction of a dramatic company. This circumstance tended to encourage a love of literature in the mind of his daughter. Her marriage, in 1826, to Count von Hahn, belonging to a collateral branch of her own family, proved an uncongenial one, and in 1829 she obtained a divorce. She devoted herself at this epoch of her life exclusively to poetical composition, and published volumes of verse between 1835 and 1837. A series of novels, containing idealized pic-

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tures of aristocratic life in Germany, appeared in rapid succession. The most popular are "The Countess Faustina," "Ulrich," "Sigismund Forster," and "Cecil," a continuation of the latter, which have been translated into English. Impelled by great restlessness of spirit, the Countess von Hahn-Hahn started for the East, and traversed Syria and the Holy Land, producing, in 1844, her "Oriental Letters." Having embraced the Roman Catholic faith, she traced the course of her outward and inward pilgrimage in "From Babylon to Jerusalem," published in 1851.

HALDEMAN, S. S., M.A., naturalist and philologist, of Swiss and German extraction, born near Columbia, Pennsylvania, in 1812, and educated at Dickinson College, was employed upon the New Jersey and Pennsylvania geological surveys in 1836 and 1837. In 1851 he became Professor of Natural History in the University of Pennsylvania, four years later obtained the same post in Delaware College, Newark, Delaware, and is Professor of Geology and Chemistry to the State Agricultural Society of Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania. He has addressed several interesting papers on entomology and conchology to the scientific societies of Philadelphia and Boston, a list of which will be found in Agassiz's "Nomenclator Zoologicus," and in Allibone's "Dictionary of English and American Literature." Professor Haldeman has devoted his attention to the philosophy of speech and its bearing upon etymology. His essay, "Analytic Orthography," containing phonetic versions of the Lord's Prayer, in Cherokee, Wyandot, and Grebi, and examples of the numerals, from one to ten, in about seventy languages or dialects, with the pronunciation appended by the author from the lips of the natives, gained the Trevelyan prize in 1858, against sixteen European competitors. In 1851 he published at Philadelphia a volume on the ancient pronunciation of Latin.

HALE, JOHN PARKER, born in Rochester, New Hampshire, U.S., March 31, 1806, entered Bowdoin College in 1823, where he graduated in honours in 1827, and was called to the bar in 1830. He was elected to the State Legislature, in the Democratic interest, in 1832. President Jackson appointed him, in 1834, United States Attorney for New Hampshire, a post he held for six or seven years. Having in 1843 been returned to Congress by the Democrats, he astounded his party by voting with the opponents of slavery in the debates on that subject, and a letter he published in 1845, against the annexation of Texas, effectually alienated the Democratic body from him. In 1846 he became Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and was returned to the U.S. Senate in 1847. In 1852 the Free-soil party nominated him for the Presidency, against Pierce and Scott, and he obtained 157,685 votes. Not being re-elected for the Senate in 1853, he returned to his profession; and on the death of his successor in 1855, no opposition was made to him, and he was returned for the full term of ten years.

HALE, SARAH JOSEPHA, authoress, whose maiden name was Buell, born in Newport, New Hampshire, in 1795, was married to Mr. David Hale, a lawyer, about 1814. She did not commence her literary career until after his death in 1822; published in 1823 a poem, entitled "The Genius of Oblivion," and in 1827, "Northwood," a tale. The works by which she is best known are "Flora's Interpreter," and "Woman's Record; or Sketches of Distinguished Women from the Creation to A.D. 1854." In 1828 she edited the *Ladies' Magazine*, in Boston. She has edited the letters of Madame de Sévigné, and of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and published many original compositions.

HALE, THE VENERABLE WILLIAM HALE, Archdeacon of London, born about 1795, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1817. He became preacher of the Charterhouse in 1823; Chaplain to

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the Bishop of London, and Master of the Charterhouse, in 1842; Rector of Cripplegate in 1847; Archdeacon of St. Albans in 1839; of Middlesex in 1840, and of London in 1842. He resigned his living of Cripplegate in 1857. Archdeacon Hale is the author of a number of pamphlets, tracts, sermons, &c., mostly on ecclesiastical subjects; of "Some Account of the Past History and Present Condition of the Charter House" (privately printed); of "Some Account of the Hospital of King Edward VI., called Christ's Hospital," &c.;" has, jointly with Dr. Lonsdale, Bishop of Lichfield, edited the Four Gospels, with annotations, and a great many devotional works for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He contributed several important articles to the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, and has produced for the Camden Society two works of great antiquarian interest, "The Doomsdays of St. Paul's," in 1858; and "Registrum Privatus S. Marie Wigoniensis," in 1866.

HALIFAX (Viscount), The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, born Dec. 20, 1800, graduated as a Double First at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1821, succeeded his father as third baronet, Dec. 31, 1846, and was raised to the peerage as Viscount Halifax, of Monk Bretton, Feb. 21, 1866. In 1826 he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Great Grimsby, and afterwards sat for Wareham, Halifax, and Ripon. In 1832 he was Secretary of the Treasury, in 1835 Secretary to the Admiralty, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Russell's first administration, from 1846 till 1852. On the formation of the Aberdeen cabinet in Dec., 1852, he became President of the Board of Control, was First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Palmerston's first administration, from 1855 till 1858; and Secretary of State for India, and President of the Indian Council, in Lord Palmerston's second administration, in 1859. He is Deputy-Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

HALL, Mrs. Anna Maria, whose maiden name was Fielding, is a native of Wexford, and by the mother's side, mingled French and Swiss descent. She quitted her native country at the age of fifteen, to reside in London, and was married to Mr. S. C. Hall in 1824. Her first work, "Sketches of Irish Character," which appeared in 1828, did much to soften political and religious prejudices in Ireland. A volume for children, "Chronicles of a Schoolroom," preceded "The Buccaneer," with which Mrs. Hall made her *début* as a novel writer, in 1832. It was followed by "Tales of Woman's Trials," in 1834; "The Outlaw," a novel of the reign of James II., in 1835; "Uncle Horace," and "Lights and Shadows of Irish Character." The "Groves of Blarney," a tale which occupies part of the first volume of this work, was brought out at the Adelphi in 1838; her drama, "The French Refugee," having previously made a hit at the St. James's Theatre. "Marian; or, a Young Maid's Fortunes," perhaps the most popular of this lady's novels, has gone through several editions, and has been translated into German and Dutch. "Stories of the Irish Peasantry" were published in a collected form, after their appearance in *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*. Mrs. Hall's name was associated with her husband's in an illustrated work on "Ireland, its Scenery, Character," &c. She wrote "The White Boy," a novel, published in 1845; "Midsummer Eve," a fairy tale, originally produced in the pages of the *Art Journal*, published in 1847; "A Woman's Story," in 1857; and "Can Wrong be Right?" in 1862. In addition to numerous contributions to periodicals, Mrs. S. C. Hall has written a collection of illustrated sketches of the homes and haunts of genius and virtue in England, which appeared under the title of "Pilgrimages to English Shrines," in the *Art Journal*, and assisted her husband in "The Book of the Thames" and "The Book of South Wales." She is the authoress

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of several books for children; amongst them, of "Uncle Sam's Money-box," which has been circulated in thousands. "The Prince of the Fair Family," an illustrated fairy tale, appeared in 1866.

HALL, JAMES, geologist and palæontologist, born at Hingham, Massachusetts, U.S., in 1811, early displayed an attachment to all investigations connected with nature. He was sent to the Rensselaer school, in the State of New York, where he studied for six years; in 1837 was appointed on the New York Survey, and his report has been published in a quarto volume, with illustrations by his own hand. While thus engaged he was able to direct his attention to the palæozoic formations of the Western States; and three volumes of the "Palæontology of New York," published in 1847, 1852, and 1859, embody his investigations on this subject. In the production of this work Professor Hall had to contend against several obstacles, and in one of the intervals which occurred while the State was hesitating whether it should be continued, he was invited to take part in the Canadian Survey, under Sir W. E. Logan. This offer, however, he was obliged to decline, having been appointed, in 1855, Geologist of the State of Iowa, of the survey of which he published a volume in 1858; and the New York legislature made final arrangements with him to continue his "Palæontology." In 1850 Mr. Hall was elected by the Geographical Society of London one of its fifty foreign members, and in 1858 he received the Wollaston Medal from the same body. He is a member of several scientific societies in Europe and in the United States, to which he has at various times contributed many valuable papers.

HALL, THE REV. NEWMAN, Nonconformist minister, son of the late Mr. J. V. Hall, the author of the well-known tract, "The Sinner's Friend," and brother of Captain J. V. Hall, who for a short time commanded the *Great Eastern* steamship, born in 1816, was educated at Totteridge and at Highbury College, and graduated B.A. at the London University. In 1855 he took the degree of LL.B., and won the law scholarship. He was appointed minister of the Albion Congregational Church, Hull, in 1842, and remained at that post till 1854, when he became minister of Surrey Chapel, known as Rowland Hill's Chapel. Mr. Hall, in 1850, opposed the popular cry against what was called "Papal aggression," being directly in antagonism to most of his brother ministers. When the civil war in the United States broke out, he advocated the Northern cause in the interests of the slave. He is the author of several devotional tracts, the most popular of which is "Come to Jesus," of which more than one million and a quarter copies have been issued in this country. It has been extensively circulated in the United States, and translated into about thirty languages. He has written an argumentative treatise on sacrifice, in opposition to the views of Mr. Maurice and others, and several small works on teetotalism, of which he has been an earnest advocate during twenty years. He has laboured in various ways for the social elevation of the masses, and has opened his chapel for weekly lectures on secular subjects, which have brought large numbers of persons under religious influences. He was unanimously elected chairman of the Congregational Union in 1866. Though a Nonconformist, he is an advocate of liturgies, and the Church of England service, with very slight alterations, is used at his chapel.

HALL, SAMUEL CARTER, F.S.A., the fourth son of Col. Robert Hall, born at Topsham, Devon, in 1801, is a barrister-at law, and commenced his professional labours as a gallery reporter for the *New Times*. In 1825 he established and for many years edited the *Amulet*, a favourite annual, and is best known by an illustrated work on Ireland, written in conjunction with his wife. Mr. Hall succeeded the poet

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Campbell in 1830 as editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*, and has laboured with great zeal for the popularization of art in England. He established the *Art Journal* in 1839, and at first carried it on under most discouraging circumstances; but by dint of perseverance, at length hit the popular taste in the right way, and gained for his serial a large amount of public support. That work has had considerable influence on the progress of British art, and to the labours of its editor may in some measure be attributed the transfer of public patronage in England from the "old masters" to the modern artists. Mr. Hall has edited the "Book of Gems," "Book of British Ballads," "Baronial Halls," and other illustrated works. In 1851 he published, in conjunction with the *Art Journal*, an "Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations," the most authentic pictorial representative of the contents and interior of the Crystal Palace extant, and in 1862 a similar work, descriptive of the International Exhibition. He has issued in the *Art Journal* a series of engravings from the pictures in the Vernon Gallery, and of those in the private collection of her Majesty. During his long labours in connection with literature, Mr. Hall formed the acquaintance of many literary celebrities, and his recollections of these embodied in Lectures, he has delivered repeatedly in London and in many of the leading cities and towns of England. A list of the several works, original and edited, by Mr. and Mrs. Hall, would occupy more space than can be spared in this work, as it amounts to two hundred and eighty volumes. Mr. Hall has assisted in founding some excellent charities of London; amongst which may be mentioned the Hospital for Consumption, the Governesses' Institution, the Pensioners' Employment Society; and he acted as one of the hon. secretaries of the Nightingale Fund.

HALLECK, FITZ-GREENE, poet, born at Guilford, Connecticut, July 8, 1795, entered a banking-house in New York in 1813, remaining in that city engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1849, when he returned to Connecticut. His first publication consisted of various humorous and satirical odes and lyrics, contributed to the *Evening Post* in 1819, in conjunction with his friend J. R. Drake, under the signature of "Croaker," and "Fanny," his longest satirical poem, appeared in the same year. In 1822 Mr. Halleck visited England and the Continent, and in 1827 he published a small volume, containing "Alnwick Castle," "Marco Bozzaris," &c.; and some other pieces, which had appeared in different periodicals, were collected and published in 1835. For some time previous to the death of John Jacob Astor, he was engaged to assist him in his affairs, and was one of the original trustees of the Astor Collection.

HALLECK, HENRY WAGER, born in New York about 1810, entered West Point as a cadet in 1835, graduated in 1839, was appointed to the U.S. Engineer Corps as 2nd Lieutenant in July, and was one of the Assistant Engineer Professors at West Point from 1839 till 1840. He was made 1st Lieutenant in 1845, having previously published a work on "Bitumen," and he wrote a series of lectures on War, published in 1846, under the title of "Elements of Military Art and Science." The Union College of Schenectady conferred upon him the degree of M.A. in 1848. In the Mexican war he served on the lower Californian coast, and was breveted Captain May 1, 1847; was Secretary of the State of California under the military government of Generals Kearney, Mason, and Riley, from 1847 till Dec. 20, 1849. In 1849 he was a member of the Convention to form and draft the Constitution of the State of California, was promoted to be Captain of Engineers in 1853, and retired from the service in Aug., 1854. He practised law in San Francisco, and was the head of a prosperous firm at the breaking out of the

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civil war. At the instance of Gen. Scott, he was recalled from San Francisco in 1861, and commissioned a Major-General of the U.S. army, Aug. 19. On his arrival he was placed in command of the department of the West to relieve Gen. Hunter. Early in 1862, after the victories of Paducah, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, &c., it became necessary to enlarge the department, thereby embracing all the country, for some miles, on both sides of the Mississippi river. He directed the siege of Corinth in May; was called to Washington, and placed at the head of the armies in the United States, July 11, retiring in favour of Lieut.-Gen. Grant in 1864.

HALLIDAY, Sir Frederick James, K.C.B., son of Thomas Halliday, Esq., was born in 1806, and having been educated at St. Paul's School, Rugby, and Haileybury College, entered the civil service of the East-India Company in 1825. He held several civil, political, and legislative posts, and in Dec., 1853, was appointed one of the Supreme Council of India. In 1854 he was made by Lord Dalhousie Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which post he held through the trying period of the Indian mutiny. For the energy, resolution, and administrative ability which he displayed in that office, he received the thanks of the Houses of Parliament, and was created in 1860 a K.C.B. (Civil division).

HALLIWELL, James Orchard, F.R.S., is a son of the late Thomas Halliwell, Esq., of Sloane Street, Chelsea, where he was born in 1820. At on early age he showed considerable taste for antiquarian researches, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the ancient literature and antiquities of England. These studies ultimately led him to Shakespearian criticism, on which he has written extensively. His most important works are, "A Life of Shakespeare," "A Descriptive Calendar of the Records of Stratford-on-Avon," "A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words," "Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales," published in 1849; "An Account of the New Place, Stratford-upon-Avon," in 1864, and an edition of "Shakespeare," in sixteen vols. folio, brought out by private subscription, and completed in 1865.

HAMILTON, Dr. (*See* Salisbury, Bishop of.)

HAMILTON, George Alexander, D.C.L. Oxon, LL.D. Dublin, born at Tyrella House, co. Down, Aug. 29, 1802, and educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Oxford, was a candidate in the Conservative interest for the county of Dublin in 1826, and was defeated after a contest of fourteen days by a small majority. He contested that county again in 1830 and in 1832, and having been invited in 1835 to stand for the city of Dublin against Mr. O'Connell, then in the zenith of his power, offered himself "in opposition to Mr. O'Connell and Mr. O'Connell's principles." Though defeated at the poll, he succeeded in unseating Mr. O'Connell on petition. The length of time occupied in the investigation was unexampled in the annals of election petitions, the proceedings having lasted more than a year. Mr. Hamilton, who contested the city of Dublin unsuccessfully in 1837, was returned for the University of Dublin in 1842, and continued one of the members of that important constituency till 1859, when he accepted the office of permanent Secretary of the Treasury, having been appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury in Lord Derby's first and second administrations of 1852 and 1858. Mr. Hamilton, in 1832, proposed, the celebrated Dr. Blythe being the seconder, the formation of the Conservative Society for Ireland. His speech on that occasion, and his advocacy of the cause in the discussions that ensued, produced a strong impression on the public mind, and in the course of a few months the great majority of the nobility and gentry of Ireland had joined the society, which at least in Ireland formed the rallying-point for the great Conservative party after the passing of the Reform Bill. Mr.

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Hamilton is Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Dublin.

HAMILTON, The Very Rev. Henry Parr, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S. and F.R.A.S., Dean of Salisbury, son of the late Dr. Alexander Hamilton, physician in Edinburgh and professor in the University, born 1794, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in high honours in 1816, and was elected to a Fellowship. Having held for some years a living in Yorkshire, he was promoted in 1850 to the Deanery of Salisbury. He has written "The Principles of Analytical Geometry," "Analytical System of Conic Sections," "Remarks on Popular Education," "The Education of the Lower Classes," &c., and several sermons.

HAMILTON, The Rev. James, D.D., F.L.S., preacher and author, minister of the English Presbyterian Church, Regent Square, London, was born in 1814. His father was minister of the parish of Strathblane, Stirlingshire. Dr. Hamilton commenced his career as assistant-minister of a small and secluded parish in Perthshire, whence he removed to the pastoral charge of a chapel in Edinburgh, and on the translation of the successor of the celebrated Rev. Edward Irving in 1841, was chosen minister of the large and influential congregation assembling in what was then called the National Scotch Church, Regent Square. Dr. Hamilton is distinguished by an imaginative style of pulpit oratory. In addition to numerous tracts, he has published several small volumes, mostly adaptations of his pulpit addresses, which have had a very extensive circulation both in this country and in the United States. Amongst these may be mentioned, "Life in Earnest," "The Mount of Olives," and "The Happy Home." He is the author of "Memoirs of Lady Colquhoun," of a "Life of James Wilson of Woodville," of "The Royal Preacher," and of "Lessons from the Great Biography;" was editor of *Excelsior*, a cheap and popular monthly miscellany, established in 1854, and of "Our Christian Classics: Readings from the best Divines."

HAMILTON, Sir Robert North Collie, Bart., K.C.B., eldest son of the late Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart., of Sylverton, county Lanark, was born in India, April 7, 1802. Having received his education at Haileybury, he entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1819, and after holding several civil and political offices, became in 1842 political agent to the Governor-General in Central India, in which post he displayed great readiness and ability during the Indian mutiny; and for his services was created a K.C.B., Civil division, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. Sir Robert, who is married to a daughter of the late General the Honourable Sir George Anson, G.C.B., was in England when the mutiny broke out, and returned at once to Calcutta, whence he was sent by the Governor-General with full powers, to accompany the force under Gen. Sir Hugh Rose. He was present in every engagement, and in the field throughout the whole campaign, until tranquillity was restored in Central India, when he was compelled, on account of ill health, to leave the country, and to give up the appointment to the Supreme Council in India, which had been conferred upon him.

HAMMOND, William A., was appointed to the medical department of the U. S. Army in June, 1849, entered the service as Assistant-Surgeon with the rank of Captain, and retired in 1860. He became Professor of Surgery in one of the colleges in Baltimore, and at the outbreak of the civil war threw up this appointment and offered his services to the Government, re-entering the army as Assistant-Surgeon with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, May 28, 1861. In the campaign in the West, numbers of sick and wounded soldiers were left unprovided for. Many died from neglect, arising from the want of a proper organizing head of the

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medical department. Hammond having been selected for the post, was appointed Surgeon-General, with the rank and emoluments of a Brigadier-General, in April, 1862.

HAMPDEN, Dr. (*See* Hereford, Bishop of).

HANCOCK, Albany, born in 1807, is the son of a citizen of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who, although an assiduous man of business, found time to pursue the study of natural history, and to direct the tastes of his children into the same channel. Albany, after serving his articles, abandoned the profession of the law, in order to devote himself to the study of natural science, directing his attention more particularly to physiology and comparative anatomy. The Royal Society awarded him the gold medal for his contributions to this science, and his researches on the organization of the Brachiopoda are held in high estimation. He is a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and a corresponding member of the Zoological Society.

HANCOCK, John, born in 1808, a brother of Mr. Albany Hancock, early showed a great disinclination to apply himself to commercial pursuits, and devoted his attention to the science of ornithology. He is thoroughly conversant with the habits of all British and of many European birds, and his groups of preserved specimens in the International Exhibition of 1862 were much admired. Mr. John Hancock has shown great taste as a landscape gardener.

HANCOCK, Major-General Winfield Scott, was born in Pennsylvania about 1824, entered the West Point Academy in 1840, graduated in 1844 in the same class with Gen. Pleasanton, and received his commission of 2nd Lieutenant. He served during the Mexican war, was promoted for his gallantry, and having filled several subordinate posts, was made Assistant Quartermaster-General, which rank he held at the outbreak of the civil war. In 1861 he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and attached to the army of the Potomac. He accompanied Gen. McClellan's army to the peninsula in 1862, and distinguished himself both before York Town and at Williamsburg. At the battle of Fredericksburg in Dec., 1862, he commanded a division of the 2nd corps, which suffered most severely, and for his services on this occasion he received his commission as Major-General. He took part in the battles of Chancellorsville and of Gettysburg in 1863, and in one of the many struggles which took place during that eventful campaign was so severely wounded that he could not resume active service.

HANNA, The Rev. William, LL.D., son of the Rev. Samuel Hanna, D.D., born in Belfast in 1808, was educated at the University of Glasgow, and was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in 1835. He is the author of "Wycliffe and the Huguenots," of the "Biography of the late Rev. Thomas Chalmers," published in 1849, and of other works.

HANNAH, The Rev. John, D.C.L., born in 1818, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he took his B.A. degree in 1840 as a first-class in classics. He was elected to a Fellowship at Lincoln College, where he obtained a large university connection as a private tutor; became Rector of the Academy at Edinburgh in 1847, and succeeded Bishop Wordsworth in 1854, as Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, an educational establishment which combines a Divinity department for training young men for the Episcopal Church in Scotland, with a public school after the English model. Dr. Hannah was appointed Bampton Lecturer for 1863, his subject being "The Relation between the Divine and Human Elements in Holy Scripture." He is the author of "Discourses on the Fall and its Results," and has edited, with notes, "The Poems and Psalms of Henry King, D.D.," published in 1843, and poems by Sir H. Wotton, Sir W. Raleigh, and others, in 1845.

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HANNAY, JAMES, a cadet of the ancient Galloway family of "Hannay of Sorbie," born at Dumfries in 1827, entered the royal navy at the age of thirteen. After serving in various ships till the autumn of 1845, he left the navy, and devoted his attention entirely to literature, contributing to many journals and periodicals, from *Punch* to the quarterly reviews. Mr. Hannay is the author of "Singleton Fontenoy," published in 1850; of "Sketches in Ultra-Marine," in 1853; and of another novel, "Eustace Conyers," in 1857, which has been translated into German. In the summer of 1853 he delivered in London a series of lectures on "Satire and Satirists." At the general election in May, 1857, he was a candidate for the Dumfries burghs, which his father had twice contested, and was defeated by the former member, Mr. William Ewart. He published, in 1861, his contributions to the *Quarterly*. Mr. Hannay, who became editor of the *Edinburgh Courant* in 1860, resigned in 1864, and has since published "A Course of English Literature," and a family history, called "Three Hundred Years of a Norman House."

HANOVER (KING OF), GEORGE-FREDERICK-ALEXANDER-CHARLES-ERNEST AUGUSTUS, reigns as George V., Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, in Great Britain, Earl of Armagh, in Ireland, Knight of the Garter, and first cousin to the Queen of England, the only son of the late King Ernest, whose name is better known in England as the duke of Cumberland, was born at Berlin, May 27, 1819, and married, Feb. 18, 1843, the Princess Alexandrina Maria, daughter of Joseph, reigning duke of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has issue:—Ernest-Augustus-William-Adolphus-George-Frederick, crown-prince of Hanover, born Sep. 21, 1845; Frederica-Sophia-Maria-Henrietta-Amelia-Theresa, born Jan. 9, 1848; and Maria-Ernestina-Josephine-Adolphine-Henrietta-Theresa-Elizabeth-Alexandrina, born Dec. 3, 1849. The late king of Hanover succeeded to the throne upon the death of his brother, King William the Fourth of England, June 20, 1837, when, by the Salic law of Hanover, the two kingdoms were disunited, and died Nov. 18, 1851, being succeeded by his son, the present king, who unhappily suffers from a total deprivation of sight. His majesty, who is said to be an excellent musician, took part with Austria in the German war of 1866, and his territories were occupied by the Prussians early in June. Hanover was annexed to Prussia by decree Sep. 20, 1866, and the Prussians took possession Oct. 6.

HARDEE, LIEUT.-GENERAL WILLIAM J., of the Confederate army, born in the state of Georgia about 1819; graduated at West Point, June 30, 1838; was appointed Second-Lieut. of the 2nd regiment of the U.S. Dragoons, July 1, 1838; was promoted to the rank of First-Lieut., Dec. 3, 1839, and to that of Captain, Sep. 13, 1844. For gallant conduct in the Mexican war, he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel of the U.S. regular cavalry. When the regular army was increased in 1855, he was promoted to the rank of Senior Major of one of the newly-mounted regiments, viz. the second regiment of regular cavalry (March 3, 1855). At this time the Confederate general Albert S. Johnstone was colonel of the regiment, and General Robert E. Lee, lieut.-colonel. In July, 1856, Major Hardee was selected as the Commandant of Cadets at the United States Military Academy, with the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and at the same time was Instructor in cavalry, artillery, and tactics at West Point. Before entering upon the latter office, he wrote and published the work known as "Hardee's Tactics," or the "U. S. Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics." He threw up his commission and joined the Confederate cause Jan. 31, 1861, and in June of that year was appointed a Brigadier-General. For his bravery at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Major-Gene-

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ral, and placed at the head of a division in Polk's corps of Gen. Bragg's army. At the battle of Chaplin's Hills, commonly known as Perrysville, Oct. 8 and 9, 1862, he commanded the left wing of Gen. Bragg's army, and for his gallantry was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General; and he took part in the battles near Murfreesboro, Dec. 29, 1862—Jan. 3, 1863. In July, 1863, Vicksburg fell, and Hardee was placed in command of the camp of paroled prisoners at Demopolis, Alabama, in place of Lieut.-Gen. Pemberton. After the sanguinary battle of Chickamauga, Gen. Hardee, who commanded the Second Army Corps, re-organized the Confederate forces, and threatened Chattanooga. After the defeat of Gen. Bragg's army by Grant, in Nov., 1863, Gen. Hardee was placed in command, from which he was soon after relieved by Gen. Joe Johnson, under whom he served until the fall of Atlanta. He was then ordered to command at Charleston. He surrendered with his army and that of Gen. Johnson, to Sherman, in April, 1865, and has since retired to his plantation in Alabama.

HARDING, Dr. (*See* Bombay, Bishop of.)

HARDING, Sir John Dorney, Knt., son of the late Rev. John Harding, rector of Coyty and Coychurch, Glamorganshire, born in 1809, was educated at the Charter-house. Having been for a short time a pupil under Dr. Arnold at Laleham, he proceeded to Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours, and took the degrees of M.A. and D.C.L. Having been called to the bar at the Inner Temple, he went the Oxford circuit for a short time, and was afterwards admitted an advocate in Doctors' Commons. From 1852 till 1862 he held the office of her Majesty's Advocate-General.

HARDINGE, Viscount Charles Stewart, eldest son of the late Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., who was Governor-General of India, and Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards, born September 12, 1812, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1844 in classical honours. He sat in the House of Commons as member for the borough of Downpatrick, from 1851 till September 24, 1856, when he succeeded to his father's title, and he held the post of Under-Secretary of State for the War Department under Lord Derby's second administration in 1858–9. He acted as Private Secretary to his father in India, having been present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, served for five years as Major in the Kent Artillery, and is Lieut.-Col. of the 2nd Kent Administrative Battalion Volunteers. He published in 1847 some elaborate "Views in India," in imperial folio, which show that he is an artist of more than ordinary merit.

HARDWICK, Philip, R.A., architect, son of the late Mr. Thomas Hardwick (architect, and a pupil of Sir W. Chambers), born in 1792, was brought up in his father's office. His first great works were the buildings at St. Katherine's Docks. He designed several classical edifices in London, including the Goldsmiths' Hall (generally considered his finest work); the grand entrance to the North-Western Railway Station, Euston Square; the Globe Insurance Office, the City Club, and the great hall at Lincoln's Inn.

HARDWICKE (The Earl of), The Right Hon. Charles Philip Yorke, Admiral, R.N., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., son of the late Sir Joseph S. Yorke, K.C.B., born April 2, 1800, was educated at Harrow and at the Royal Naval College. Entering the navy, he saw much active service in early life, and served as a midshipman at the attack on Algiers under Lord Exmouth. He sat in the House of Commons for Reigate in 1831–2, and represented Cambridgeshire in the Conservative interest from 1832 until he succeeded his uncle as fourth earl, November 18, 1834. His lordship, who has attained the rank of Admiral, is Lord

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Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, and was a lord in waiting to the Queen during Sir R. Peel's administration. He acted as Postmaster-General under Lord Derby's first administration in 1852 (on which occasion he was sworn a Privy Councillor), and held the post of Lord Privy Seal in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858–9.

HARDY, The Right Hon. Gathorne, son of John Hardy, Esq., who was member for Bradford, was born at Bradford, October 1, 1814, and was educated at Shrewsbury School and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he was second class in classics, and took the degree of B.A. Mr. Hardy was one of the members for Leominster from 1856 till July, 1865, when he was elected for the University of Oxford, after an exciting contest, Mr. Gladstone being his opponent. In 1858 he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department in Lord Derby's second administration; on the formation of Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, he became President to the Poor-Law Board, and on the resignation of Mr. Walpole, in May, 1867, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

HARDY, Thomas Duffus, son of Major T. B. P. Hardy, of the Royal Artillery, born at Port Royal, Jamaica, in 1804, entered the public service as junior clerk in H. M. Record Office, Tower, in 1819. On the death of the late Mr. Henry Petrie, keeper of the records in the Tower, the compilation of the Monumenta Historica Britannica was entrusted to him by the Government, to which work he wrote the general introdution. In 1861, on the death of Sir Francis Palgrave, Mr. Hardy was appointed Deputy Keeper of the Public Rolls, by Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls. Mr. Hardy is well known in literary circles as the editor of several very ancient MSS. and records; amongst which may be mentioned "Rotuli Literarum Clausarum in Turri Londinensi asservati," from A.D. 1204 to 1227, published in 1833–44; "Rotuli Literarum Patentium in Turri," &c., from 1201 to 1216; "Rotuli Normaniæ," 1200—1209; and "Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus, &c." in 1835; "Modus tenendi Parliamentum," in 1846; a Catalogue of the Chancellors; and the Life of Lord Langdale, late Master of the Rolls, a work of high literary merit.

HARGREAVES, Edmund Hammond, the discoverer of the gold fields in Australia, son of Lieut. J. E. Hargreaves, of the Sussex militia, born at Gosport about 1815, went to sea at the age of fourteen, and became a settler, or "squatter," in Australia when eighteen years old. In 1849 he sailed from Port Jackson for San Francisco, went to the gold diggings, and while working there was so struck with the resemblance of the geological structure of the country to that of Australia, that upon his return he made explorations which resulted in the discovery of what have since been proved to be most productive gold-fields. He proceeded to Sydney, communicated his discovery to the Colonial Secretary, and was afterwards appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands. Having visited the principal gold-fields in Australia, he returned to Sydney, and resigned his appointment, when the Legislative Council of New South Wales awarded him £10,000 for his discovery; and the town of Sydney presented him with a gold cup of £500 value, at a public dinner at which the Governor-General was present. He received testimonials from the other Australian colonies, in recognition of his services in developing the resources of that country. In 1854 he returned to England. A very interesting narrative of his success, entitled "Australia and its Gold-Fields," appeared in 1855.

HARINGTON, The Rev. Edward Charles, M.A., an immediate descendant of the celebrated Sir John Harington of Kilston, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, born about 1807, was educated at Worcester

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College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, and was appointed, in 1847, Chancellor, and in 1857 Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral. He has written a learned treatise "On the Object, Importance, and Antiquity of the Rite of Consecration of Churches;" "Notes on the Church of Scotland," published in 1844; "The Succession of Bishops in the Church of England unbroken," in 1846; "The Reformers of the Anglican Church and Macaulay's England," and "Reconsecration, Reconciliation, &c., of the Churches," in 1850; "Bradford the Martyr and Sir John Harington;" "Rome's Pretensions tested;" "The Bull of Pope Pius IX. and the ancient British Church;" "Pope Pius IX. and the Book of Common Prayer," "The Fifty-fifth Canon and the Kirk of Scotland," &c.

HARLESS, Gottliebe Christoph Adolf, Protestant theologian, born at Nuremberg, Nov. 21, 1806, studied at Erlangen and Halle, became tutor in the faculties of theology and philosophy at Erlangen in 1829, afterwards professor in the College and University, titular of the Chair of Theology, and preacher to the University in 1836. He lost both these appointments in 1845, on account of his opposition, in the Diet of Bavaria, to the reactionary tendency of the ministry and the demands of the Roman Catholic party; but the Saxon Government nominated him titular Professor of Theology in the University of Leipsic. He was called to Munich in 1852, as private Ecclesiastical Councillor to the Minister of Worship. He is the author of "Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians," published in 1834; of a "Theological and Methodical Encyclopædia, from the Stand-point of Protestantism," in 1837; of "Popular Lessons on Physiology and Psychology," in 1851; of "Treatise on Plastic Anatomy," in 1857, &c.

HARNESS, The Rev. William, A.M., born at Wickham, Hampshire, in 1790, was educated at Harrow School, where he became acquainted with Lord Byron, who on seeing him bullied by a boy much stronger than himself, kindly interposed for his protection. The acquaintance thus auspiciously begun ripened into a warm friendship, and several of Mr. Harness's letters are published in Moore's Life of Byron. He entered Christ's College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. in 1813, and having taken orders, became curate of Kilmerston and Dorking, was for some time morning preacher at Park-street and Trinity Chapels, and minister of Regent-square Chapel, St. Pancras. This he held for twenty years, when he was made incumbent of All Saints, Knightsbridge. Lord Lansdowne appointed him "Clerk of the Clergy Returns," in 1841. Mr. Harness printed privately in 1837 "Welcome and Farewell," a drama which was warmly eulogized in the *Quarterly Review*, and has written "A Volume of Parochial Sermons," "Christian Education," "Boyle Lectures," "Claims of the Church of Rome considered," four Sermons delivered at Cambridge, as select preacher, for Feb., 1841, on "The Image of God in Man," and several lectures and pamphlets. Mr. Harness, who is prebendary of St. Paul's, has been known in London for more than half a century as an indefatigable clergyman, and as a preacher of some repute.

HARNEY, William Selby, born at Tennessee, in 1800, was appointed to the U.S. army without entering the Military School at West Point, receiving his commission as 2nd Lieut. of Infantry, in Feb., 1818. In 1833 he was appointed Paymaster in the army, with the rank of Major, and in 1836 was transferred to the 2nd Dragoons, as Lieut.-Colonel, when he went to Florida, took an active part in the wars with the Indians, and was breveted Colonel, Dec. 7, 1840, for gallant and meritorious conduct. He served in the Mexican campaign, and in 1858 was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and was placed in command of the Depart-

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ment of the Pacific, with head quarters at San Francisco. While in command of this department he became embroiled in the San Juan dispute with Great Britain, and was removed from the Pacific coast by the orders of Gen. Scott. After seeing some service in the civil war, whilst operating against the Confederate General Price, he was relieved by the late Gen. Lyon. Gen. Harney resided during the rest of the struggle privately at St. Louis, and in Aug. 1863, was placed on the retired list.

HARPER, Dr. (*See* Christchurch, Bishop of.)

HARRINGTON (Countess Dowager of), better known under her maiden name of Maria Foote, daughter of the late Samuel Foote, Esq., proprietor of the Plymouth Theatre, was born at Plymouth in 1798. She made her first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre in 1813, where for many years she was a great favourite, having gained celebrity by her performances in genteel comedy, and in Shakespeare's characters of "Rosalind," "Imogen," "Beatrice," &c., &c. She was married April 7, 1831, to Charles, 4th earl of Harrington, who died March 3, 1851, leaving issue by her an only daughter, married June 17, 1854, to the earl of Mount-Charles, eldest son of the marquis of Conyngham. Her only son, Lord Petersham, dying before his father, the earldom of Harrington passed to the late earl's brother, father of the late peer, who died Feb. 22, 1866.

HARRIS, Hon. Edward Alfred John, second son of the late earl of Malmesbury, and heir-presumptive to that title, born May 20, 1808, was educated at Eton and the Royal Naval College, entered the navy in 1823, and, having served on the South American, Mediterranean, and Portuguese stations, attained the rank of Captain in 1843. He was member for Christ Church, Hants, in the Conservative interest, from 1844 to 1852, when, during his brother's (the earl of Malmesbury) tenure of the seals of the Foreign Office, he was appointed Consul at Elsinore, was transferred to Peru as Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires the same year, and to Chili in the same capacity a few months later. In 1858 he was appointed Consul at Venice, and shortly afterwards Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne.

HARRIS (Baron), Sir George Francis Robert Harris, eldest son of the second Lord Harris, and grandson of the first peer, who stormed Seringapatam, born Aug. 14, 1810, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1831. In 1846 he was nominated Lieutenant-Governor of Trinidad, of which he became Governor and Commander-in-Chief; held that post until nominated, early in 1854, to the Governorship of Madras, which he administered with great ability through the Indian mutiny, and returned to England in 1861, when he had conferred upon him the Order of the Star of India. His Lordship, who succeeded his father as third baron May 30, 1845, was appointed Chamberlain of the Household to the Princess of Wales, March 10, 1863.

HARRIS, The Rev. Thomas Leonard, born at Stony Stratford, emigrated with his family early in life to the United States. All his works profess to be written *in the Spirit*, and are improvised. Mr. Harris, who belongs to no denomination preached in the Marylebone Institution, London, during the winter a few years ago. He has written "Hymns of Spiritual Devotion for the New Christian Age;" "First Book of the Christian Religion;" "Arcana of Christianity," Part I.; "Song of Satan;" "The Wisdom of Angels;" "An Epic of the Starry Heavens;" "A Lyric of the Morning Land," "A Lyric of the Golden Age," "Regina, a Song of Many Days;" "Truth and Life in Jesus," 12 Sermons; "The Millennial Age," 12 Sermons; and "Modern Spiritualism: its Truths and its Errors." He is Editor and chief contributor to the *Herald of Light*, a monthly religious and spiritual journal of the new

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Christian age, published in the United States.

HARRISON, The Venerable Benjamin, M.A., the eldest son of the late Benjamin Harrison, Esq., of Clapham, Surrey, treasurer of Guy's Hospital, born about 1809, was educated privately and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1830 in the highest honours. He was for many years domestic chaplain to Archbishop Howley, of Canterbury, by whom he was preferred, in 1845, to the Archdeaconry of Maidstone and to a Preachership in Canterbury Cathedral. He is the author of a learned treatise on the English ritual, entitled "An Historical Inquiry into the True Interpretation of the Rubrics relating to the Sermon and Communion Service," published in 1845, and of a variety of "Charges" and "Sermons."

HARRISON, Thomas, civil engineer, a member of the school of eminent practical men to which the Stephensons gave birth, was born about 1810. He was employed in the construction of the docks in London, and is engineer of the North-Eastern Railway.

HARROWBY (Earl of), The Right Honourable Dudley Ryder, K.G., eldest son of the late earl, born May 19, 1798, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and afterwards M.A. and D.C.L. In 1819 he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for Tiverton, which he represented till 1831, and sat for Liverpool in the Liberal interest from that date until 1847. He was Secretary to the India Board during the earlier part of Earl Grey's administration, was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster under Lord Palmerston's first administration in 1855, and exchanged that post for the office of Lord Privy Seal, which he resigned in Dec. 1857. Lord Harrowby, who obtained the blue riband of the Garter in 1859, is well known as a philanthropist and a supporter of religious societies and charitable institutions.

HART, Joel T., sculptor, was born of humble parents, in Clark County, Kentucky, about 1810. He worked as a mason; but, having a great taste for reading, acquired some information. Having in 1830, whilst working in a stonecutter's establishment at Lexington, learned to use the chisel to some effect, he was induced to try his hand at modelling. Gen. Jackson, the president, sat to him, and Cassius M. Clay gave him his first order for a bust in marble. In 1859 he finished at Florence a marble statue of the late Henry Clay, the model of which he had taken from life in 1846, and he has executed the busts of several well-known personages.

HART, Solomon Alexander, R.A., born at Plymouth in April, 1806, is the son of Mr. Samuel Hart, who, while apprenticed to a goldsmith and jeweller of Bath, had studied art, and painted under Northcote in London in 1785. In 1820 he removed with his family to London, and in 1823 Solomon entered the Royal Academy as student of painting. He first appeared as an exhibitor at the Academy in 1826, with a portrait-miniature of his father, a branch of art he exchanged for oils. "Instruction," his first exhibited oil picture—at the British Institution in 1828—was immediately sold, and this confirmed the artist in his choice. "The Elevation of the Law," exhibited at the Suffolk-street Gallery in 1830, was purchased by Mr. Vernon. This was followed by "Isaac of York in the Donjon of Front de Bœuf," in 1830; "English Nobility privately receiving the Catholic Communion early in the Sixteenth Century," in 1831; "Giacopo Querini refusing to enter into the Compact with Boemondo Theopolo to put to Death the Doge Gradenigo," in 1832; "Wolsey and Buckingham," purchased by Lord Northwick, in 1834; and "Cœur de Lion and the Soldan Saladin," in 1835. The two latter pictures increased his professional reputation, and led to his election as an Associate. "Sir

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Thomas More receiving the Benediction of his Father" was exhibited in 1836; followed by "Hannah the Mother of Samuel," "Eleanor Sucking the Poison from Edward's Arm," "Henry I. receiving the intelligence of his Son's Shipwreck," &c. In 1840 he became R.A., and during a visit to Italy in 1841–2 made an elaborate series of drawings—originally intended for publication—of architectural interiors, and of sites famous in history. Mr. Hart made use of the abundant materials collected in several pictures, amongst which may be mentioned, "Dinner-time in the Refectory of the Convent of the Ognessanti, Florence," "Interior of the Cathedral at Modena," "Interior of the Cathedral at Pisa," and "An Offering to the Virgin." The list of this artist's works, with which the public are familiar, would occupy more space than we have at command. "Milton visiting Galileo in Prison," "The Three Inventors of Printing," "Columbus when a Boy conceives the Idea of the New World," and "The Introduction of Raphael to Pope Julius II.," are among the best known. In 1857 Mr. Hart succeeded Leslie as Professor of Painting in the Royal Academy, and in 1865 was appointed by the Queen Librarian of the Royal Academy. Mr. Hart has, in addition to his larger works, painted landscapes, and some portraits.

HARTINGTON (Marquis of), The Right Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish, eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, born July 23, 1833, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1854. In March, 1857, he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for North Lancashire in the Liberal interest, in March, 1863, was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in April in the same year Under-Secretary for War. On the re-construction of Lord Russell's second administration in Feb. 1866, the Marquis of Hartington became Secretary for War, and retired with his colleagues in July of that year.

HARTLEY, Sir Charles Augustus, son of the late W. A. Hartley, Esq., born at Heworth, Durham, in 1825, is a Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was for many years resident engineer at Plymouth for the late J. Locke, Esq. In 1855–56 he served in the Crimea as Captain in the Turkish Contingent Engineers, and in 1857 was appointed Engineer-in-Chief to the European Commission for improving the navigation of the Danube. He has received the Turkish war-medal from the Queen, the Imperial order of the Medjidie from the Sultan, the Telford medal, the Stephenson prize, and the Manby premium from the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was knighted by patent in 1862.

HARVEY, Sir George, P.R.S.A., painter of historical pictures and *tableaux de genre*, was born in 1805 at St. Ninian's, a small village near Stirling. He displayed a taste for drawing at an early age, but having been apprenticed to a bookseller, had but limited opportunities for cultivating his talent. From 1823 till 1825 he studied at the school of the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh. In 1826, when the Scottish artists resolved to establish an academy of their own, framed upon the model of the Royal Academy of London, Harvey was invited to join it as associate, and he became academician in 1829. Incidents from the history of the Covenanters supplied the subjects for some of the pictures by which he first won fame; such as, "Covenanters Preaching," in 1830; "Covenanters' Baptism," in 1831; "Battle of Drumclog," from Scott, in 1836; and "The Covenanters' Communion," in 1840. "First Reading of the Bible in Old St. Paul's," in 1847, first made him known at the London exhibitions. He painted many domestic subjects; such as "Examination of a Village School," in 1832; "John Bunyan in Jail," in 1838; "Dismissal of a Village School," in 1840; "Quitting the Manse," and

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"The Past and Present—Children blowing Bubbles in the old Greyfriars Churchyard," in 1840; "John Bunyan and his Daughter selling Laces at the Door of Bedford Jail," in 1857; "The Sabbath in the Glen," in 1859; "The Penny Bank, in 1864, &c. Mr. Harvey's popularity has been increased by good engravings from his Covenanters' pictures, and other subjects which appeal to the sympathies of a large class. "Dawn Revealing the New World to Columbus," and "Quitting the Manse," are in the Scottish National Gallery. Mr. Harvey, who was elected President of the Royal Scottish Academy on the death of Sir John Watson Gordon in 1864, was knighted in 1867.

HASTINGS, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas, K.C.B., elder brother of Sir Charles Hastings, M.D., who died July 30, 1866, was born in 1790, entered the navy at an early age, and saw much active service in the Walcheren expedition and in the Mediterranean. He was First Lieutenant of the *Undaunted*, Capt. Ussher, which ship conveyed the Emperor Napoleon to Elba; was in command of the gunnery establishment on board H.M.S. *Excellent* from 1832 till 1845, and for six years was the head of the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth. He was Principal Storekeeper and a Member of the Board of Ordnance, from 1845 till 1855, when the Board and Office were abolished, and was knighted and made a C.B. (civil) for his improvements in naval gunnery. In 1859 he was nominated a K.C.B. of the Civil division, for his services, at the Board of Ordnance, during the Crimean war. He is a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Hereford and Brecon, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the former.

HATCHELL, The Right Hon. John, born in county Wexford in 1783, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained several University honours and a scholarship, was called to the Irish bar in 1809, and in 1847 was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland. Mr. Hatchell became Attorney-General in 1850, when he was sworn of the Privy Council in Ireland, was twice returned to the House of Commons for Windsor, and sat from Jan., 1850, till July, 1852. He was appointed a Commissioner of National Education, and of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland in 1853, but withdrew from the Board of Education on its re-construction in 1861. Mr. Hatchell was a short time Commissioner of the Insolvent Court in Ireland, previous to its amalgamation with the Court of Bankruptcy.

HAUSSMANN, Baron Georges Eugène, administrator and senator, born at Paris, March 27, 1809, was educated at the Conservatoire de Musique, studied with a notary, and became an advocate. After the revolution of 1830 he was successively sous-préfet of Nérac, Saint-Girons, and Blaye, and under the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, was Prefect of Var, the Yonne, and Gironde. The President appreciating his administrative talents, appointed him Préfet of the Seine, in succession to M. Berger, June 23, 1853. Under his active direction and enterprising spirit, works have been executed in Paris of such a nature as to almost render it a new city. Amongst these may be mentioned the improvement of the Bois de Boulogne, the prolongation of the Rue de Rivoli, the construction of the Boulevard de Sebastopol, and of more than twenty boulevards in the old parts of Paris, various public gardens, squares, barracks, the Halles Centrales, the new Prefecture of Police, more than a dozen bridges, the rebuilding of various mairies, in addition to numerous hospitals, asylums (especially the Hôtel Dieu), and many other public works. M. Haussmann was promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, June 17, 1856, and Grand Cross, Sep. 8, 1862. In Aug. 1857 he was created a Senator.

HAVERGAL, The Rev. William Henry, born in 1793, was educated at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where

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he graduated B.A. in 1815, and M.A. in 1819. He became Rector of Astley, in Worcestershire, in 1829, Rector of St. Nicholas, Worcester, and Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral, in 1845, and Perpetual Curate of Shareshill, near Wolverhampton, in 1860, from which he was compelled to retire on account of failing health. Mr. Havergal is one of the first authorities in sacred music, and one of the best composers of the age; and much of his music is in use in our cathedrals. Mr. Havergal has practised musical composition in hours when prevented by illness from attending to pastoral work, in which his whole heart is engaged. He is the author of various Sermons, including one on ordination, published in 1845; of Death for Murder—Assize Sermon, in 1847; and of two volumes of Historical Sermons, in 1853.

HAVIN, Léonor-Joseph, publicist, born at St. Lô in 1799, shared with his father from 1816–1820 the exile to which the latter had been condemned as a proscribed regicide. Upon his return to France, he resided at Caen. A liberal in politics, he was chosen in 1830 as one of the delegates for the Western provinces to enlighten the provisional government upon the wants and wishes of these departments. Refusing some high posts, he accepted the office of Juge de Paix at St. Lô, and performed its duties until 1835, having in 1831 been elected deputy for that town. In 1839 he was chosen Secretary to the Chamber, but in 1842, in consequence of ministerial influence, was excluded from that office. He constantly voted with the opposition, and upon the breaking out of the Reform agitation organized the Thorigny banquet. After the revolution of Feb. 1848, M. Havin was elected to the Constituent Assembly for La Manche, and until Dec. 10, 1851, generally voted with the Right upon all social and political questions. After the Presidential election his opinions became more allied with those of the democratical party. M. Havin was elected a member of the Council of State, and remained for fourteen years without a seat in the Legislative Assembly. In 1863 he was one of the Opposition candidates of Paris for a seat in the Corps Législatif, and was elected, but being at the same time a successful candidate for La Manche, he chose to represent the latter constituency. After the death of M. Perrée, M. Havin became political director of the *Siècle*. In 1861, in spite of the opposition of the government, he was elected for the canton of Thorigny.

HAWELL, Sir William Foster, Chief Justice in the Colony of Victoria, son of Jonas Hawell, Esq., of Oldcourt, county Cork, was born in 1815, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was Attorney-General, and sat in the Parliament of Victoria for the city of Melbourne.

HAWKINS, Benjamin Waterhouse, F.L.S., F.G.S., &c., born in Devonshire Street, London, Feb. 8, 1807, was educated at St. Aloysius College. His earliest attempts in art were made under the instruction of the late W. Behnes, the celebrated sculptor. Mr. Hawkins has devoted himself to the study of natural history since 1827, and to that of geology since 1852. In 1842 he was invited by the late earl of Derby to reside at Knowsley, to make studies from the living animals, and was occupied in this manner until the end of 1847. During these five years and a half he obtained that facility for sketching the animal form which constitutes the attractive feature of his popular lectures on Geology and Zoology, so well known at the Crystal Palace and various scientific and literary institutes in England and Scotland. He was assistant-superintendent at the Great Exhibition of 1851, in 1852 was appointed by the Crystal Palace Company to restore the external forms of the extinct animals to their natural gigantic size, and devoted three years and a half to the construction of the thirty-three life-

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sized models in the Crystal Palace Park; many of them being of colossal proportions. In one of these (the Iguanodon) he carried out, Dec. 30, 1853, his idea of giving a dinner to Professor Owen, Professor Forbes, and twenty scientific and literary gentlemen. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society in 1847, of the Geological Society in 1854, and a member of the Society of Arts in 1846. He is the author of "Popular Comparative Anatomy," published in 1840; of "Elements of Form," in 1842; of "Comparative View of the Human and Animal Frame," in 1860; and in conjunction with Professor Huxley, of an "Atlas of Elementary Anatomy," in 1865, and of "Artistic Anatomy of the Horse, Cattle, and Sheep for Art Students."

HAWKINS, Cæsar Henry, the third son of the late Rev. Edward Hawkins, and grandson of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, 1st baronet, some time serjeant-surgeon to George II. and III., was born towards the close of the last century. After having been for a few years Lecturer on Anatomy at the school in Great Windmill Street, he was in 1829 elected Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, where he lectured on surgery. He resigned in 1861, was appointed Consulting Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, of which he is a Trustee, was for some years an Examiner in Surgery at the University of London, and is a member of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, of which he has twice been President. In 1849 he was chosen to deliver the Hunterian Oration at the College of Surgeons, when the late Prince Albert honoured the College with his presence. Mr. Hawkins has held several other professional appointments, such as President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical, and Pathological Societies, and on the death of Sir B. Brodie was appointed Serjeant-Surgeon to her Majesty. He is the author of "Lectures on Tumours," and other subjects in the *Medical Gazette*, and has been a frequent contributor to the *Lancet*, the "Medical and Chirurgical Transactions," &c.

HAWKINS, The Rev. Edward, D.D., eldest brother of Mr. C. H. Hawkins, born in 1789, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in high honours in 1811, and was shortly afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College. Having discharged several college offices with energy and ability, he was chosen in 1826 to succeed Dr. Copleston as Provost of Oriel College, to which office a canonry in Rochester Cathedral and the Rectory of Purleigh, Essex, are annexed. He was appointed Dean Ireland's Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture at Oxford in 1847, resigning that post in 1861. Dr. Hawkins (who was the intimate friend of the late Dr. Arnold) is the author of the "Bampton Lectures" for 1840, of "Discourses on the Historical Scriptures of the Old Testament," and of a variety of Sermons, and has edited "Milton's Poetical Works with notes."

HAWKINS, Edward, F.R.S., F.S.A., and F.L.S., numismatist and archæologist, born at Macclesfield in 1780, was educated at Macclesfield Grammar-school. In 1824 he succeeded Taylor Coombe, Esq., as Keeper of Antiquities in the British Museum, which office he retained till the close of 1860. Mr. Hawkins has for many years devoted himself to the study of archæology in general, and to that of coins and medals in particular, and his very important collection of medals illustrative of English history, commenced in early life, has been purchased by the trustees of the British Museum. He possesses the largest collection ever made of political caricatures relating to England, some as early as the reign of Henry VIII., and has formed an extensive collection, commenced in boyhood, of printed books, &c., as well as of views and portraits of places and persons illustrative of the county of Chester. He was elected in 1846 one of the treasurers of the Society for

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Promoting Christian Knowledge, and is the author of "The Silver Coins of England," published in 1841; of "Description of the Anglo-Gallic Coins in the British Museum," in 1826; of the 7th to the 10th part, both inclusive, of "Description of the Ancient Marbles in the British Museum," and of various papers in the "Archæologia" and in the *Numismatic Journal*.

HAWKINS, The Rev. Ernest, B.D., born about 1802, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1824, and was elected to a fellowship at Exeter College in 1831. After having filled the office of Assistant-Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts for five years, he was in 1843 elected Secretary of that society, and it is in a great measure owing to his energy and administrative ability that the English Church has increased its Colonial Episcopate in all quarters of the British dominions. In 1845 he was made a Prebendary of St. Paul's, and he resigned his stall in 1865, being nominated to a canonry at Westminster Abbey. Mr. Hawkins has written "Historical Notices of the Missions of the Church of England in the North American Colonies previous to the Independence of the United States," "Annals of the Dioceses of Fredericton, Toronto, Quebec," "Notes on the Book of Psalms," and a book of Family Prayer.

HAWKS, The Rev. Francis S., D.D., LL.D., born at Newbern, North Carolina, June 10, 1798, graduated at the University of that State in 1815, and was called in 1818 to the bar, at which he practised for some years. In 1820 he was elected to the legislature of his native State, but finding lay occupation distasteful, in 1827 he was ordained, and officiated first at Haven, Connecticut, and then at Philadelphia. In 1831 he was appointed to St. Thomas's Church, New York; in 1833 he received the degree of D.D. from Columbia College, and in 1835 the General Convention offered him the appointment of Missionary Bishop of the South-west, which he declined. In 1836, under the authority of the same body, he proceeded to England, to search for documents relating to the history of Episcopacy in America, and obtained copies of several which proved of great value. In 1837 Dr. Hawks, in conjunction with Dr. Henry, started the *New York Review*; and founded St. Thomas's Hall at Flushing, Long Island, an institution destined for the benefit of the Sons of the Clergy; but the scheme failed. Dr. Hawks, who was deeply involved, had to dispose of his private property and to begin life anew. In 1843 he removed to Mississippi, and was elected bishop of that diocese. When the election came on for approval before the General Convention in 1844, the appointment was opposed, upon charges based upon his embarrassments in the matter of St. Thomas's Hall. His speech in vindication of his conduct procured him an acquittal, but he declined to accept the bishopric, although a vote of confidence in him was passed by the diocese which had elected him. In 1844 he was appointed to Christ Church, New Orleans, and during the five years that he held this charge he was elected President of the University of Louisiana. In 1849 he was invited to return to New York, where aid was furnished him to meet his liabilities. He complied, was appointed to the Church of the Mediator, and when it was incorporated with that of Calvary, received the joint preferment, which he still holds. In 1854 he declined the bishopric of Rhode Island. Dr. Hawks is the author of several orignal works, and of some translations, amongst which are "Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United States," published in 1836-41; "Egypt and its Monuments," in 1849; "Auricular Confession in the Protestant Episcopal Church," in 1850; "History of North Carolina," and a translation of "Rovero and Tschudi's Antiquities of Peru." He edited "The Official and other

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State Papers of the late Major-General A. Hamilton," in 1842; "The Romance of Biography," and "Appleton's Cyclopædia of Biography," in 1856; and has been a constant contributor to periodicals.

HAWKSHAW, JOHN, F.R.S., civil engineer, born at Leeds in 1811, and educated at the Leeds Grammar-school, was a pupil under Mr. Charles Fowler, who was occupied in the construction of turnpike roads in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and became assistant to Mr. Alexander Nimmo, who was employed by the Government on public works in Ireland. On Mr. Nimmo's death, Mr. Hawkshaw took charge of the works of the Bolivar Copper-mines in South America, and on his return to England, became Engineer to the Manchester and Bolton Canal and Railway. He was afterwards Engineer to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (nearly the whole of which he constructed), and to several railways in the north and other parts of England. Mr. Hawkshaw constructed the Riga and Dunaberg and the Dunaberg and Witepsk Railways in Russia, the Penarth Harbour and Dock in Cardiff Roads, the Londonderry Bridge in Ireland, the Charing Cross and Cannon Street Railways in the metropolis, and other public works, and is constructing the New Docks at Hull, the Government railways in Mauritius, the Great Ship Canal from Amsterdam to the North Sea, the new East and West India Docks in London, &c. &c. He is Consulting Engineer to the Madras Railway, and to the Eastern Bengal Railway; Engineer to the Government Harbour of Refuge at Holyhead, to the War Office for the foundation of the new forts in course of construction at Spithead, and is consulted by Government in matters of a professional character. On the failure of the great sluice at St. Germains, in Norfolk, Mr. Hawkshaw was requested by the Commissioners of the Middle Level to take measures to stop the inundations and to remedy the evil caused by that disaster, which he did successfully, and there for the first time he substituted large siphons for the fallen sluice. He was one of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers when that body was formed by the Crown, and in 1860 was appointed Royal Commissioner to decide between contending schemes for the water supply to the city of Dublin.

HAY, SIR JOHN CHARLES DALRYMPLE, BART., a rear-admiral, F.R.S., F.R.G.S., Vice-President of the Institution of Naval Architects, eldest son of the late Sir James Dalrymple Hay, Bart., of Dunragit, Wigtonshire, was born Feb. 11, 1821, and educated at Rugby. Entering the navy at an early age, he served as a midshipman during the operations on the Syrian coast in 1841, including the siege of Acre, where he distinguished himself in command of a boat, and as flag lieutenant of Sir Thomas Cochrane, took a distinguished part in the operations on the coast of Borneo in 1846. He commanded the *Columbine* as senior officer at the destruction of some pirate vessels in China, in 1849, for which service he was promoted, and received a service of plate from the merchants of China. He commanded H.M.S. *Hannibal* in the Black and Mediterranean Seas during the Russian war of 1854–6, and took part in the capture of Kertch and Kinburn, and in the bombardment and fall of Sebastopol. He commanded the *Indus* in North America and the West Indies from 1857 till 1859, was one of the Greenwich Hospital Commission in 1860–1, and Chairman of the Iron Plate Committee from 1861 till 1864. He succeeded his father as third baronet, March 19, 1861, was elected, in 1862, for Wakefield in the Conservative interest, lost his seat at the general election in July, 1865, was defeated at Tamworth the same year, and elected for Stamford in May, 1866. Sir John, who was made a Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Derby's third administration, has received three war medals and the Medjidie 4th class.

HAYES, AUGUSTUS ALLEN, chemist, born at Windsor, Vermont, Feb. 28,

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1806, graduated at the Military Academy of Norwich, Vermont, in 1823, and studied medicine under Dr. Dana, principal of the Medical College of New Hampshire. In 1825 he began to investigate the medicinal properties of American plants, and was rewarded for his industry by the discovery of the organic alkaloid sanguinaria, a colourless compound producing salts of a most brilliant colour. In 1827, having become Assistant Professor of the New Hampshire College, he commenced an examination into the properties of chromium. His paper upon this subject attracted attention among the various scientific bodies of Europe, and the college of Dartmouth, U.S.A., testified their respect by conferring upon him the degree of M.D. In 1828 he removed to Boston, and was, at different periods, director of a manufactory of colours and chemical productions at Roxbury, Massachusetts, a consulting chemist of various dyeing, gas, and smelting establishments in New England, and at the same time he contributed valuable papers on chemical subjects to the "Transactions" of the American Academy and of the Boston Society of Natural History. In 1837 Dr. Hayes conducted an elaborate investigation into the different modes of generating steam, &c., and he invented a new method for the arrangement of steam boilers, since generally adopted in the United States. He perfected a plan for refining copper and iron, published an account of the chemical differences existing in varieties of guano, and has written on "The Existence of a deposit of Iron on the African West Coast," and on the "Differences in the Chemical Construction and Action of Sea Waters below the Surface, on Soundings, and at the Entrance of Rivers." Dr. Hayes, who holds the office of State Assayer of Massachusetts, was commissioned by the United States Navy Department to examine into the question of copper and copper sheathing in the construction of vessels.

HAYTER, Sir George, Knight, K.S.L., son of the late Mr. Charles Hayter, who was professor of perspective to H.R.H. the Princess Charlotte, was born in St. James's-street, London, in 1792, and while very young obtained two medals in the Royal Academy. In 1808 he was rated midshipman in the royal navy, and in 1809 commenced his artistic career by painting miniatures in Winchester and Southampton. In 1815 he was appointed Painter of Miniatures and Portraits to the Princess Charlotte and H.R.H. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (afterwards king of the Belgians). Having studied in Rome from 1816 to 1819, when he became a member of the Academy of St. Luke, he took up his residence in London, painting history and portraits. In 1826 he returned to Italy, and became a member of the Imperial Academies of Parma (where he painted her imperial Majesty the Archduchess Maria Louisa), of Florence, and of Venice, and of the pontifical Academy of Bologna. On his way back, he remained at the court of Charles X. and of Louis Philippe, painting many portraits, until July, 1831, when he returned to London to paint a portrait of her Majesty, then Princess Victoria, and of H.R.H. the late Duchess of Kent. In 1837 he was appointed Painter of Portraits to her Majesty, in 1841 Historical Painter in Ordinary to her Majesty, and in 1842 received the honour of knighthood. He is the author of the Appendix to the "Hortus Ericæus Woburnensis," on the classification of colours, with a diagram containing 132 tints, with nomenclature.

HAYTER, The Right Hon. Sir William Goodenough, Bart., youngest son of the late John Hayter, Esq., of Winterbourne Stoke, Wilts, born Jan. 28, 1792, was educated at Winchester and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he took a second-class in classics. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, in Nov., 1819, practised for some years in the Court of Chancery, but retired in 1839, having shortly before obtained a silk

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gown. In July, 1857, he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for Wells, which he represented until the general election in July, 1865, when he retired from political life. He was Judge Advocate-General from Dec., 1847, till May, 1849, when he became Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and in July, 1850, Parliamentary Secretary. The delicate and responsible duties of this latter post he discharged, excepting the short period during which Lord Derby's first administration held office, till 1858, when he retired, and was rewarded for his services by a baronetcy. In 1861 he was entertained at a banquet given in his honour at Willis's Rooms, by upwards of 300 members of the House of Commons, and presided over by Lord Palmerston, when a handsome service of plate was presented to him. Sir William is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Berks, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

HAYTI (EX-EMPEROR OF), FAUSTIN SOULOUQUE, born about 1790, was a slave on the property of M. Viallet, who gave him his liberty. At the period of the evacuation of Hayti by the French, he joined the army of Gen. Dessalines, rose step by step to be Colonel, and held that rank at the fall of President Boyer. From his taciturnity—a quality denoting wisdom among the blacks—he was admitted into the secret of the several conspiracies which succeeded each other from 1843 till 1847. Having been created a General of Division under Richer, he owed his election as emperor solely to the accidental circumstance of his name having been mentioned at the Senate at the moment when the votes were divided between two candidates, neither of whom had a sufficient majority. Soulouque, who became the medium of a reconciliation between the parties, triumphed in consequence of his great energy of character; but his victory was disgraced by some frightful executions. Perfidious councillors induced him to adopt a course of vengeance, having for its object nothing less than the extermination of the whole coloured race, forming the fifth of the population of Hayti. Soulouque was after this outbreak principally occupied in reconquering the Spanish part of the island, erected into the Dominican Republic, when he was proclaimed emperor. The constitution was immediately put into harmony with the new order of things, guaranteeing the essential rights of citizens, and leaving, in appearance, little latitude to arbitrary proceedings; but unfortunately here, as elsewhere, practice continually was found to contradict theory. Faustin Soulouque, who is quite black, was crowned emperor with great pomp in April, 1852. His reign, however, did not prove of long duration. A revolt broke out in 1858, headed by Fabre Geffrard, one of his own generals. Soulouque escaped in an English vessel to Jamaica, and the Republic was restored, with Geffrard as president, who made peace with the other government of the island.

HAZLITT, WILLIAM, only son of the essayist, born in Wiltshire, Sep. 26, 1811, was called to the Bar in 1844, and was appointed Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, London, in 1854. His first literary productions were, for the most part, translations and compilations, and a pamphlet on the Registration of Assurances attracted some attention. Mr. W. Hazlitt, who edited Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," compiled a Classical Gazetteer; and, in conjunction with Mr. Roche, produced a useful Manual of Maritime Warfare, and an edition of the Bankruptcy Act of 1861.

HAZLITT, WILLIAM CAREW, born Aug. 22, 1834, the eldest son of Mr. William Hazlitt, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, entered the Inner Temple as a student in 1859, and was called to the Bar in Nov., 1861. Mr. W. C. Hazlitt is the author of "The History of the Venetian Republic: her Rise, her Greatness, and her Civilization," published in 1860. The first draft of this work appeared in a smaller form in 1857.

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He has written "Sophy Laurie," a novel published in 1865, and has in the press "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of William Hazlitt," and an entirely remodelled edition of "the Works and Letters of Charles Lamb." Mr. Hazlitt has edited "Diana: the Sonnets and other Poems of Henry Constable, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge," published in 1859; "Old English Jest-Books," with introductions and notes, and "The Poems of Richard Lovelace," with a Life and Notes, in 1864; and "Remains of the Early Popular Poetry of England," with Introductions and Notes, in 1864–6. He is the author of "British Columbia and Vancouver's Island," comprising an historical sketch of the British settlements in the north-west coast of America, and a survey of the physical character, capabilities, &c., of that region published in 1858, of which a second and corrected edition appeared in 1862 under the title of "The Gold-Fields of Cariboo," and of a "Bibliographical Hand-book to the Early Popular, Poetical, and Dramatic Literature of Great Britain to 1660," in course of publication.

HEAD, The Right Hon. Sir Edmund Walker, Bart., K.C.B., son of the late Rev. Sir John Head, Bart., born in 1805, was educated at Winchester and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated as a first-class in classics in 1827, and was elected Fellow of Merton College. In 1838 he became an Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner, and was promoted to a Commissionership, which he resigned in 1847, on being appointed Governor of New Brunswick. In 1854 he was nominated Governor-General of Canada, and he resigned in 1861. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1857, and created a K.C.B. (Civil division) in 1860. Sir Edmund is the author of "The Hand-book of Spanish and French Schools of Painting," published in 1847, and of a small work on English grammar, entitled "Two Chapters on Shall and Will," published in 1856.

HEAD, Sir Francis Bond, Bart., K.C.H., and Knight of the Prussian Military Order of Merit, son of the late James Roper Head, Esq., was born at Hermitage, near Rochester, Jan. 1, 1793. After serving with the Royal Engineers at Waterloo, and under the Prussian general Ziethen at Fleurus, in which battle his horse was twice shot under him, he took charge of an association which started from Falmouth to Rio de la Plata in 1825, to work the gold and silver mines. He rode six thousand miles, and drew up a narrative of travel under the title of "Rough Notes of a Journey across the Pampas," published in 1826. In 1835, while holding the post of Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner in the county of Kent, he was appointed by Lord Glenelg, at a moment's notice, Governor of Upper Canada. Here, under the greatest difficulties, with the aid of the militia, he not only suppressed an internal rebellion, but repelled the invasion of large bodies of "sympathizers" from the United States, for which services, having received the thanks of the legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Upper Canada, he was created a baronet in 1838. He has written "Bubbles from the Brünnen of Nassau," published in 1833; a "Life of Bruce" in 1844; "The Emigrant" in 1847; "Stokers and Pokers" and "The Defenceless State of Great Britain" in 1850; "A Faggot of French Sticks" in 1851; "A Fortnight in Ireland" in 1852; "Descriptive Essays" in 1856; "The Horse and his Rider" in 1860; &c. He enjoys a pension of £100 a year in consideration of his contributions to literature.

HEADLAM, The Right Hon. Thomas Emerson, Q.C., the eldest son of the late Ven. John Headlam (Archdeacon of Richmond), born at Wycliffe Rectory, Yorkshire, in 1813, was educated at Shrewsbury School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a wrangler in 1836. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1839, and became a Q.C. in

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1852. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire. In 1847 he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for Newcastle-on-Tyne, which he still (1867) represents. He carried through Parliament the Trustee Act of 1850, and edited it as a law book, which passed through several editions; and he edited the supplement to Daniel's "Chancery Practice," in 1851, and the New Chancery Acts, &c., of 1852. He was appointed Chancellor of the Dioceses of Ripon and Durham in 1854, and in 1859 Judge-Advocate-General, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He has exerted himself in Parliament in favour of the extension of education, the Cambridge University Commission, &c.

HEADLEY, JOEL TYLER, author, born in the State of New York, Dec. 30, 1814, graduated at Union College in 1839, studied at Auburn theological seminary, and was pastor of a church at Stockbridge, Mass., for two years. His health failing, he travelled in Europe in 1842–3, and on his return to the United States, published "Letters from Italy" and the "Alps and the Rhine," which being received favourably, encouraged him to devote himself to literature. Mr. Headley has written lives of Napoleon and his Marshals, of Cromwell, Winfield Scott, Jackson, Washington, and Gen. Havelock; an adaptation of St. Hilaire's "History of the Imperial Guard of Napoleon," and a "History of the Second War between England and the United States." Mr. Headley was elected to the State Legislature of New York in 1854, and chosen Secretary of State of the same the following year.

HEATH, THE REV. DUNBAR ISIDORE, born about 1817, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, as 5th Wrangler, in 1838, and received from that college, of which he was a Fellow, the Vicarage of Brading, Isle of Wight, in 1846. He was prosecuted by his diocesan before the Court of Arches, for expressions in his Sermons, published in 1859, alleged to be derogatory to the Thirty-nine Articles, and was, in 1861, sentenced to deprivation of his benefice, which sentence was confirmed on appeal. Mr. Heath has written "The Future Kingdom of Christ," published in 1852–3; "The Exodus Papyri," in 1855; a record of the patriarchal age, or "The Proverbs of Aphobis, B.C. 1900," in 1858; and "Defence of My Professional Character," in 1862.

HÉBERT, ANTOINE-AUGUSTE-ERNEST, artist, born at Grenoble, November 3, 1817, went to Paris in 1835, and studied in the atelier of St. David d'Angers. In 1839 he exhibited at the Louvre his "Tasso in Prison," which was bought by the Government for the Musée of Grenoble. Aided by the advice and kindness of M. Paul Delaroche, he competed, in 1839, at the École des Beaux Arts, and shortly after gained the great prize of Rome, the subject of his picture being "The Cup found in the Sack of Benjamin." He remained in Italy eight years, and sent various paintings and sketches to Paris. After his return, M. Hébert exhibited, amongst other works:—"Rêverie Orientale;" "Paysanne de Guérande battant du beurre;" "La Mal'Aria;" and gained a high reputation as a colourist, and for the originality of his designs. After another journey to Italy, and a visit to Dresden, M. Hébert produced "La Crescenza;" "Les Fienaroles;" "Les Filles d'Alvito;" "Les Fienaroles de San Angelo," exhibited at the Salon in 1857; "Rosa Nera à la Fontaine;" "La Jeune Fille au Puits;" "Pasqua Maria;" &c. M. Hébert obtained a first-class medal in 1851, another in 1855, and the decoration of the Legion of Honour in July, 1853.

HEDGE, THE REV. FREDERICK HENRY, D.D., was born in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 12, 1805. In 1818 he was sent to Germany, and having studied for five years in that country, returned to the United States in

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1823, graduated at Cambridge, Mass., in 1825, and prepared himself for the ministry. In 1829 he was ordained to a charge in that city, whence, in 1835, he removed to the Unitarian chapel at Bangor, Maine, where he continued for fifteen years. In 1847–8 he travelled in Europe, from 1850–6 was pastor of the Westminster Church in Providence, Rhode Island, during which period he received the degree of D.D. from Harvard College, and in 1856 undertook the charge of the First Congregational Church in Brooklyn, Mass., which he still holds. In 1857 he was chosen Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the theological school of Cambridge; and about the same time became editor of *The Christian Examiner*, and President of the American Unitarian Association. His most popular work, the "Prose Writers of Germany" (with portraits), containing extracts from the writings of twenty-eight authors, preceded by a short essay on each, was published in 1848, and is considered in the United States an excellent introduction to a knowledge of German literature. He has been for thirty years a contributor to different periodicals.

HEINEFETTER, SABINA, vocalist, born in 1805, at Mentz, is said to have travelled in her childhood over Germany, subsisting on the contributions received from the public for singing. At the age of twenty she received lessons from Spohr, who procured her admission into the Cassel theatre, and in 1829 appeared in Paris at the Italian Opera with credit, although Sontag and Malibran were singing at the same time. From 1831 to 1836 she performed with success in the various theatres of Germany, and in 1841 went a second time to Paris, when she sang in the "Huguenots." Some time after she went to Brussels, where the scandal of a criminal trial obliged her to retire from the stage, and she was in 1861 said to be living in privacy at Baden.

HEINTZELMAN, MAJOR-GENERAL SAMUEL P., born in Pennsylvania, in 1807, was admitted as a cadet to West Point in 1822. After passing through the usual subordinate grades until he became captain, he served during the Mexican war, obtained the rank of Major in 1847, and served in California. He was in 1861 breveted Lieut.-Colonel for meritorious services against the Indians in that State, and was ordered to Washington, to take the position of Inspector-General of the forces. In May, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the 17th regular infantry, and commanded a division of McDowell's army in the disastrous rout of the Federal troops at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, when he was wounded. Col. Heintzelman was promoted Brig.-General of Volunteers, and during the organization of the army in the winter of 1861–2, held command of a division. The Army of the Potomac began moving in March, 1862, and was about that time organized into five army corps, under the chief command of Gen. McClellan, the third army corps having been placed under Gen. Heintzelman. In 1862 he was breveted to the rank of Brig.-Gen. of the regular army, for his gallantry at "Seven Pines;" in July, 1862, was promoted to the rank of Major-Gen. of Volunteers, and commanded his corps during the battles of the latter days of Gen. Pope's unsuccessful campaign in Virginia. His corps formed the right wing of Pope's army at the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862. During the Maryland campaign he held command of the defences at Washington, and was afterwards appointed to the command of the "Department of Washington," and of the twenty-second army corps, which he held during the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, in May and July, 1863.

HELMORE, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., son of a dissenting minister, born May 7, 1811, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he

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graduated B.A. in 1840. He served for two years as curate in the parish of St. Michael's, Lichfield, and held a priest-vicar's stall in Lichfield Cathedral. In 1842 he became Vice-Principal and Precentor of St. Mark's College, Chelsea; in 1846 was appointed Master of the Choir of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and in 1847 Priest in Ordinary of her Majesty's Chapels Royal. He is the author of "The Psalter Noted," "The Canticles Noted" (for chanting), "A Brief Directory of Plain Song," "Manual of Plain Song," "The Hymnal Noted," "Carols for Christmas," "Carols for Easter," &c. He has translated "Fétis on Choir and Chorus Singing;" has edited "The St. Mark's College Chaunt Book," "The Canticles Accented," and has set to music some of Dr. Neale's translations of Hymns of the Eastern Church; "Peace, it is I," "The Day is Past and Over," and "'Tis the Day of Resurrection."

HELPS, ARTHUR, born about 1817, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1838, entered the public service as private secretary to Lord Monteagle, whilst Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was appointed Commissioner of French, Danish, and Spanish Claims. He afterwards acted as private secretary to Lord Morpeth (the late Earl of Carlisle), whilst holding the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and succeeded to the office of Clerk of the Privy Council, on the retirement of the Hon. W. L. Bathurst in 1859. He has composed "Essays written in the Intervals of Business," published in 1841; "Henry II.;" "Catherine Douglas;" "The Claims of Labour," in 1845; "Friends in Council" (1st and 2nd series); "Companions of my Solitude," in 1850; "The Conquerors of the New World and their Bondsmen," in 1852; "The Spanish Conquest of America," in 1855–61; &c.

HENDERSON, LIEUT.-COL. EDMUND YEAMANS WALCOTT, was born about 1820. Having passed through the ordinary course at Woolwich, he entered the army in 1838, became Lieut.-Col. Royal Engineers in 1862, was for many years Controller of the Convict Department in Western Australia, and was appointed in 1863 to the offices of Surveyor-General of Prisons and Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons, rendered vacant by the death of Major-Gen. Sir John Jebb, K.C.B.

HENGSTENBERG, ERNEST WILLIAM, theologian, born Oct. 20, 1802, at Frœndenberg, the son of a minister of the Protestant communion, was educated at Bonn, and studied Oriental languages and philosophy. Having translated an Arabic work of the sixth century A.D., he received high distinction from his university, and in 1824 edited the first part of Aristotle's Metaphysics. In 1824 he qualified himself for the post of private teacher of philosophy, and in 1825 as teacher of theology, and became in 1829 ordinary Professor and Doctor in Theology. He edited the *Evangelische Kirchen-Zeitung* from 1827. Among his chief works are Commentaries on the Apocalypse and the Psalms.

HENLEY, THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH WARNER, only son of the late Joseph Henley, Esq., of Waterperry, Oxon, born in 1793, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1851. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Oxfordshire, which county he has represented in Parliament in the Conservative interest since the general election of 1841. He held the post of President of the Board of Trade in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and was re-appointed to that office in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, but resigned on account of a difference in opinion respecting the Reform Bill, in Feb., 1859. He was made a privy councillor in 1852.

HENRIQUEL-DUPONT, LOUIS-PIERRE, engraver, was born in Paris, June 13, 1797, and having been intended for the profession of a painter, was placed for this purpose in the studio of M. Pierre Guerin. After re-

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maining there three years, he applied himself to engraving, and in 1818 set up for himself. His first production, the "Portrait of a Young Woman with her Infant," gained the second medal at the Exhibition of 1822. He produced in succession "Portrait of M. de Pastoret," "Strafford," "The Interment of Christ," after Paul Delaroche; "The Abdication of Gustavus Vasa," after Hersent, &c.; and is considered in France the most eminent engraver of the day. At the Exhibitions of 1853 and 1855 he received the Grand Medal of Honour, was decorated, Aug. 14, 1831, and succeeded Richomme at the Académie des Beaux Arts in 1849.

HENRY, CALEB SPRAGUE, born at Rutland, Mass., Aug. 2, 1804, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1825, pursued his theological studies at Andover and New Haven, and commenced his ministry at the Congregational Church at Greenfield, Mass. In 1831 bad health compelled him to resign this charge, and he spent two years in studying philosophy at Cambridge, when he settled at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1835 he moved to New York, and took orders in the Episcopal Church, and in the same year was appointed Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy at Bristol College, Pennsylvania. In 1837 he assisted in starting the *New York Review*, in 1839 was elected to the chair of Philosophy and History in the University of New York; in 1845 published, with a continuation, a translation of the "Epitome of Philosophy," from the French of the Abbé Bautain, and in 1847 accepted the living of St. Clement's, New York. In 1850 he was compelled, on account of ill-health, to resign both living and professorship; and two years later he was, for the same cause, obliged to retire into private life. He is the author of "A Compendium of Christian Antiquities," of "Moral and Philosophical Essays," of "A Household Liturgy," and of an edition, with notes, of Guizot's "History of Civilization."

HENRY, JOSEPH, physicist, born in Albany, New York, Dec. 17, 1797, received a common education, and commenced life as a watchmaker in his native city. In 1826 he was Professor of Mathematics in the Albany Academy, and in 1827 began making experiments in electricity. Though he does not seem to have reduced his discoveries to practice, yet in the United States he enjoys the credit of having invented the first machine moved by the agency of electro-magnetism, and of having been the first to demonstrate those principles by which intelligence is conveyed between distant points through the agency of the electric telegraph. In 1832 he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and in 1837 visited England, and his countrymen pretend that he imparted his discoveries to Professor Wheatstone. In 1846 he was elected First Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, which post he still holds. Professor Henry published, in 1839, "Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism," and has contributed several scientific papers to "The American Philosophical Transactions," to "Silliman's Journal," and to the "Journal of the Franklin Institute."

HENRY, THE HON. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Dec. 30, 1816, and educated for the legal profession, was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia in Nov. 1840, and was shortly after elected a member of the Legislative Assembly. The question of responsible government at that period agitating British North America, was strenuously opposed in Nova Scotia, and the other provinces. Mr. Henry, however, upon his entry into the Legislature, supported it, and in 1842 a vote of want of confidence was carried against the Government, which opposed the system, and in 1843 ministers resigned. An appeal having been made to the country, Mr. Henry and his friends were defeated by a small majority. At the general election of 1847, how-

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ever, the friends of responsible government were successful, and Mr. Henry has since been returned on the principle he first enunciated. At the meeting of Parliament in 1848, the Government was displaced by a resolution of want of confidence. In 1849, Mr. Henry was appointed a Q.C., and accepted a seal in the Ministry. In the Court of Chancery and Equity he has introduced various reforms, which have proved of great benefit to the community. In 1854 he accepted the post of Solicitor-General, and joined the administration, and in 1856, waiving his claims to a vacant seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, he accepted the office of Provincial Secretary. This position he held for about eight months, and in 1859 again became Solicitor-General. A general election took place soon after, and in 1860 the Government was displaced, their opponents holding office until after the general election of 1863, when Mr. Henry became for the third time Solicitor-General. He has taken a prominent part in the question of the union of the North American provinces; in 1865 was appointed a member of a delegation to London, respecting the construction of railways, and in the winter of 1866 represented his Government at Washington, in an unsuccessful negotiation for the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty between England and the United States. In July, 1866, he was again appointed a Delegate on the "Union" question; and with his colleagues from Nova Scotia, and the delegates from Canada and New Brunswick, met in London, and adopted a scheme of Union for submission to the Home Government, which has been adopted.

HERAPATH, WILLIAM, F.C.S., &c., chemist, son of a maltster at Bristol, where he was born in 1796, was early called upon by the exigencies of the business to which he succeeded, to study the practical application of chemistry, and became a proficient in the more strictly scientific part of his studies. Having given up his business, he devoted himself to chemical studies, and more especially to toxicology. He was one of the founders of the Chemical Society of London (of which he is a Fellow), and of the Bristol Medical School, in which he became Professor of Chemistry on its first opening in 1828. Mr. Herapath, who is the senior magistrate for Bristol, is frequently consulted, both in his native city and in other parts of England, in the analysis of the remains of persons and animals supposed to have died from the effects of poison. He is extensively engaged in analyses for the arts, manufactures, and agriculture.

HERAUD, JOHN A., epic poet and dramatic writer, was born in London in 1799. Self-educated, and originally intended for business, he commenced writing for the magazines in 1818, and is the author of many well-known works. In 1820 he published his local poem "Tottenham," and in 1821 his "Legend of St. Loy;" wrote articles for the *Quarterly* and other reviews, and for three years assisted in the editorship of *Fraser's Magazine*. His poem of "The Descent into Hell" appeared in 1830, and "The Judgment of the Flood" in 1834, and both were republished many years afterwards, enlarged and re-arranged. He has written "Videna," a tragedy, acted in 1854; "Wife, or no Wife," "Agnolo Diora," and a version of M. Legouvé's "Medea," and published "The Roman Brother," and "Salvator, or the Poor Man of Naples," two tragedies; "The Life and Times of Girolamo Savonarola," and some orations and lectures on Coleridge, and on poetry. He was for three years editor of the *Monthly Magazine* and of the *Christian's Monthly Magazine*, and has contributed to the *Athenæum*, *Illustrated London News*, *Temple Bar*, *All the Year Round*, *Chambers's Magazine*, *Belgravia*, &c.

HERBERT, JOHN ROGERS, R.A., born Jan. 23, 1810, at Malton, Essex, where his father was comptroller of customs; was sent to London in 1826, and became a student of the Royal

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Academy. Having lost his father two years after, he was obliged to abandon his course of study, and directing his attention to portraiture, before he was twenty-four had received sittings from many remarkable persons, among others, from her present Majesty, then Princess Victoria. His earliest exhibited pictures (1830-5) consist of portraits, and he employed his pencil upon small poetical subjects, exhibited chiefly at the British Institution in Pall Mall—"The Appointed Hour," in 1834; "Haidee," and "Prayer," in 1835; "Captives detained for a Ransom by Condottieri," in 1836; and "Desdemona interceding for Cassio," in 1837. Among the principal pictures of a somewhat later period were, in 1839, "Constancy,—'Love outwatched the drowsy guard,'" and "The Brides of Venice—the Procession of 1528;" and in 1840, "The Monastery in the Fourteenth Century—Boar-Hunters refreshed at the Gate of a Monastery." In 1840 he painted a picture from the ages of chilvary, entitled "The Signal," for which he received the prize at the British Institution. In 1841 he exhibited "Pirates of Istria bearing off the Brides of Venice," and was elected an Associate of the Academy. The picture of 1842, "The first Introduction of Christianity into Britain," commenced that series from religious subjects by which the artist's best fame has been attained. His principal subsequent works have been, "Christ and the Woman of Samaria," exhibited in 1843; "Sir Thomas More and his Daughter witnessing four Monks going to Execution" (now in the Vernon Gallery); "St. Gregory teaching the Roman Boys the Chant," in 1845; and "Our Saviour subject to his Parents at Nazareth," in 1847. In 1846 he was elected R.A., and in 1848 invited to assist in decorating the New Houses of Parliament. The subject allotted to him was the illustration of Shakespeare's "Lear," in the Poets' Hall. "Lear disinherits Cordelia," an oil-painting, was exhibited at the Academy in 1849. To Mr. Herbert was assigned the decoration of the Peers' robing-room with subjects from the Old Testament, one of which, entitled "Illustrations of Justice on the Earth, and its Development in Law and Judgment," was completed in 1864. For this admirable fresco Parliament voted him a handsome sum, in addition to the original price agreed upon. In 1856, Mr. Herbert lost his eldest son and pupil, Mr. Arthur J. Herbert, whose painting of "Philip and Velasquez," exhibited in that year, gave the highest hope of future eminence. Since that date Mr. Herbert's subjects have been almost wholly of a religious cast, being mostly taken from the life of St. Mary Magdalen. He and Mr. Maclise have been for some time engaged on this work, in which the "*water-glass*" method has been adopted in this country; a process which secures great durability. His fresco "Moses descending from the Mount with the Tables of the Law," is in the principal committee-room of the House of Lords.

HERBERT, Ruth, the daughter of a Somersetshire squire, born in 1834, made her first appearance in London at the Olympic Theatre in 1856, on which occasion she performed the character of Clarisse in "Retribution," a drama, and at once established herself in the foremost rank of her profession. In 1864 she undertook the management of the St. James's Theatre, and added greatly to her reputation by her powerful delineation of Lady Audley in a piece founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel. It is not only in romantic drama that Miss Herbert has distinguished herself. Her representation of the heroines of old comedy and in the plays of Sheridan is considered one of the most successful of modern times. Her name is especially identified with the character of Lady Teazle, and the "School for Scandal," produced under her management, achieved the longest run since its first production. In the direction of the St. James's, Miss Herbert displays considerable energy,

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and has succeeded in establishing the theatre in a position of greater stability than it ever before attained.

HEREFORD (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. RENN DICKSON HAMPDEN, D.D., a descendant of the celebrated John Hampden, born in Barbados in 1793, entered Oriel College, Oxford, in 1810, and took his degree of B.A. in 1813 as a Double First. He obtained the prize for the Latin Essay in 1814, and was Fellow and Tutor of Oriel College. In 1829 and in 1831 he filled the office of Public Examiner in Classics; in 1832 was Bampton Lecturer; in 1833 was appointed by Lord Grenville, then Chancellor of the University, Principal of St. Mary's Hall; and in 1833 was elected White's Professor of Moral Philosophy. In 1836 he was nominated Regius Professor of Divinity by Lord Melbourne. Imputations of unsound doctrine were brought against him, in the form of a pamphlet entitled "Elucidations of the Bampton Lectures," by the Rev. J. H. Newman, then Fellow of Oriel College, who afterwards joined the Church of Rome. Party spirit running high at the time (the High-Church and Low-Church parties having united their strength in 1836, in order to encounter what they considered the common foe), a vote of censure was passed upon Dr. Hampden in the University Convocation. It was remarked at the time that the very work which formed the ground of attack on Dr. Hampden in 1836, was instrumental in procuring for the bishop the Principalship of St. Mary Hall, on the recommendation of Bishop Copleston of Llandaff, at the hands of Lord Grenville. In 1842 the vote of censure, though formally remaining on the Statute Book of the University, was in reality repealed by his nomination, in virtue of his office, to a seat at the New Theological Examination Board, under a statute which passed Convocation without opposition. In Dec. 1847, Dr. Hampden was appointed to the see of Hereford, when a violent but fruitless opposition was made to his consecration by the High-Church party. Dr. Hampden contributed the article on Thomas Aquinas to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," and articles on Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He is the author of two volumes of Sermons, one of them preached before the University of Oxford; of a work on "The Philosophical Evidence of Christianity;" and of a volume of "Lectures Introductory to the Study of Moral Philosophy." Of his Bampton Lectures, Mr. Hallam, in his "History of Literature," speaks as the only attempt made by an English writer to penetrate to the depths of the scholastic philosophy. The see of Hereford, of the annual value of £4,200, includes Herefordshire and parts of four adjacent counties; and the patronage consists of about thirty livings.

HERSCHEL, SIR JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM, BART., astronomer, born March 7, 1792, at Slough, near Windsor, the only son of the great astronomer, Sir Frederick William Herschel, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he became Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman in 1813, and devoted himself to the pursuits which had already made the name of Herschel illustrious. His earliest mathematical researches are contained in his reconstruction of Lacroix's treatise "On the Differential Calculus," undertaken in conjunction with the late Dean Peacock. Sometimes alone, and sometimes in conjunction with South, he devoted a considerable portion of the year 1816 to observations on the multiple stars, for which the Royal Astronomical Society voted to each of them their gold medal, Feb. 7, 1826. As the first result of these observations, ten thousand in number, he presented to the Royal Society of London, in 1823, a catalogue of three hundred and eighty double and triple stars, whose positions and apparent distances had never until then been fixed. In 1827 he published a second catalogue of two hundred and ninety-five stars of this kind; and in 1828 another, in

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which three hundred and twenty-four more were set down. In 1830 he published important measurements of twelve hundred and thirty-six stars, which he had made with his twenty-foot reflecting telescope; contributed to the "Transactions of the Astronomical Society" a paper which contained the exact measurement of three hundred and sixty-four stars, and a great number of observations on the measurements of double stars. At the same time he was occupied with the investigation of a number of questions on physics, the results of which appear in his "Treatise on Sound," in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana;" a "Treatise on the Theory of Light;" a "Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy," in Lardner's "Cyclopædia," in his "Treatise on Astronomy," forming part of the same series; and in a great number of memoirs, many of which relate to photography, published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society" and elsewhere. The Astronomical Society again voted him their gold medal for his Catalogue of Nebulæ, Jan. 8, 1836. He spent four years at the Cape of Good Hope in 1834–8, where he examined, under circumstances the most favourable, the whole southern celestial hemisphere, and suggested the idea of making exact meteorological observations on given days, and simultaneously at different places. The expedition to the Cape was undertaken at his own expense. The interest which was felt in Herschel's expedition by the educated classes outside the circle of astronomers was manifested in the honours showered upon him on his return. A considerable number of the members of the Royal Society offered their suffrages for his election to the presidency of that body, vacant by the resignation of the Duke of Sussex,—an honour, however, which he did not seek. In 1838 he was created a baronet; in 1839 an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford; and in 1842 was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1848 the Astronomical Society voted him a testimonial for his work on the Southern Hemisphere, during which year he filled the office of President. In 1850 he published his "Outlines of Astronomy," a most valuable manual; and in Dec. of that year was appointed Master of the Mint; which post he resigned in Feb., 1855.

HERVEY, ELEANORA LOUISA, daughter of George Conway Montague, Esq., of Lackham House, Wilts, born at Liverpool in 1811, was married to the late T. K. Hervey, the poet, in 1843. At an early age she contributed poems to the annuals, and her dramatic poem "The Landgrave" was published in 1839. This was followed at intervals by "Margaret Russell," an autobiographical sketch; "The Double Claim," a tale; "The Juvenile Calendar, or Zodiac of Flowers," a Christmas book, illustrated by Doyle; "The Pathway of the Fawn," illustrated by G. Thomas; and "The Feasts of Camelot," published in 1863. Mrs. T. K. Hervey is the authoress of numerous essays and tales in various periodicals, and has contributed verses to the *Athenæum*, *Illustrated London News*, *Chambers's Journal*, *Household Words*, *Once a Week*, *All the Year Round*, &c.

HERZEN (or HERTZEN), ALEXANDER, was born at Moscow, March 25, 1812. While a student, he seems to have provoked the jealousy of the Russian autocracy, for on quitting the university he was imprisoned. Having suffered ten months' incarceration, he was banished to Wiatko, and to Perm in 1835; but in 1839 received permission to return home. In 1840 he was again exiled, and began to write articles in the newspapers. Having been driven out of France by the government of Louis Philippe, he sought refuge in Italy. In the mean time his property in Russia was sequestrated. He contrived to save a portion of his fortune, and settled in England in 1852. Herzen has long held a distinguished position in Russian literature, and since 1848 his name has become widely known in

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France and Germany. While writing under the censorship of the Czar, Herzen published his works under the pseudonym "Iskander," the Turkish translation of his Christian name, Alexander, as Nicholas did not allow those who were condemned for political reasons to publish in their own names, nor with their real rank in society. Herzen manifested wonderful adroitness; and as he could not treat openly of political subjects, wrote in disguise. Many of his works could not be read without a key, which was passed from one to the other of his readers. In all he composed, more was meant than was intended for the ear of either the autocrat or his censor. He is the editor of the famous "Kolokol."

HESSE-CASSEL (ELECTOR OF), FREDERICK WILLIAM I., born at Hanau, Aug. 20, 1802, studied at Marburg and Leipsic, and, Sep. 30, 1831, was called to the regency of the duchy, his father and his mistress, the countess of Reichenbach, being compelled to retire from public life. The Regent, acting with the minister Hasenpflug, endeavoured to anul the constitution which had been guaranteed by his father in the early part of the same year, and the latter being impeached, saved himself by resignation. On the death of his father, Nov. 20, 1847, Frederick William I. became Elector. In 1848 he consented to make some liberal concessions to his people, and to govern constitutionally, but in 1850 he broke his promises, and actually recalled the obnoxious minister Hasenpflug. The troops of the Confederation occupied the grand duchy, and after many discussions at the Germanic Diet, which brought Austria and Prussia to the verge of war, a sort of compromise was effected. The elector, who contracted a morganatic marriage with Gertrude, princess of Hanau, has no legitimate heirs.

HESSE-DARMSTADT (PRINCE OF), FREDERICK WILLIAM LOUIS CHARLES, eldest son of Prince Charles William Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, by a cousin of the king of Prussia, born Sep. 12, 1837, is a captain in the 1st regiment of the Prussian Guard, and colonel of a regiment of hussars. He married the Princess Alice (second daughter of Queen Victoria), July 1, 1862, when an allowance of £6,000 a year was settled by Parliament on the bride-elect, together with £30,000 as dowry. This is not the first matrimonial connection contracted between the present reigning family of England and the house of Hesse, an aunt of Queen Victoria, the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of George III., having married the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg.

HESSEY, THE REV. JAMES AUGUSTUS, D.C.L., eldest son of J. A. Hessey, Esq., born in London, in 1814, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and went to St. John's College, Oxford, of which he was for some years a resident fellow and lecturer. He graduated B.A. in 1836, taking a first-class *in Literis Humanioribus*; was appointed Public Examiner in 1842, and Select Preacher in his University in 1849. In 1845 he was elected Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, and in 1850 Preacher of Gray's Inn. In 1860 he preached the Bampton Lectures at Oxford, the subject being "Sunday, its Origin, History, and Present Obligation considered," of which three editions have been published. He has written "Schemata Rhetorica," "A Scripture Argument against permitting Marriage with a Wife's Sister," "Biographies of the Kings of Judah," several small pamphlets and sermons, and some articles in Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible." In 1860 Dr. Hessey was appointed by the bishop of London to the prebendal stall of Oxgate, in St. Paul's Cathedral, and in 1865 was elected to the office of Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint by the University of Oxford.

HEURTLEY, THE REV. CHARLES ABEL, D.D., born about 1806, was educated at Corpus Christi College, of which he was successively scholar and fellow; graduated B.A. in first-clas mathematical honours in 1827;

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gained the Ellerton Theological Prize Essay in 1828; was presented by his college to the rectory of Fenny Compton, Warwickshire, in 1840; discharged the office of Bampton Lecturer in 1845; and was appointed to an Honorary Canonry in Worcester Cathedral in 1848. In 1853 he was elected Margaret Professor of Divinity, to which is attached a canonry in Christ Church Cathedral, and in 1864 a member of the Hebdomadal Council. Dr. Heurtley, who has been three times appointed one of the select preachers of the University of Oxford, is the author of several volumes of sermons, including his Bampton Lectures "On Justification," and of "Harmonia Symbolica, a Collection of Creeds belonging to the Ancient Western Church," published at the Oxford University Press in 1858.

HEWITSON, WILLIAM C., naturalist, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 9, 1806. At an early age he showed the bent of his tastes by making collections of shells, birds' eggs, and insects, and on leaving school was articled to a land-surveyor at York. In 1831 be began "The British Oology," originally published by subscription, and explored the Shetland Islands and the coast of Norway, from Drontheim to the Arctic Circle, in search of materials for the work. In 1846 he joined Mr. E. Doubleday in publishing "The Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera," afterwards completed in conjunction with Mr. Westwood. In 1848 he settled at Oatlands, Surrey, having purchased a portion of the ancient park, and in 1852 began the "Exotic Butterflies," which has been continued quarterly up to the present time. In 1862 the trustees of the British Museum published the first part of a catalogue of Lycænidæ by this author, who, on their declining to proceed with it, commenced in the following year a new work, "Illustrations of Diurnal Lepidoptera." Since the commencement of his study of the subject, Mr. Hewitson has been unceasingly engaged in forming a collection of exotic butterflies. It is the best extant, and contains upwards of four thousand species.

HEYGATE, THE REV. WILLIAM EDWARD, graduated B.A. at St. John's College, Oxford, in honours, in 1839, and having taken orders, held curacies in Essex, Cornwall, &c. He has written a number of tales, of which "Godfrey Davenant, or School Life," "William Blake," "The Scholar and Trooper," "Sir Henry Appleton," and "Ellen Meyrich, or False Excuses," are very popular. He has published "Book of Devotion," "The Wedding Gift," "Probatio Clerica," "Catholic Antidotes," "The Good Shepherd," "Evening of Life," &c., and is the author of the English part of Parker's Historical Series.

HEYWOOD, JAMES, F.R.S., fifth son of the late Mr. Nathaniel Heywood, banker, of Manchester, born May 28, 1810, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was a senior optime in 1833, but did not graduate B.A. till 1857, when enforced subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles was abolished by the Cambridge University Reform Bill, which he did much to promote. He was called to the Bar in 1838, but did not practise; was one of the members for North Lancashire from 1847 till 1857, and whilst in the House of Commons took an active part in discussions on academical subjects. In April, 1850, he moved for an address to the Queen for a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the English Universities, and the prime minister (Lord J. Russell) intimated his intention of recommending her Majesty to issue a commission at some future day. In 1851 he made a motion against academical tests, but was counted out. On the order of the day (June 24, 1854) for the consideration of the Oxford University Bill as amended, Mr. Heywood moved and carried, by 252 against 161, the abolition of religious tests at matriculation, but was beaten the same evening in an attempt to abolish all tests on taking degrees, though eventually (June 29) he carried a clause by 233 against 79,

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in favour of their abolition for a bachelor's degree in arts, law, and medicine. A clause in the Cambridge University Reform Bill doing away with tests on taking degrees in arts, law, medicine, and music, was carried by 118 to 41 (June 20, 1856). Mr. Heywood published "History of University Subscription Tests," in 1853; translations of "The Early Cambridge Statutes," in 1855; "Academical Reform and University Representation," and "The State of Biblical Revision," in 1860; "Cambridge University Transactions during the Puritan Controversies," &c.

HIBBERD, SHIRLEY, horticulturist, has written "Summer Songs," published in 1851; "Brambles and Bay-leaves," and "The Town Garden," in 1855; "Fresh-water Aquaria," in 1856; "Rustic Adornments for Homes of Taste," and "Epitome of the [Russian] War, in 1857; "Garden Favourites," in 1858; and "Book of Aquarium, Fresh Water and Marine," in 1860. He is connected with the gardening department of one or two weekly newspapers.

HIGGIN, DR. (*See* DERRY, BISHOP OF.)

HIGGINS, MATTHEW JAMES, better known by his pseudonym of "Jacob Omnium," born in Ireland about 1810, was educated at Eton and at New College, Oxford, and served for some years as an officer in the army. He was for upwards of twenty years a constant contributor to the *Times*, and is the author of numerous articles, chiefly bearing on colonial, military, educational, and social reforms, in the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, the *Cornhill Magazine*, and other leading periodicals. In 1863 Mr. Higgins withdrew from the *Times*, and is one of the principal writers in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

HIGGINSON, SIR JAMES MACAULAY, K.C.B., son of the late Major James Higginson, of the 10th foot, born in 1805, was educated at Portora School, near Enniskillen, and Trinity College, Dublin. Joining the Bengal army in 1824, he served with the 58th regiment during the Bhurtpore campaign and successful assault of that fortress in 1826; was appointed to the staff of the army in 1828, and filled the posts of aide-de-camp to Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General of India; Presidency Paymaster, Private and Military Secretary to the Governor of Agra; Private Secretary to Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor-General of India; Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, and Agent to the Governor-General at the court of Moorshedabad. On returning to Europe he accompanied Lord Metcalfe to Jamaica in 1839 as Secretary to the Governor; and in 1843 followed that distinguished statesman to Canada, where he filled the joint offices of Civil Secretary and Superintendent of Indian affairs; and, on the retirement of Lord Metcalfe, he was selected by his successor, the Earl Cathcart, to perform the duties of Private and Military Secretary. From 1846 to 1850 he held the appointment of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, when he was transferred to the Governorship of Mauritius. He was created a Companion of the Bath in 1851, a Knight Commander in 1856, and retired in 1857, after thirty-three years of foreign service.

HILDYARD, THE REV. JAMES, B.D., eighth son of the late Rev. William Hildyard, born in 1809, was educated at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Butler, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1833 as Second Classic and Chancellor's Medallist, and gained six gold medals for Greek and Latin odes and epigrams, and two prizes for Latin essays. He became Fellow and Tutor of his College, and was one of the preachers at Whitehall in 1843-4. On the death of Dr. Arnold he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Head Mastership of Rugby School, and was appointed Rector of Ingoldsby, Lincolnshire, in 1846. He has published some of the plays of Plautus, with Latin notes and a Glossary, several Sermons, and "Ingoldsby Letters," in which the

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arguments of the Episcopal Bench against a revision of the Book of Common Prayer are freely discussed.

HILL, DAVID OCTAVUS, R.S.A., was born in 1802, at Perth, where his father, Mr. Thomas Hill, was a bookseller, who, on account of the boy's taste for art, sent him to Edinburgh, and he became a pupil of the late Mr. Andrew Wilson. He first exhibited at Edinburgh, in 1823, three pictures of Scotch scenery, which gave proofs of the artistic skill that has marked his more mature performances. He executed a series of sixty pictures, illustrative of "The Land of Burns," a work which he projected. Among his chief English subjects are large pictures of "Windsor Castle—Summer Evening," "Kenilworth," "Warwick," "Durham," and "Fotheringay;" among his Scottish pictures, "Old and New Edinburgh,—from the Castle," "Valley of the Nith," "The Ballachmyle Viaduct," "The River Tay,—from the Bridge at Perth;" and of Irish scenery, "Kenmare Bridge," in the collection of the marquis of Lansdowne, is a favourable specimen. In 1830 Mr. Hill was appointed Secretary of the new Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, &c. He was the first to suggest the formation, and to aid in devising the constitution of the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, which has proved the parent of numerous other art-unions in London, Dublin, Glasgow, and elsewhere. A controversy, commenced under his secretaryship, with the parties through whom Government had previously dispensed its patronage to art in Scotland, led to the appointment of a Government Commission, which returned a report so favourable to the claims of the Academy, that a public structure was erected in Edinburgh for a Scottish National Gallery and Royal Academy, at a cost of £50,000, on a site contributed by the city authorities, and valued at £30,000. Under Mr. Hill's directions, photography was greatly benefited, and its artistic capabilities more fully developed soon after the discovery of the process in 1843. Mr. Hill was, in 1850, appointed by her Majesty one of the Commissioners of the Board of Manufactures in Scotland—a body which has under its direction the Government School of Art and the National Gallery of Scotland.

HILL, SIR HUGH, son of Thomas Hill, Esq., of county Cork, born in the south of Ireland in 1802, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Having practised for several years as a special pleader below the Bar, he was called at the Middle Temple in 1841, and went the Northern circuit. In 1851 he obtained the honour of a silk gown, and in 1858 was promoted to the Bench, on the retirement of Mr. Justice Coleridge from the Court of Queen's Bench, when he received the honour of knighthood. He resigned in 1861.

HILL, MATTHEW DAVENPORT, Q.C., Commissioner of Bankrupts at Bristol, the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas W. Hill, and brother of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., was born in 1792, and his education was mainly conducted by his father. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1819, and went the Midland circuit. He was one of the members in the Liberal interest for Kingston-upon-Hull from 1832 till 1834. In the latter year he received a silk gown with a patent of precedence. He was appointed Recorder of Birmingham and Commissioner in Bankruptcy for the Bristol district. The latter office he still holds, but resigned the former in 1866. Mr. M. D. Hill is well known for his exertions in promoting the establishment of reformatories for juvenile criminals, and has published in a collected form, under the title of "Suggestions for the Repression of Crime," a large number of charges addressed by him to grand juries in his capacity of Recorder of Birmingham; besides various pamphlets; among which may be mentioned "Practical Suggestions to the Founders of Reformatory Schools," "Mettray," "Tus-

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can Jurisprudence," and Letter to the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, "On the Insufficiency of Punishments simply Deterrent." He has edited Biographies of men and women who have become benefactors of their country.

HILL, Sir Rowland, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., D.C.L., &c., author of the penny postal system, third son of the late Mr. Thomas W. Hill, a schoolmaster near Birmingham, was born in 1795. In 1835 he was appointed Secretary to the Commissioners for the Colonization of South Australia. In 1837 Mr. Hill published a pamphlet developing his postal system; and the House of Commons appointed a committee upon the subject, which, in 1838, recommended Mr. Hill's plan for adoption, and reported that the evidence proved that injurious effects resulted from the old state of things to the commerce and industry of the country, and to the social habits and moral condition of the people. In 1839 more than two thousand petitions were presented to Parliament in favour of the plan; and early in 1840 the penny postage was carried into effect with the assistance of Mr. Hill, who, for this purpose, received an appointment in the Treasury. A change of Government having taken place, Mr. Hill was, in 1842, removed from office, on the alleged ground that his services—the value of which Government fully acknowledged—were no longer required. The public, however, justly considered him ill-used, and he was rewarded in 1846 by a public testimonial of the value of £13,360. In 1843 he was engaged in the management of the London and Brighton Railway, of which company he became chairman; in 1846 was appointed Secretary to the Postmaster-General, and in 1854, Chief Secretary, in the room of Col. Maberly. He was made a K.C.B., Civil division, in 1860, in acknowledgment of his services at the Post Office. In March, 1864, his health having suffered seriously from the great labour he had undergone, he retired; and the Treasury, in a highly complimentary minute, declaring the entire success of his plans, awarded him, for life, his full salary of £2,000 a year. In the same year he received a Parliamentary grant of £20,000; the Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts, and the honorary degree of D.C.L.

HILLARD, George Stillman, author and journalist, born in the State of Maine in 1808, and educated at Harvard College, studied law and obtained some success at the Bar. In 1834 he edited a Unitarian journal, and in 1839 published in the United States an edition of the works of the poet Spenser, with a preface, consisting of a critical dissertation of high merit. Having travelled in Europe in 1846 and in 1847, he published, in 1853, "Six Months in Italy." He has been editor of the *North American Review*, published in 1847 twelve Lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute at Boston, and is the author of an Essay on the dangers and difficulties of commerce, and other works. In 1852 he was chosen by the municipal council of Boston to deliver an eulogy on the late Daniel Webster.

HILLS, Dr. (*See* Columbia, Bishop of.)

HINCKS, Francis, C.B., a native of Cork, brother of the late Rev. E. Hincks, the archæologist, settled in Canada, where he became a member of the Provincial Parliament. A strenuous advocate of "responsible government," he maintained, in opposition to what had been previously the recognized theory, that the Governor of Canada should govern through ministers possessing the confidence of the Provincial Parliament, and responsible to it. After a long struggle with the governor, Lord Sydenham, he obtained the complete recognition of this principle by the Home Government. Soon after he became Prime Minister, and held this office for some years under the late Lord Elgin. On ceasing to command a majority in Parliament, he retired, and in 1856 was appointed Governor of Barbados, and in 1861 Governor of

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British Guiana. He has been made a Companion of the Bath.

HIND, JOHN RUSSELL, astronomer, born at Nottingham about 1822, was for some years an assistant in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. In 1846 he published "The Solar System;" in 1848, "The expected Return of the Great Comet;" in 1852, "An Astronomical Vocabulary;" and a "Descriptive Treatise on Comets." Mr. Hind, who is Foreign Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society, and Superintendent of the "Nautical Almanack," is distinguished in England as the discoverer of a large number of planets, particulars of which discoveries he invariably sends to the *Times* newspaper, in letters dated from the Observatory in the Regent's Park. The Council of the Astronomical Society awarded him, in 1852, their gold medal "for his astronomical discoveries, and in particular for the discovery of eight small planets;" previously to which, in 1848, they had voted him their testimonial for his discovery of Iris and Flora. A pension of £200 a year was granted to him in 1852, "for important astronomical discoveries." The names of the planets discovered by Mr. Hind are:—Iris, Aug. 13, 1847; Flora, Oct. 18, 1847; Victoria, Sep. 13, 1850; Irene, May 19, 1851; Melpomene, June 24, 1852; Fortuna, Aug. 22, 1852; Calliope, Nov. 16, 1852; Thalia, Dec. 15, 1852; Euterpe, Nov. 8, 1853; and Urania, July 22, 1854.

HINDS, THE RIGHT REV. SAMUEL, D.D., some time Bishop of Norwich, son of the late Abel Hinds, Esq., of Barbados, was born in that island in 1793, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1815, and obtained the Chancellor's Prize for the Latin Essay. He became Vice-Principal of Alban Hall, Oxford (under Dr. Whately), Principal of Codrington College, Barbados, was Vicar of Yardley, Herts, from 1834 till 1843, in which year he went to Ireland, and became Rector and Prebendary of Castleknock, Dublin, and chaplain to Archbishop Whately. In 1846 he was appointed chaplain to the earl of Bessborough, in 1847 to his successor in the lord-lieutenancy, the earl of Clarendon, in 1848 succeeded Dr. Cramer as Dean of Carlisle, and in 1849 succeeded Dr. Stanley in the see of Norwich, which he resigned in 1857. Dr. Hinds has written a "Treatise on Logic," "History of the Rise and Early Progress of Christianity," "Inquiry into the Nature and Extent of Inspiration," "Sonnets and Sacred Poems," &c.

HINGESTON, THE REV. FRANCIS CHARLES, M.A., born March 31, 1833, was educated at the Truro Grammar-school, and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1855, and M.A. in 1858. Having held a curacy in Oxford (Holywell), he was appointed in 1859 to the Perpetual Curacy of Hampton Gay, near Oxford, and in 1860 to the Rectory of Ringmore, Devon. He is the author of "Specimens of Ancient Cornish Crosses, Fonts, &c.," with etchings, published in 1850; edited "The Poems of Francis Hingeston" in 1857; "The Chronicle of England, by John Capgrave" (for the Lords of H.M. Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls); "Johannis Capgravii Liber de Illustribus Henricis" (for the Lords of H.M. Treasury, &c.); and "The Book of the Illustrious Henries" (translated from the Latin of Capgrave), in 1858; and "A Collection of Royal and Historical Letters during the Reign of Henry IV. (for the Master of the Rolls), in 1860. He has contributed numerous articles to literary and scientific journals.

HINTON, THE REV. JOHN HOWARD, M.A., was born at Oxford, March 24, 1791. Having graduated at Edinburgh, he commenced his career as a Baptist minister at Haverfordwest, whence he removed to Reading, and afterwards to London, where he ministered for some years to a congregation in Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate. Having returned to Reading, he endeavoured to form an additional congregation. He has taken an

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active part in advocating the voluntary principle in religion and education, and has written "Memoirs of William Knibb;" "A History of the United States of North America;" "Theology, or an Attempt towards a Consistent View of the Whole Counsel of God;" "Elements of Natural History," &c. A complete edition of his works has been published in seven volumes.

HIRSCHER, JOHN BAPTIST VON, D.D., Dean of the Metropolitan Church of Freiburg, and late Professor of Christian Ethics in the University of that city, born of humble parentage at Alt-Ergarten, July 20, 1788, was educated at Constance and the University of Freiburg, was ordained in 1810, and became a Professor of Theology in the Seminary at Elwanghen in 1812. In 1817 he was promoted to the Professorship of Christian Morals in the University at Tübingen, and in 1837 was transferred in the same capacity to Freiburg. He has written "Christian Ethics," a work well known in Germany, both amongst Roman Catholics and Protestants; "Discussions on the Leading Religious Questions of the Day," published in 1846–7; a "Treatise on the Present State of Society," in 1849; and a "Treatise on the Present State of the Church," in 1850. The latter work, in which Dr. Hirscher eloquently urges the necessity of extensive internal reforms in the Churches of the Romish communion, was placed on the Index Expurgatorius at Rome. It has been translated into French, and into English by the Rev. A. C. Coxe. Dr. Hirscher resigned his Professorship at the close of 1863, on account of increasing years and infirmities, and published in 1864 a pamphlet on proposed School Reform in Baden.

HITZIG, FERDINAND, critic and Biblical commentator, born at Hauingen (Baden), June 23, 1807, was educated at Carlsruhe, and studied theology in the universities of Halle and Heidelberg. In 1833 he was called to Zurich as Professor of Exegesis. Deeply versed in the Semitic languages, Hitzig has published a number of critical works, distinguished by great impartiality, and sometimes by great boldness; "Translation and Commentary of the Prophet Isaiah," published in 1832; and "Commentary on the Psalms," in 1833, being the best known. He has published commentaries on some of the prophetical books of the Old Testament, and a variety of important works on Oriental mythology, philology, and archæology.

HODGES, JAMES, civil engineer, son of the late Mr. Thomas Hodges, of Dalston, Middlesex, was born at Queenborough, Kent, in 1816. From 1839 till 1844 he acted as assistant engineer under the late Sir William Cubitt at Dover, where he had charge of the tunnels and cliff-works of the South-Eastern Railway, and of the great blast of the Roundown Cliff. From 1844 till 1848 he was resident engineer, in Norfolk, under Messrs. Stephenson and Bidder, when he constructed the new harbour at Lowestoft. In 1859 he proceeded to Canada as engineer for Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, and constructed several hundred miles of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, including the Great Victoria Bridge across the river St. Lawrence at Montreal, which was opened by the Prince of Wales in 1860, and of which Mr. Hodges published an account in folio in the same year.

HODGES, SIR WILLIAM, the son of William Hodges, Esq., was born at Wayworth, in 1808. Having been educated at the University of London, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1833, and went the Western circuit. He held the Recordership of Poole for some years, was in 1858 made Chief Justice of the Cape of Good Hope, President of the Legislative Council, and Judge of the Admiralty Court there, when he received the honour of knighthood. He is known as the author of an elaborate work on the Law of Railways, published in 1847.

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HOFFMAN, CHARLES FENNO, author and journalist, was born in New York in 1806. He was induced, on account of harsh treatement, to run away from school, and when he was eleven years old met with an accident which caused the amputation of a leg. He left Columbia College before he had completed the course necessary to entitle him to a degree, but was so great a favourite with the authorities, that soon after he was admitted to the M.A. degree. He practised three years at the bar, contributing to several periodicals. In 1830 he became part editor of the *New York American*. He is the author of "A Winter in the Far West," published in 1834; of "Wild Scenes in the Forest and the Prairie," in 1837; of "Grey Slaves," in 1840; and of a volume of poems. He founded the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, and has edited the *American Monthly Magazine*, the *New York Mirror*, and the *Literary World*. On account of a mental disorder, he has of late years lived in retirement.

HOFFMANN, VON FALLERSLEBEN, AUGUSTUS HENRY, poet, born April 2, 1798, at Fallersleben, Hanover, where his father was a merchant and burgomaster; studied theology at Rome, but being fond of literature, associated himself with the brothers Grimm in philological pursuits. His first work, an edition of the "Fragments of Ottfried," appeared in 1820, and he has since published a number of successful works of a poetical character. In his travels he studied the languages of various peoples, made collections of their traditions and popular songs and ballads, and published several works on these subjects. He has contributed numerous articles on philology and literature to the principal journals of Germany. He took no part in the revolution of 1848, and has since been living quietly on the banks of the Rhine.

HOFMANN, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, F.R.S., chemist, the son of an architect, born at Giessen, in the grand-duchy of Hesse, about 1817, received his early education at the university of his native place, where he studied philology and law, and afterwards devoted his attention to chemistry, under the eminent Liebig, whose assistant he became. Having held the Professorship of Chemistry at the University of Bonn, he became Manager and Director of the College of Chemistry which was founded in London a few years ago, through the influence of the late Prince Albert, Sir James Clark, &c. This institution was afterwards united with the Government School of Mines. Dr. Hofmann, who has contributed to scientific journals, conjointly with Dr. Bence Jones, edited "Fowne's Manual of Chemistry," and wrote the Report on the Chemical Department of the Great Exhibition of 1862. In 1864 he was nominated to the Professorship of Chemistry in the University of Berlin.

HOGARTH, GEORGE, musical critic and author, born in Scotland about 1777, began his career as a writer to the signet in Edinburgh towards the close of the last century. He is chiefly known to the public by his works in musical literature. His "Musical History, Biography, and Criticism," was published in 1836, and the second edition, considerably enlarged, appeared in 1838. "Memoirs of the Musical Drama" appeared in 1839, and a second edition, under the title of "Memoirs of the Opera," in which the view of the musical stage was brought down to the period of publication, in 1851. These books have been received as the best modern authorities on the subjects of which they treat. Mr. Hogarth, who conducted for many years the musical and dramatic criticism of the *Morning Chronicle*, on the establishment, in 1846, of the *Daily News* by his son-in-law, Mr. Charles Dickens, joined the staff of that paper in a similar capacity.

HOGG, SIR JAMES WEIR, BART., the eldest son of a gentleman settled in county Antrim, was born in that county in 1790. Having been called

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to the Bar, he went to India at an early age, where he practised with much success, and became Registrar of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. Returning to England about 1832, he was elected to the House of Commons, as one of the members for Beverley, in Jan. 1835, and was returned in 1847 for the borough of Honiton, which he represented till 1857. He was elected a Director of the old East-India Company in 1839, and was chairman of that body in 1846–7. He was created a Baronet in July, 1846.

HOGG, ROBERT, LL.D., F.L.S., born at Dunse, in Scotland, in 1818, was educated at a private academy in his native town and at Edinburgh. He has compiled "Vegetable Kingdom and its Products," "British Pomology," and the "Fruit Manual." Dr. Hogg is a Fellow and member of Council of the Linnæan Society, Fellow and Pomological Director of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, and is a member of other English and foreign scientific societies. He is editor of the *Florist and Pomologist*, of the *Gardener's Year Book*, and in conjunction with Mr. G. W. Johnson, of the *Journal of Horticulture*.

HOLBROOK, JOHN EDWARDS, M.D., naturalist, born in Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1795, graduated at Brown University, Massachusetts, received a medical diploma from that of Philadelphia in 1815, and studied medicine in Europe. He commenced practice in Charleston in 1822, and was chosen Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College of South Carolina in 1824. He is the author of "American Herpetology; or, a Description of the Reptiles inhabiting the United States," a work in five volumes; and of "Ichthyology of South Carolina," of which several numbers have appeared.

HOLDEN, THE REV. HUBERT ASTON, M.A., LL.D., a member of an old Staffordshire family, born in 1822, was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became Scholar and Fellow. After having obtained the Bell University Scholarship, he graduated B.A., and was Senior Classic in 1845. Having been Assistant-Tutor and Classical Lecturer of his college for several years, he was appointed the first Vice-Principal of Cheltenham College in 1853, and was promoted to the Head Mastership of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar-school at Ipswich in 1858. Dr. Holden edited Aristophanes with notes; collections of English Poetry and Prose, for translation into Greek and Latin, in four volumes, entitled "Foliorum Silvula," and "Foliorum Centuriæ;" select translations of the same, entitled "Folia Silvulæ;" Cicero "de Officiis" and Minutius Felix, and other works, for the Syndics of the Pitt Press, Cambridge.

HOLLAND (KING OF), WILLIAM III., ALEXANDER PAUL FREDERICK-LOUIS, Prince of Orange-Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and Duke of Limburg, born Feb. 19, 1817, the eldest son of the late King William II., by the Princess Anne Pauline, sister of the late Nicholas I., czar of Russia, succeeded March 17, 1849, and devoted himself to the development of the liberal institutions then recently granted to his country. H.R.H. rendered effectual aid in lightening the burdens of his people by reducing his civil list one half, and abrogated the concordat concluded with Rome in 1827. His colonial administration has been equally successful. During the Russian war of 1854–6, William III. observed the strictest neutrality. He married, in 1839, the Princess Sophia Frederica Matilda, daughter of William I., king of Würtemberg, by whom he has issue Prince William Nicholas Alexander Frederick Charles Henry, born Sep. 4, 1840, heir apparent to the throne, and Prince William Alexander Charles Henry Frederick, born Aug. 25, 1851.

HOLLAND, SIR HENRY, BART., M.D., D.C.L. Oxon, F.R.S., author and physician, eldest son of the late Peter Holland, Esq., was born at Knutsford, Cheshire, Oct. 27, 1788,

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and educated for the medical profession at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1811. Dr. Holland was appointed Physician in Ordinary to the late Prince Albert in 1840; Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in 1852; and was created a baronet April 18, 1853. Sir Henry Holland has written "Medical Notes and Reflections," "Mental Physiology," and "Travels in Albania, Thessaly, &c." His wife, a daughter of the late Rev. Sydney Smith, published the life of her father in 1855. She died Nov. 2, 1866.

HOLLINGSHEAD, JOHN, son of Mr. Henry R. Hollingshead, of the Irish Chamber, whose family have long been connected with business in London, born in London, Sep. 9, 1827, was educated at Homerton, and entered business early; but preferring journalism, became connected with several leading daily and weekly newspapers, as well as magazines. He joined the staff of *Household Words* in 1857, was a constant contributor to that periodical and to *All the Year Round*, the *Cornhill Magazine*, *Good Words*, *Once a Week*, &c. In 1859 he published a volume of contributions, chiefly upon city life, from *Household Words*, called "Under Bow Bells;" in 1860 another collection of papers, bearing on politics or political economy, called "Rubbing the Gilt Off;" and a collection of home travels (originally contributed to *All the Year Round*), under the title of "Odd Journeys;" in 1861 a volume of papers from several magazines, under the title of "Ways of Life;" and a work called "Ragged London in 1861," upon the homes of the metropolitan poor. These were followed by "Underground London," describing the sewers, gas and water system of the metropolis; a collection of stories called "Rough Diamonds," the Official History of the International Exhibition, prepared for the Royal Commissioners; and in 1864 by "To-day," a series of miscellaneous essays, collected from newspapers and periodicals. He is the author of one or two original dramatic pieces, dramatic critic of the *Daily News*, *London Review*, &c., and a member of the Dramatic Authors' Society.

HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL, M.D., physician and author, son of the Rev. Abiel Holmes, author of the "Annals of America," was born at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 29, 1809. After receiving the usual education, he entered Harvard College, where he graduated in 1829, and devoted himself to the study of the law, which he exchanged for medicine. Having attended the hospitals in Paris and other foreign capitals, he in 1835 commenced practising at Boston; in 1836 received the degree of M.D.; in 1838 was elected Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Dartmouth College, which office he afterwards resigned; in 1847 was appointed to a similar professorship in Harvard College, and in 1849 retired from general practice to devote himself to authorship. As early as 1836, his contributions in verse appeared in various periodicals, and his reputation as a poet was established by the delivery of a metrical essay, entitled "Poetry," before the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society. "Terpsicore," and "Urania," recited before the same body, met with similar success. His prose works, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" and "The Professor," have been extensively read in this country, and the tale "Elsie Venner," has been republished here. While engaged in literary avocations, Dr. Holmes has not forgotten those questions upon which his former position as a physician and as a professor entitle him to be regarded as a competent authority. In addition to the results of various investigations in auscultation and microscopy, he has published several medical works; among which the most important are "Lectures on Homœopathy, and its kindred Delusions," which appeared in 1842; "Report on Medical Literature," in 1848; and a pamphlet "Upon Puerperal Fever."

HOLST, HANS PETER, author, born at Copenhagen, Oct. 22, 1811, has

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written some excellent elementary school-books and entertaining novels. His "Fædrelandske Romancer" (National Romances) have passed through several editions. In 1840 he visited Italy, at the expense of his government, and became intimate with the sculptor Thorwaldsen. His writings are distinguished by purity and taste, an elegant style, and great facility of versification.

HOME, DANIEL DUNGLAS, known for several years in connection with spiritual manifestations, comes of a good old Scottish family, and was born about 1830. He has visited nearly every country in Europe, and is understood to have been extensively consulted by crowned heads. In 1864 he was ordered to quit Rome, the authorities of that city being afraid of his powers. In an autobiographical sketch, "Incidents in my Life," published in 1863, in which he enters into the *rationale* of spiritualism, he says, "The only good I have ever derived from 'the gift' is the knowledge that many who had never believed in a future existence are now happy, through me, in the certitude of the 'life to come.'"

HONE, THE VENERABLE RICHARD BRINDLEY, M.A., born in 1805, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, and proceeded M.A. in 1831. He was ordained to the Curacy of Upton St. Leonards, near Gloucester, in 1828; was appointed to the Curacy of Portsmouth in 1829; was Vicar of Halesowen, near Birmingham, in 1836; Honorary Canon of Worcester in 1845; and Archdeacon of Worcester in 1849. He is the author of "Lives of Eminent Christians," published by the S.P.C.K., of several charges and sermons, and of "The Future Life of Blessedness," which appeared in 1865.

HONOLULU (KING OF), KAMÉHAMÉHA V., born about 1833, succeeded, on the premature and lamented death of his younger brother Kaméhaméha IV., Nov. 30, 1863. The present king, like his brother, has visited England, and has imbibed the strongest sympathies for English civil and religious freedom, and it is believed that he will carry out the measures so well inaugurated by his predecessor. He is described as a man of remarkable courage, resolution, and good sense. Before his accession to the throne, he showed fine administrative qualities as Minister of the Interior. Dissatisfied with certain democratic tendencies in the Constitution, the king summoned a Convention to amend it. The sittings commenced in July, 1864, and continued some weeks, when a factious opposition showing itself in some of the delegates, the king dissolved and dismissed the Convention, and a few days after produced the draft of a Constitution. A copy of this document was received in England in Nov., 1864.

HONOLULU (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS NETTLESHIP STALEY, M.A., born at Sheffield, Yorkshire, in 1823, was educated at the Collegiate School, Sheffield, and at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a Wrangler in 1844, and was elected Fellow in 1846. He was, from 1844 till 1850, one of the tutors at St. Mark's Training College, Chelsea, after which he was elected Head Master of the Proprietary Grammar School at Wandsworth. In 1861, the King of the Sandwich Islands having signified his wish that his dominions might be constituted into a see of the Church of England, and offered to contribute to the endowment, Mr. Staley was consecrated first Missionary Bishop of Honolulu.

HOOD, THE REV. EDWIN PAXTON, son of an old English sailor, who served under Nelson in the *Téméraire*, born at Westminster in 1820, was educated privately. He has been for many years a Minister of the Congregational Independent denomination, and preaches at Brighton. He is the editor of the *Eclectic Review*, and has written, *inter alia*, "Wordsworth, a Biography," "The Age and its Architects," "A Life of Swedenborg," "Self-Formation," "The Peerage of Poverty," 1st and 2nd Series, "The Dark Days of Queen Mary," "The Golden Times of Queen Bess," "Dream

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Land and Ghost Land," "Genius and Industry," "Literature of Labour," "Old England," "Mental and Moral Philosophy of Laughter," "Self-Education," "The Uses of Biography, Romantic, Philosophic, and Didactic," "Dark Sayings on a Harp," and "The Earnest Minister."

HOOD, THOMAS SAMUEL, born towards the close of the last century, entered the Royal Navy in 1804, was appointed Secretary to the naval Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, and Deputy-Judge Advocate in 1817, Consul at Monte Video in 1823, Consul-general in 1830, and retired on a superannuation allowance in 1843. He was employed by the English and French Governments on a special mission to the River Plate in 1846, when he negotiated the basis of the treaty concluded between Great Britain and the Argentine Republic.

HOOK, JAMES CLARKE, R.A., son of James Hook, Judge Arbitrator in the Mixed Commission Courts, Sierra Leone, and grandson of the celebrated Dr. Adam Clarke, was born Nov. 21, 1819, and at an early age entered the schools of the Royal Academy, where in 1843 he gained two silver medals. In 1846 he obtained the gold medal for the best historical painting in oils; the subject being "The Finding of the Body of Harold," and was successful in a competition for the travelling studentship for three years. His best known pictures are:—"Chronicles of Giovanni Villani," in 1848; a series of Pictures from Venetian history, in 1849–54; "Times of the Persecution of the Reformers in Paris," in 1854; and more recently "Market Morning," and "The Gratitude of the Mother of Moses for her Child's Safety." Of late years Mr. Hook has devoted himself to marine subjects, of which the best known and most popular are "Luff, Boy!" in 1859, which has been engraved; "The Trawlers;" "Breton Fishwives," and "Scotch Salmon Fisheries," 1862–6. He became an A.R.A. in 1854, and attained the full honours of the Academy in 1859.

HOOK, THE VERY REV. WALTER FARQUHAR, D.D., son of the late Rev. Dr. James Hook, Dean of Worcester, and a relative of the late Theodore Hook, born in 1798, was educated at Winchester College, and proceeded as student to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1821. He was curate at Whippingham, Isle of Wight; was appointed Lecturer at St. Philip's, Birmingham, in 1827, and Vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry, in 1829, where he remained till 1837, when he was elected to the Vicarage of Leeds. On the accession of her Majesty, Dr. Hook preached in the Chapel Royal a sermon on the text, "Hear the Church," of which more than one hundred thousand copies were sold within a month; but the sermon gave offence in high quarters. During his incumbency of twenty-two years at Leeds, twenty-one new churches, in addition to the parish church, which was rebuilt at a cost of thirty thousand pounds, thirty-two parsonages, and more than sixty schools, were erected in the parish. Notwithstanding these clerical labours, he found leisure for the production of numerous valuable books. The "Church Dictionary," "Ecclesiastical Biography," and "Devotional Library," have gone through many editions, and he has published several volumes of sermons, and many pamphlets on topics of the day. "On the Means of Rendering more Efficient the Education of the People" attracted great attention for the boldness and liberality of its views. In 1859 he was nominated by Lord Derby to the Deanery of Chichester. He is writing a biographical history of the English Church, under the title of "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," of which four volumes have appeared. When the Queen visited Leeds, Dr. Hook was unanimously elected to present to her Majesty an address from twenty thousand persons belonging to the various benefit societies; and when, at one time, there was a strike, the working men, having agreed to a

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compromise with their employers, appointed Dr. Hook their referee.

HOOKER, Major-Gen. Joseph, born in 1819, in Hadley, Massachusetts, was appointed a cadet to West Point in 1833. He served in the Mexican war in the same regiment with "Stonewall" Jackson, and was Aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Hamer. Having risen through the various grades, in Oct. 1848, he was promoted to a full Colonelcy, and entered the Adjutant-General's department at Washington. He resigned in Feb., 1858, and went to California, where he was engaged as Superintendent of the construction of the National Road, and as a farmer. When the civil war broke out in 1861, he returned, and was present, as a spectator, at the battle of Bull Run. After some delay he was appointed Lieut.-Col. of a new regiment of regulars, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. His brigade was engaged in Maryland, and the adjoining counties of Eastern Virginia, and helped to clear the Potomac of the blockading batteries. When Gen. McClellan moved to the Peninsula, Gen. Hooker's brigade was added to the command, with its commander at the head of a division. During Gen. Pope's operations before Washington, Gen. Hooker was very prominent, and at Antietam, Sep. 17, 1862, he was wounded, and was soon after promoted to the rank of Brig.-General of the Regular Army. At the disastrous repulse of Burnside at Fredericksburg, in Dec. 1862, he commanded the centre of the army. In Jan., 1863, he was appointed, with rank of Major-General of the U.S. Army, to the command of the army of the Potomac. After several feints he crossed the Rappahannock some distance above Fredericksburg. Reaching Chancellorsville, April 30, he was attacked and totally defeated by "Stonewall" Jackson, whose fatal wound at the moment of victory alone saved Hooker's army from utter annihilation.

HOOKER, Joseph Dalton, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., D.C.L. (Oxon), L.L.D. (Cantab.), and member of various foreign societies, the only surviving son of the late Sir W. J. Hooker, D.C.L., F.R.S., director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, was born in 1817, and took his degree in medicine, which profession he relinquished for botany. In 1839, when the expedition to the Antarctic Ocean under Sir James Ross was being fitted out, Dr. Hooker was appointed assistant-surgeon on board the *Erebus*, his real object being to investigate the botany of the district through which the expedition passed. He published on his return the "Flora Antarctica," in which he figured and described a number of new plants, and by a comparison of these with the species of other parts of the world, succeeded in advancing our knowledge of the laws which govern the distribution of plants over the surface of the earth. In 1848 Dr. Hooker undertook a journey to the Himalayas for the purpose of investigating the plants of tropical countries. In the course of his travels in these remote districts, he was for some time kept prisoner by one of the border rajahs. He returned in 1852, and published two very interesting volumes of "Himalayan Journals," and a number of scientific works on the botany of India. In 1851, while in India, he published some beautiful sketches of rhododendrons from the Sikkim Himalaya, several of which have since been introduced into England. These expeditions, though partly at his own expense, were conducted under the authority of Government, which supplied some of the funds. Before going to India he held the situation of botanist to the Geological Survey of Great Britain, under Sir H. De la Beche, and contributed a valuable paper to the second volume of the "Transactions" of that institution on the vegetation of the Carboniferous period as compared with that of the present day; and another on the structure of coal-fossils. He was ap-

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pointed, in 1855, Assistant-director of Kew Gardens; and, on his father's death, in 1865, succeeded to the Directorship. He was some time examiner in Natural Science of candidates for medical appointments in the Royal Army, and late East India Company's service, and examiner in botany to the London University, and Apothecaries' Company.

HOPE, Alexander James Beresford, F.S.A., youngest son of the late Thomas Hope, Esq., of Deepdene, Surrey (author of "Anastasius"), by a lady who married as her second husband the late Viscount Beresford, G.C.B., born in 1820, was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841. He was one of the earliest members of the Cambridge Camden Society, and has taken an active part in the Church Union movement, and the agitation for the revival of Convocation, the extension of the episcopate, &c. He purchased the ancient buildings of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, as a college for missionary clergy. He was one of the members for Maidstone from 1841 till 1852, when he supported what was termed the "Young England" party; was defeated at the general election in July, 1852, and was elected for that borough in March, 1857. In 1859 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the University of Cambridge, was defeated at Stoke-upon-Trent, in 1862, and was elected for that borough in July, 1865.

HOPE, Admiral Sir James, K.C.B., the only son of the late Admiral Sir George Johnstone Hope, K.C.B., and a relative of the Earl of Hopetoun, was born at Edinburgh in 1808. At the age of twelve he entered the Royal Naval College, became a midshipman in 1822, attained the rank of captain in 1838, and saw some active service in the expedition to the river Plate in 1844-5, and in the Baltic Fleet during the Russian War, in 1854-6. He held the chief command of our naval forces on the East-Indian station, and on the Chinese coast in 1859-60, and was nominated a K.C.B. for his ability and skill in that capacity, especially in the operations which led to the capture of Pekin. In 1863 he was transferred to the chief command of the West Indian station. Sir James is a magistrate and dep.-lieutenant for co. Linlithgow.

HOPKINS, Edward John, musician, born in 1818, received his early musical education in the choir of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. James's, from 1826 till 1833, and was a pupil of the late Mr. T. F. Walmisley. He became organist of Mitcham Church, Surrey, in 1834, and was appointed organist of the Temple Church in 1843. He has composed several chants, services, and anthems, which are performed in cathedral and collegiate choirs, of which the best known are the services in F and A, and the anthems "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem," "I will wash my hands in innocency, O Lord," and "Why seek ye the living among the dead?"

HOPKINS, John Henry, was born in Dublin, in 1792, of English parents, who emigrated to the United States when he was but eight years old. After receiving a classical education, he was for a year in a counting-house in Philadelphia, and for a short time assisted Wilson, the ornithologist, in the preparation of the plates for his work. At the age of nineteen he embarked in a project for the manufacture of iron, which failed, and in 1817 he betook himself to the study of the law, and was admitted to the Bar. He does not appear to have had much taste for his profession, for in 1823 he was admitted into the American Episcopal Church, and in 1824 became Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh. In 1826 he was sent as clerical deputy from the diocese to the first General Convention of the Church, a mission he again efficiently discharged in 1829. In the Diocesan Convention of 1827 he was candidate for the assistant bishopric of Pennsylvania, and at the ballot received the same number of votes as his op-

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ponent, Dr. Onderdonk, whom he caused to be elected by giving him his own casting vote. In 1831 he was appointed to Trinity Church, Boston, and Professor of Divinity in the new Theological Seminary of Massachusetts. In 1832 he was elected first Bishop of Vermont, and accepted the living of St. Paul's, Burlington. One of his earliest acts in his new diocese was the foundation of an extensive school for boys, an institution which afforded work to several poor clergymen. But the building necessary for it entailed upon Dr. Hopkins liabilities which hampered his exertions for many years, and compelled him to resign the living at Burlington. He afterwards superintended the building of the "Vermont Episcopal Institute." Dr. Hopkins is a very voluminous writer.

HOPKINS, JOHN LARKIN, Mus. Bac., cousin of Mr. Edward John Hopkins, born in 1820, was educated as a chorister in Westminster Abbey, and having been organist of Rochester Cathedral, was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Walmisley as organist of Trinity College, Cambridge. He is the author of a great number of chants, services, &c., of which the best are his services in C and in E flat.

HORN, J. E., publicist and statistician, is the author of various publications relating to political and social economy, amongst which may be mentioned "La Hongrie et la Crise Européene," "La Hongrie devant l'Autriche," "Liberté et Nationalité," all of which were published in 1860, and "Crise Cotonnière et les Textiles indigènes," in 1863. In 1859 he commenced an annual publication entitled "L'Annuaire International du Crédit Public." M. Horn has contributed articles on political economy to various publications, especially to the *Journal des Économistes*.

HORNE, RICHARD HENRY, poet and critic, born early in the present century, was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, entered the Mexican navy as a midshipman, and was in active service until the close of the war between Mexico and Spain. He returned to England, devoted himself to literature, and published "The Death of Marlowe," "Cosmo de Medici," "The Death Fetch," "Gregory VII.," and "Orion," in poetry, besides a volume of ballad romances. His prose writings are very numerous, the larger portion having appeared in periodical publications, to which he has been a constant contributor. Among his complete works are "An Exposition of the False Medium between Men of Letters and the Public," and the "New Spirit of the Age." For some time he was editor of *The Monthly Repository*. In "Judas Iscariot," a miracle play, he adopts an idea, derived from the early theologians, that the arch-traitor, in delivering up the Saviour to the chief priest, was anxious only to precipitate the triumphant vindication of his Master. Mr. Horne's "Orion" was published for a *farthing*, an odd device intended as a sarcasm upon the low estimation into which the author thought epic poetry had fallen. He is the author of the text of an illustrated life of Napoleon the Great. In 1852 he went to seek his fortune in the gold fields of Australia, and was appointed Commander of the Gold Escort at Melbourne.

HORSLEY, JOHN CALLCOTT, R.A., son of the late William Horsley, the well-known musician, and grand nephew of the late Sir Augustus Callcott, the eminent painter, was born in London, Jan. 29, 1817. His first exhibited picture, painted while he was a youth, —"Rent-Day at Haddon Hall in the Sixteenth Century,"—was spoken of in high terms by Wilkie. "The Chess-Players," "The Rival Musicians," "Waiting for an Answer," &c.,—were first seen in the British Institution, and he exhibited, for the first time at the Academy, the "Pride of the Village" (in the Vernon Gallery). This was followed by "The Contrast: Youth and Age," in 1840; "Leaving the Ball," another "Contrast,"—gay pleasure-seekers on the one hand, the homeless outcast on the other; and

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"The Pedlar," both in 1841; "Winning Gloves," in 1842; and "The Father's Grave," in 1843. In the latter year Mr. Horsley's cartoon of "St. Augustine Preaching" gained at Westminster Hall one of the three prizes in the second rank, of £200, and in the trial of skill of 1844 he obtained by his two small frescoes a place among the six painters commissioned to execute further samples for the Palace at Westminster. That of 1845, for "Religion," was approved, and the subject executed at large in the House of Lords. In 1847, his colossal oil-painting, "Henry V., believing the King dead, assumes the Crown," secured a premium of the third class. Another fresco, which he has been employed to execute, "Satan surprised at the Ear of Eve," is to be seen in a portion of the New Palace, called Poets' Hall. His later works are "Malvolio i' the Sun practising to his own Shadow;" "Hospitality;" "The Madrigal—'Keep your time;'" "The Pet of the Common;" "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso" (painted for the late Prince Albert); "Lady Jane Grey and Roger Ascham;" "A Scene from Don Quixote;" "Flower Girls,—Town and Country;" "The Holy Communion;" "The Lost Found;" "A Jealous Eye;" "The Duenna's Return;" "The New Dress;" and "Under the Mistletoe." Mr. Horsley was elected R.A. in Dec., 1864.

HORSMAN, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWARD, son of William Horsman, Esq.? and nephew of the late Earl of Stair, born in 1837, was educated at Rugby School. In 1831 he was admitted an Advocate at the Scottish Bar, and acted as one of the Commissioners to inquire into the state of the Kirk of Scotland. In 1836 he was elected member for Cockermouth, which he represented in the Liberal interest till the general election in July, 1852, when he was rejected. He was returned for Stroud early in 1853, and has since been one of the members of that constituency. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1855, on being appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, a post which he resigned in 1857 on the ground that the work of the office was too light. His political career since that time has been that of an independent and somewhat eccentric Liberal.

HOSMER, HARRIET, artist, the daughter of a physician, born at Watertown, Mass., in 1831, was remarkable as a child for the facility with which she modelled in clay. Her father determined to instruct her in anatomy himself, and so very promising was her progress that he caused her to go through a regular course of study at the Medical College of St. Louis. In 1851 she produced her first work, a figure of "Hesper," which was received with such favour that she was sent to Rome to study the art of sculpture. She had an introduction to Mr. Gibson, and worked regularly in his studio. In 1852 she produced her "Daphne" and "Medusa," in 1853 completed her "Œnone" for a gentleman of St. Louis, and finished for the public library of that city a figure of "Beatrice Cenci," a work highly admired. "Puck" was completed in 1855, and of this duplicates have been ordered by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Hamilton. Miss Hosmer has, with the trifling exception of two visits to her native place in 1855 and 1857, resided in Rome since 1851. During this period she finished the figure of a girl for a monument in the church of St. Andrew della Fratte in Rome; a piece of sculpture entitled "Will o' the Wisp," intended as a companion to "Puck;" and "Zenobia in Chains," a fine conception perfected in 1859.

HOUDIN, or ROBERT HOUDIN, JEAN-EUGÈNE, wizard and prestidigitateur, is the son of a watchmaker of Blois, where he was born, Dec. 6, 1805. After studying at the College of Orleans, he became a notary, but his fondness for mechanical inventions induced him to take to sleight-of-hand. In 1830 he became a showman, and delighted numerous audiences with his tricks. In 1856

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Houdin, who had been favourably received on various occasions by the Emperor, was sent to Algeria, where he confounded the magicians who were trying to undermine the authority of the French, by beating them at their own tricks. Houdin has received the cross of the Legion of Honour, and holds an appointment under the French Government. He is the author of "Confidences d'un Prestidigitateur," published in 1858, and "Les Tricheries des Grecs Dévoilées," in 1861.

HOUGHTON (Baron), Richard Monckton Milnes, F.S.A., D.C.L., &c., born June 19, 1809, is the eldest son of the late Robert Pemberton Milnes, Esq., of Fryston Hall, and Bawtry Hall, Yorkshire, by the Hon. Henrietta Maria, fourth daughter of Viscount Galway. Lord Houghton, who graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1831, has published "The Memorials of a Tour in Greece," and some volumes of poems, after the manner of Wordsworth: the "Flight of Time," "Lay of the Humble," "Long Ago," and "Man of Old;" "Palm Leaves," &c. He was, in 1837, elected one of the members for Pontefract, which he continued to represent till his elevation to the Peerage, Aug. 20, 1863. In 1846 he proposed the retention of a low duty on foreign corn; but he would not consent to restore the old Corn-laws. He is a warm advocate of liberty of conscience, and "considers religious equality the birthright of every Briton."

HOUSSAYE (also spelt Housset), Arsène, poet, author, and art-critic, was born at Bruyères, a small town in the department of Aisne, March 28, 1815. The French Revolution of 1830 having roused the dormant military spirit of France, Houssaye, without consulting his parents, joined the army, a part of which was then besieging Antwerp. He repaired to Paris in 1832, and for the next four years was doomed to contend against poverty. In 1836 he published his first work, the "Couronne de Bluets," a romance; in 1838 he became connected with the *Revue de Paris*, in which he commenced the publication of his "Men and Women of the Eighteenth Century," afterwards collected in two volumes; and in 1846 he published his "History of Dutch and Flemish Painting." On the accession of Louis Napoleon, Houssaye was appointed to the direction of the Théâtre Français, then at a very low ebb, into which he infused new life, and having in 1856 resigned the directorship, was succeeded by M. Empis. His latest works are "L'Histoire du Quarante-et-unième Fauteuil de l'Académie Française," published in 1855; "Le Roi Voltaire" in 1858; "Histoire de l'Art Français" in 1860; "Mademoiselle Cléopatre" and "Blanche et Marguerite" in 1864. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour, May 6, 1846, and promoted Grand Officer, July 30, 1858.

HOWARD, The Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Edward John, D.D., youngest brother of the 6th earl of Carlisle, born Dec. 14, 1795, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1817. In 1833 he was appointed Dean of Lichfield, and in 1834 Rector of Donnington, Salop. He has written "Translations from Claudian" published in 1823, "The Pentateuch, translated from the LXX., with Notes," "Lectures on the Old Testament," "Lectures on the New Testament," &c.

HOWARD, Sir Henry Francis, K.C.B., second son of the late Henry Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, Cumberland, born in 1809, educated at Stonyhurst and the University of Edinburgh, was attached to the mission at Munich in 1828, was several times Chargé d'Affaires, was appointed Paid Attaché at Berlin in 1832, Secretary of Legation at the Hague in 1845, having been transferred to Berlin in 1846, and was Chargé d'Affaires several times during the succeeding years. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil in 1853, was transferred

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to Lisbon in 1855, and to Hanover in 1859, when he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Brunswick and to Oldenburg, and was made a K.C.B. in 1863. Whilst at Berlin, in 1850–52, the task of negotiating the famous treaty of 1852 mainly devolved upon him. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Bavaria, Jan. 19, 1866.

HOWARD, The Hon. Henry George, sixth son of the 6th Earl of Carlisle, born May 22, 1818, entered the diplomatic service as an Attaché to the Embassy at Paris in 1838, became Secretary of Legation at the Hague in 1846, and at Lisbon, where he acted for upwards of a year as Chargé d'Affaires, in 1848. He was transferred to Vienna as Secretary of Legation in 1851, twice acted whilst there as Chargé d'Affaires, and in 1853 was appointed Secretary of the Embassy of Paris, where he has several times acted in the same capacity. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence in March, 1858, and resigned in May.

HOWARD, Gen. Oliver Otis, of the United States Volunteers, born in Leeds, Maine, Nov. 8, 1830, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850, entered West Point Academy where he graduated in 1854, and was appointed to the Ordnance Department. In July, 1857, he was made First Lieutenant, and was attached to the West Point Academic Class, as Acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics, in which capacity he continued until 1861. Upon the breaking out of the war, Lieut. Howard resigned his commission in the Ordnance Department, and accepted the Colonelcy of a regiment of volunteers. He commanded a brigade in the first battle of Bull Run, and for his gallant conduct was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Sep. 3, 1863. His brigade formed part of Gen. McClellan's army of the Potomac, and in the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, he lost his right arm. After the battle of Antietam, he took Gen. Sedgwick's division, in Sumner's corps, which formed part of the right wing of the army of the Potomac. Howard was made Major-Gen. of Volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and his division, with Newton's, was the first to cross the Rappahannock, at the time of Burnside's battle at Fredericksburg, in Dec., 1862.

HOWARD DE WALDEN (Baron), Sir Charles Augustus Ellis, G.C.B., son of Charles Rose Ellis, Esq. (who was created Lord Seaford), born June 5, 1799, was educated at Eton. He inherited the title of Lord Howard de Walden through his mother, July 8, 1803. Early in life he served in the Grenadier Guards, and entering the Foreign Office, became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under Mr. Canning. In 1832 he was accredited Minister to Stockholm, whence he was transferred in 1833 to Lisbon, and thence to Brussels in 1846. His lordship, who still represents England at the Belgian capital, married Nov. 8, 1828, a sister of the duke of Portland.

HOWDEN (Baron), Sir John Hobart Caradoc, G.C.B., only son of the late Lord, was born Oct. 16, 1799, and entered the army at an early age, succeeding to his father's title in July, 1839. As Col. Caradoc, he was present at Navarino, having been sent thither on a special mission, and in a similar capacity at the siege of Antwerp. In 1847 he went on a special mission to Rio Janeiro, and from 1850 till 1852 held the post of Ambassador at the Court of Madrid. He is a Lieut.-General in the army, and was created a G.C.B., civil division, in 1858. He sat in the House of Commons for Dundalk for a short time, just before the passing of the Reform Act.

HOWE, Elias, the inventor of the sewing-machine, was born at Spencer, Mass., United States, in 1819. His father, with whom he worked until he was seventeen, was a farmer and miller, and the only education he received was from attending the district school during the winter season. At a later period he acquired some

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instruction in machinery, and in 1846 produced his first specimen of a sewing-machine. The invention at first proved ruinous to him, and a two years' visit to England in 1847 reduced him to destitution, whilst his return to the United States only involved him in a series of lawsuits with the infringers of his patents. At length the tide began to turn; in 1854 his rights were generally acknowledged, and in 1859 as many as 47,360 sewing-machines were manufactured and sold under his licence.

HOWE, JOSEPH, born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1804, was apprenticed to a printer, and in 1828 became sole editor and proprietor of the *Nova Scotian*, a journal which he made very successful. Mr. Howe advocated the right of the cities of the British colonies to municipal privileges, and though tried for a libel on the local government (when he was acquitted) and compelled to fight a duel with the younger Haliburton, he became in 1840 a member of the Provincial Government, and after a wearisome correspondence with the Home authorities, succeeded in exposing the abuses of the old system and in obtaining a municipal charter for Halifax. Mr. Howe has officiated several times as colonial agent in Great Britain, and only resigned his office of provincial secretary to superintend the construction of the railway from Halifax to Quebec. He is considered one of the originators of the idea of responsible government in the British colonies. Haliburton's "History of Nova Scotia" was published by him in 1828. He has identified himself with the question of responsible government in the British colonies, and in 1858 published on this subject "Speeches and Public Letters," in which were included several addressed to Lord John Russell.

HOWE, SAMUEL GRIDLEY, physician and philanthropist, born at Boston, Mass., Nov. 10, 1801, graduated at Brown University in 1821, and qualified himself for the medical profession. In 1824 he joined the Greek army as military surgeon, and on the erection of Greece into a separate kingdom, he was employed to organize a regular surgical service. During the famine which visited that country at the close of the war, Dr. Howe procured large supplies from the charitable in the United States, and established depôts in different spots for the distribution, which he superintended in person. An attack of malaria in 1830 compelled him to leave the country, and he witnessed the revolution of July in Paris, and that which broke out at Brussels. Returning to the United States, in the autumn of 1831, he accepted the charge of the new Institution for the Blind, which has since acquired a European reputation. With characteristic zeal, he returned to Europe to acquire, in the schools of England and France, the necessary information for the post. He became President of the Polish Committee at Paris, and most rashly undertook to convey funds for the relief of the Polish detachment which had crossed into Prussia. While thus engaged, he was arrested and thrown into prison by the Prussian authorities, who released him at the end of six weeks, when he returned to his new post at Boston. In 1850 he again visited Europe with his wife, and in 1858 the island of Cuba. In politics, he is attached to the free-soil party. He has organized a school for idiots, has invented an alphabet for the blind; and has gained much popularity by educating Laura Bridgman, the deaf and blind mute.

HOWITT, MRS. MARY, the daughter of Mr. Botham, a member of the Society of Friends, was born at Uttoxeter early in the present century. Associated with an elder sister, she studied under her father's roof French and Latin, made some progress in chemistry, and almost by stealth gained a competent knowledge of imaginative and dramatic literature — studies strictly forbidden among the Quakers. Her early love of poetry was such, that she composed almost as soon as she could write; and after becoming

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the wife of Mr. William Howitt, published various works in conjunction with her husband. Mrs. Howitt, who is the authoress of a volume of ballad and other poetry; of "The Seven Temptations," a series of dramatic sketches; of "Wood Leighton," a novel; and of a great number of volumes, in prose and verse, for children, and has translated into English the whole of Miss Bremer's works, and H. C. Andersen's "Improvisatore;" edited for three years the "Drawing-Room Scrap-Book," and illustrated by biographical vignettes a series of portraits of the Queens of England. To one of the popular libraries she contributed an original story, entitled the "Heir of West Wayland;" and among her numerous writings for the young, may be mentioned, "The Children's Year," "Our Cousins in Ohio," and "The Dial of Love," a series of stories in thirteen volumes. Her latest works are "Lilieslea," "A Treasury of Tales for the Young," edited and partly written by herself; "Stories of Stapleford," and a work of fiction entitled "The Cost of Caergwyn," published in 1864. Mrs. Howitt has been a frequent anonymous contributor to the periodical literature of the last twenty years. Her eldest daughter has appeared before the public as an artist of several successful paintings and authoress of "The Art-Student in Munich," and of "The School of Life." Her younger sister published in 1866, "Twelve Months with Frederika Bremer in Sweden," a work which has been favourably received by the public.

HOWITT, WILLIAM, was born in 1795, at Heanor, in Derbyshire. His father having married into the Society of Friends, joined this sect, and brought up his family in their principles. William Howitt, who received his earlier education at various schools connected with the Society, afterwards studied chemistry, natural and moral philosophy, and literature. In 1823 he married Miss Mary Botham, of Uttoxeter, and their first work, "The Forest Minstrel," published in 1823, bore their joint names upon its title-page. Mr. and Mrs. Howitt soon became known to a wider circle by their contributions to the "Literary Souvenir," the "Amulet," and other annual publications. In 1826 they published a poem founded on the desolation of Eyam by the plague; accompanied by poetical contributions to periodical works, and some original poems. In 1831 Mr. Howitt produced his "Book of the Seasons;" in 1833 the "History of Priestcraft," which has passed through nine or ten editions; in 1837 "The Rural Life of England," and about the same time "Colonization and Christianity," a history of the treatment of aboriginals by European nations in all their colonies, "The Boy's Country-Book," and two series of "Visits to Remarkable Places, Old Halls, and Battle-Fields." In 1840 Mr. and Mrs. Howitt took up their abode at Heidelberg, and Mr. Howitt published in 1841 his "Student Life in Germany," containing translations of some of the most popular German songs. During their sojourn in Germany they learned the Swedish language, which induced Mary Howitt to translate the novels of Miss Bremer, and a more extended acquaintance with the Northern languages enabled them to produce in 1852 the "History of Scandinavian Literature." Mr. Howitt published, in 1842, "The Rural and Domestic Life of Germany;" and, after quitting that country, "German Experiences," a satirical work on German social life. He has written "The Aristocracy of England," published in 1846; "Haunts and Homes of British Poets," and "The Hall and the Hamlet," in 1847; "Madame Dorrington of the Dene," in 1851; "Talangetta, or the Squatter's Home," in 1857; "The Man of the People in 1860," and a variety of works, as well as translations and children's books. In 1846 Mr. Howitt became joint-proprietor and one of the managers of the *People's Journal*. *Howitt's Journal* appeared in 1847, and was afterwards amalgamated with the *People's Journal*, but both are now extinct. In 1852 Mr.

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Howitt set sail for Australia, determined to make himself acquainted with the capabilities of that country. "Land, Labour, and Gold, or Two Years in Victoria; with Visits to Sydney and Van Diemen's Land," contains an account of his experience. He returned home in Dec. 1854, and wrote the "Illustrated History of England," the sixth and last volume of which was completed in 1861. His more recent works are "The Ruined Castles and Abbeys of Great Britain and Ireland," published in 1861; "History of the Supernatural in all Ages and Nations," and "Letters on Transportation," in 1863; and "Discovery in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand," in 1865.

HOWLAND, WILLIAM PEARCE, Minister of Finance for Canada, was born in the State of New York, May 29, 1811. At an early age he removed to Canada, engaged in mercantile pursuits, became a member of a wealthy firm, and one of the leading merchants of Upper Canada. He was elected to Parliament for the West Riding of York (Canada), in Jan. 1858, and has continued to represent that constituency to the present time. In May, 1862, he was appointed a member of the Executive Council and Minister of Finance, which office he held till May, 1863, when he was appointed Receiver-General, and resigned with his colleagues in March, 1864. In Nov. of that year, he joined the coalition which had been formed in June, as Postmaster-General, which office he continued to hold until Oct., 1866, when, on the resignation of the Hon. A. Galt, Mr. Howland again became Minister of Finance. He was one of the delegates sent to England in 1866 to settle the question of the union of the North American provinces, and is a Liberal in politics.

HOWSON, THE VERY REV. JOHN SAUL, D.D., born in 1816, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in double first-class honours in 1837; obtained, in 1837 and 1838, the Members' Prize, and in 1840 the Norrisian Prize Essay. Having taken Orders in 1845, he became Senior Classical Master, and in 1849 Principal of the Liverpool College, which post he held till the close of 1865, and was appointed Vicar of Wisbeach in 1866. He is Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely, and was made Dean of Chester in 1867. Dr. Howson is the author of various lectures and sermons, of an Essay on Deaconesses, and of Hulsean Lectures on the Character of St. Paul, joint author with the late Rev. W. J. Conybeare of "The Life and Epistles of St. Paul," with Notes and Essays on the Geography, Voyages, &c.; and has contributed to "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible," the *Quarterly Review*, and other periodicals.

HUBBARD, JOHN GELLIBRAND, F.R.S., M.P., eldest son of the late John Hubbard, Esq., born in 1805, early devoted himself to commercial pursuits, and is the head of the firm of Hubbard & Co., Russia merchants, in London. Mr. Hubbard is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Buckinghamshire, a Director of the Bank of England, and Chairman of the "Public Works Exchequer Loan Commission," and was elected for Buckingham, which he still represents, in the Conservative interest in May, 1859. He has written able pamphlets on monetary questions, a "Vindication of a Fixed Duty on Corn," published in 1842, and "The Currency of the Country," in 1843, which the late Mr. M'Culloch called a valuable tract in favour of a single bank of issue. Mr. Hubbard carried in the House of Commons, in 1861, a motion against the Government for a Committee to Inquire into the Working of the Income-tax, and has strenuously advocated in Parliament a modification of the most obnoxious features of that tax. He has taken a prominent part as a defender of the Established Church in respect of church-rates.

HÜBNER, BARON ALEXANDER, diplomatist, was born at Vienna, Nov. 26, 1811. After completing his studies at Vienna, he travelled for some time in Italy, and on his return in 1833 re-

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ceived from the late Prince Metternich a post in the state Chancellerie. In 1837 he accompanied Count Apponyi's embassy to Paris, but in 1838 was recalled by his patron, Prince Metternich. In 1840 he was made Secretary to the Austrian Embassy sent to the late Queen Maria da Gloria, the relations between Austria and Portugal having been for a long time suspended. He was appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Leipsic in 1844, and was shortly afterwards Consul-General of Austria. During the troubles of 1848, Baron Hübner was intrusted with the conduct of the Archduke Regnier's correspondence as the Viceroy of Lombardy; and when the populace got the upper hand, he was detained at Milan as a hostage, but was soon exchanged. He joined the Emperor of Austria at Olmutz, was sent in 1849 on a special mission to Paris, and shortly afterwards became Austrian Ambassador at that capital. In 1856 he signed the treaty of Paris, having, during the Crimean war, been instrumental, it is supposed, in preventing his sovereign from taking part with Russia, and in ensuring his neutrality. It was to Baron Hübner that the Emperor of the French made the memorable declaration, Jan. 1, 1859, that his Government was dissatisfied with that of Austria. Baron Hübner, who has not since that time taken a prominent part in public life, is Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

HUDDLESTON, JOHN WALTER, Q.C., M.P., born in 1817, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1857, and Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, and Counsel to the Admiralty in 1866. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Worcester in 1852, for Shrewsbury in 1857, and for Kidderminster in 1859 and 1861; but was returned one of the members for Canterbury at the general election in July, 1865. He is a bencher of Gray's Inn.

HUDSON, GEORGE, known as the "Railway King," was born at York about 1800. He is a magistrate for York (of which city he was three times elected Lord Mayor), and is in the commission of the peace for the counties of York and Durham. He made a large fortune by successful railway speculations, more especially during the railway mania of 1845–6, during which period he was regarded not only in England but in France, as an oracle on the subject of railway operations, and received as much homage as the famous Law, the projector of the Mississippi scheme, in Paris, at the beginning of the last century. He was for some years chairman of the Eastern Counties and the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railways, and of the Sunderland Dock Company. He represented Sunderland, in the Conservative interest, from 1845 till 1859, when he was rejected by his old constituents.

HUDSON, SIR JAMES, G.C.B., son of a Yorkshire gentleman and grandson of the first Marquis Townshend, born in 1810, was educated at Rugby and Westminster. Having acted as page, and Private Secretary, to William IV., he entered the diplomatic service in 1838, was appointed Secretary of Legation at Washington, whence he was transferred in the same capacity successively to the Hague and to Rio Janeiro. He was Minister at the latter place in 1850–1, was transferred to Florence in 1851, and was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Turin in 1852, in which capacity he heartily sympathized with the cause of Italian liberty and unity. He was created a K.C.B. May 2, 1855, for his services in inducing the Sardinian government to co-operate with Great Britain and France by sending an army to the Crimea; and was promoted a G.C.B. Aug. 11, 1863, on his retirement from his diplomatic post at Turin.

HUGHES, SIR FREDERICK, KNT., eldest surviving son of the late Robert Hughes, Esq., born about 1814, entered the Madras Cavalry at the usual age, and served for some time in Persia. During the Russian war he was specially employed on a Government mission in Circassia and the Crimea, and

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was knighted in 1858 for his services. He has received the Persian order of the Lion and the Sun, and is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Asiatic Societies.

HUGHES, THOMAS, M.P., second son of John Hughes, Esq., of Donington Priory, near Newbury, Berks, born Oct. 20, 1823, was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1845. Entering as a student at Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the Bar in Jan., 1848. He published "Tom Brown's School-days," in the autumn of 1856; the "Scouring of the White Horse," in 1858; "Tom Brown at Oxford," in 1861; is the author of several tracts, and has contributed some articles in reviews and papers, and prefaces to the "Biglow Papers" and "Whitmore's Poems." He was elected one of the members for Lambeth in July, 1865.

HUGO, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.S.L., son of the late Mr. Charles Hugo, born at Taunton, in 1820, was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1842. Having held a living in Lancashire, he became in 1851 senior curate of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and was preferred in 1858 to the Rectory of All Saints, Skinner Street, London. He is an active member of the Society of Antiquaries, on the Council and Executive Committee of which he served for a number of years; of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, of which he is the reputed founder; of the Royal Society of Literature; and of the Genealogical Society of Great Britain. His province is especially that of our national and ecclesiastical records, and of mediæval history, literature, and art. He has contributed many papers to the transactions and journals of literary societies; is the author of a "Memoir of Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester," published in 1853; of several volumes of sermons, and of other religious publications; and is well known to monastic archæologists as the historian of a number of the religious houses of the West of England, whose annals were previously but little understood; among which are the Abbeys of Athelney, Muchelney, and Cleeve, and the Priories of Taunton, Mynchin-Buckland, Cannington, Mynchin-Barrow, and Ilchester. These works have been followed by "The Mediæval Nunneries of the Diocese of Bath and Wells, and County of Somerset," containing a very detailed account of these establishments and their appropriated benefices. He has contributed to archæology a history of the curious House of the Knights Hospitallers at Moor Hall, Harefield, in Middlesex, and of the religious houses in London of St. Helen's and Austinfriars, &c., &c. To the illustration of modern art Mr. Hugo contributed in 1816 a catalogue, critical and descriptive, of the works of the brothers Bewick, of Newcastle, of which he possesses the finest collection ever formed, including many of the original wood blocks. Mr. Hugo is a popular lecturer on historical, literary, and artistic subjects.

HUGO, COMTE VICTOR MARIE, author, was born at Besançon, Feb. 26, 1802, his father being a colonel in the French army. From Besançon he was carried to Elba, to Paris, to Rome, and to Naples, before he was five years of age. In 1809 he returned to France and received a classical instruction at a religious house. The first volume of his "Odes and Ballads" appeared in 1822, and his tales "Hans of Iceland," and "Bug-Jargal," were written about this time. In 1826 he published a second volume of "Odes and Ballads," which exhibited a change in his political and literary opinions, and in 1827 he composed his drama, "Cromwell." In 1829 he published his "Last Days of a Condemned Criminal," the terrific interest of which secured it an immense success. M. Hugo prepared a further attack on the stiff and unnatural style of French dramatic literature in his "Hernani," first played at the Théâtre Français, Feb. 26, 1830, and it caused a scene of riotous confusion. The Academy went so far as to lay a com-

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plaint against his attempted innovations at the foot of the throne. Charles X. sensibly replied, that "in matters of art he was no more than a private person." Shortly after the Revolution of July, 1830, his "Marion de Lorme," which had been suppressed by the censorship under the Restoration, was brought out with success. "Le Roi s'amuse" was performed at the Théâtre Français in Jan., 1832, and the day after its production was interdicted by the Government. M. Victor Hugo, who published a number of dramatic pieces of various merit, after many struggles, was admitted into the Academy in 1841, and was created a peer of France by Louis-Philippe. In 1849 he was chosen President of the Peace Congress, of which he had been a leading member. Since 1852, M. Victor Hugo has resided in exile in Jersey, Guernsey, and elsewhere, and refused to avail himself of the general amnesty issued Aug. 15, 1859. He has written much since he quitted France. His satire "Napoléon le Petit" appeared at Brussels in 1852, "Les Châtiments," at the same place, in 1853, and "Contemplations," at Paris, in 1853. His fame rests principally on his "Notre-Dame de Paris," which has been translated into most European languages, and is known in England under the title of the "Hunchback of Notre-Dame." His semi-historical and social romance, "Les Misérables," translated into nine languages, was issued at Paris, Brussels, London, New York, Madrid, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Turin, the same day, April 3, 1862. This was followed in 1864 by a rhapsodical work on 'Shakespeare—not likely to add to his reputation. M. Victor Hugo has been a prolific writer, and a list of his works would exceed our limits. Amongst those best known in England are "Claude Gueux," a tale; "Lucrèce Borgia;" "Marie Tudor;" "Ruy Blas," and "Les Burgraves," plays; and "Le Rhin," a book of travels. Madame Victor Hugo promises at an early date a life of her husband, who is worthy of all praise for his unostentatious but well-directed acts of charity among the poor of his place of exile.

HULL, EDWARD, B.A., F.G.S., son of the Rev. J. D. Hull, was born in Antrim in 1829. He has been extensively employed upon the Geological Survey of Great Britain, under the late Sir H. de la Beche and Sir R. I. Murchison, and has published an elaborate work upon one interesting portion of the chief subject of his attention, the "History, Structure, and Resources of the Coalfields of Great Britain." It includes a history of coal-mining from the earliest date, an explanation of the geological formation of coal-beds both at home and abroad, with valuable additions in the way of mining statistics. He has contributed "Geology of Parts of Wilts and Gloucestershire," "Geology of the Country around Cheltenham," "Geology of the Country around Woodstock," "Geology of the Leicestershire Coal-Field," "Geology of the Country around Wigan," "Geology of the Country around Prescot," and "Geology of the Country around Manchester and Oldham," to the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom." Mr. Hull is a contributor to the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, to the *Popular Science Review*, to the *Transactions of the Geological Society of London*, &c., &c.

HULLAH, JOHN, teacher of singing, born about 1812, is a native of Worcester. In 1829 he became a pupil of the late Mr. Horsley, and in 1832 studied under Crivelli at the Royal Academy of Music. He first became known as the composer of the music to Mr. C. Dickens's opera "The Village Coquettes." In 1840 he established his well-known system of singing, and has done much to popularize the study of music among the middle classes. St. Martin's Hall, built for him in 1847 (the first stone having been laid by the late Lord Carlisle), was unfortunately burned down in 1860, on which occasion Mr. Hullah's friends and pupils pre-

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sented him with a handsome testimonial, as a mark of gratitude for his teaching, and sympathy with his misfortune. He is Professor of Vocal Music in King's College, and in Queen's College, London, and is the author of "A Grammar of Counterpoint," of "The History of Modern Music" (a course of lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain), and of other musical works.

HUME, Rev. Abraham, D.C.L., LL.D., &c., of Scottish extraction, born about 1815, was educated at Belfast College, at Glasgow University, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin, where he succeeded in obtaining honours. Having taught mathematics and the English language and literature in the Belfast Royal Institution and Academy, and the Institute and College at Liverpool, he was ordained in 1843, and the hon. degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Glasgow. In 1847 he was appointed to the incumbency of a new parish in Liverpool; and his minute statistical inquiries connected with this and other portions of the town threw great light upon its moral and spiritual condition. The publication of a summary of the previous year's work from his diary in Jan., 1857 and 1858, under the signature of "A Lancashire Incumbent," had the effect of modifying public opinion on the subject of the idleness imputed to the clergy in letters printed in the *Times*. In 1858 he gave evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Lords on the "Means of Divine Worship in Populous Districts," which led to the formation of the Liverpool Church Aid Society, and in 1859 gave evidence before another Select Committee of the Lords on the subject of "Church Rates;" and of several maps which he produced, one was published with the Report. It showed the proportion of non-worshippers and of worshippers in each of three great classes in England and Wales, and in seventy-three of the large towns. This evidence has been frequently quoted in parliamentary debates. He has paid great attention to the promotion of education, and to the advancement of useful learning among all classes in Liverpool. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, and of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the Statistical Society, London, and an honorary or corresponding member of other learned societies. Most of his writings on Geography, History and Archæology, Social Improvement, Topography, Statistics, General Literature, and Science, have appeared in the Transactions of learned societies and in periodical publications. The most interesting of his writings are "The Learned Societies and Printing Clubs of the United Kingdom," published in 1847, and "Sir Hugh of Lincoln, or an Examination of a Curious Tradition respecting the Jews," in 1849. An illustrated archæological work, descriptive of an extinct town or settlement, called Meols, on the Cheshire coast, appeared in 1863; and "Results of the Irish Census, with a special Reference to the Church in Ireland," in 1864.

HUME, Hamilton, born in 1797, at Humewood, New South Wales, in 1810, when only thirteen years of age, discovered the now populous district of Cowpasture River. In 1824 he led a party across the Blue Mountains, and, accompanied by Mr. Hovell, accomplished the first overland journey from New South Wales to what is now known as Victoria, crossing and giving his name to the Hume river, the principal tributary of the Murray. In 1826 he accompanied Sturt on his first exploring expedition, and his services in guiding the party in unknown districts were gratefully recognized by the Government and by Sturt himself. In July, 1858, a marble column in his honour was erected, by public subscription, on the northern bank of the river Hume, near the town of Aldbury, 2,000 miles from the sea. In 1858 the river was nagivated by ten steamers and as many barges; and in

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the third year of its navigation, the value of the merchandise transported was upwards of a million sterling. Some difference of opinion having occurred, as to the precedency of Mr. Hume or Mr. Hovell in the exploration of 1826, he published, in 1855, "A Brief Statement of Facts in connection with an Overland Expedition from Lake George to Port Phillip, in the year 1824." A township and electoral district were named after him. Though never in England, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society on the recommendation of two of its council, and is a Colonial Magistrate for the district of Yass, near which he resides.

HUMPHREYS, Miss C. F. (*See* Alexander, The Very Rev. W.)

HUMPHREYS, Henry Noel, author, born at Birmingham in 1810, was educated at King Edward's Grammar School and on the Continent. After a residence in Rome, he, in 1840, published his first work, the descriptions to "Views in Rome," by Mr. W. B. Cooke. He is joint author with Mr. J. O. Westwood of "British Butterflies and their Transformations," published in 1840; of "British Moths and their Transformations," and author of "Illuminated Illustrations of Froissart's Chronicles," in 1843; of "The Parables of our Lord" (illuminated), in 1846; of "The Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages," and "The Art of Illumination," in 1849; of "Ancient Coins and Medals," illustrated with fac-similes of Greek and Roman Coins, in relief, in 1850; of "The Collector's Manual," in 1853; of "The Coinage of the British Empire," in 1854; of "Stories by an Archæologist and his Friends," in 1856; of "Ocean Gardens," in 1857; of "Butterfly Vivarium, or Insect Home," in 1858; of "Goethe in Strasburg, a Dramatic Novelette," in 1860; of several novels published anonymously; and of tales, magazine articles, and other works.

HUMPHRY, The Rev. William Gilson, M.A., born about 1815, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and of which he was elected Fellow. He was Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge in 1849-50. Having been chaplain to the late Bishop of London for some years, he was nominated by him in 1855 to the vicarage of the important parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and was made prebendary of St. Paul's. He has written "A Commentary on the Book of the Acts of the Apostles;" "The Doctrine of a Future State" (the Hulsean Lecture for 1849); "The Early Progress of the Gospel" (the Hulsean Lecture for 1850); "An Historical and Explanatory Treatise on the Book of Common Prayer;" "The Miracles" (the Boyle Lecture for 1857); "The Character of St. Paul" (the Boyle Lecture for 1858); "Theophilus of Antioch" (for the Pitt Press); and "Theophylact on St. Matthew." He edited and is one of the authors of "A Revised Version of St. John's Gospel, and the Epistles to the Romans and Corinthians."

HUNGARY. (*See* Austria.)

HUNT, Robert, born Sep. 6, 1807, at Devonport, a self-educated man, is the Keeper of Mining Records at the Museum of Practical Geology, and was the first-appointed Professor of Mechanical Science to the Government School of Mines. He is best known by "Researches on Light," "The Poetry of Science," and "Panthea, or the Spirit of Nature," published in 1849; "Elementary Physics," in 1851; and "Manual of Photography," in 1857; and is the editor of the new and voluminous edition of "Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines." He has devoted special attention to the chemical influences of the solar rays, is the discoverer of several important photographic processes, and has contributed to a more perfect knowledge of the influences of light, heat, and actinism (the chemical principle of the solar rays), on the growth of plants. These researches have been published in the "Transactions of the British Association." Having taken up his residence in Cornwall, he was for five years

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Secretary to the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, during which period he was very actively engaged in investigating the phenomena of mineral veins and of metalliferous deposits in general. Mr. Hunt, who is the author of the "Synopsis," and of the "Handbook" of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and of the International Exhibition of 1862, was the first to originate the publication of statistical returns of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom. His "Mineral Statistics," published annually by order of the Treasury, are so much valued by those engaged in metallurgical and mineral industries, that in 1860 a very handsome testimonial of the value of 500 guineas was presented to him. He originated the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire, the object of which is to give the practical miner a better education than he has hitherto received.

HUNT, THOMAS STERRY, F.R.S., was born in Norwich, Connecticut, Sep. 5, 1826. After passing through the usual educational course, he commenced the study of medicine and chemistry, devoted himself entirely to the latter, became chemical assistant to Professor Silliman, in Yale College; was appointed Chemist and Mineralogist to the expedition for the survey of Canada, under Sir W. E. Logan; and discharged similar duties in the survey of Vermont. The services that he has rendered to science in both these undertakings are well known, but his fame rests on his labours as an interpreter and writer on the researches of Liebig, Laurent, and Gerhardt, as exhibited by his papers contributed to the *American Journal of Science* from 1848–51, and his essays on "Solution," "Chemical Changes," and "Atomic Volumes," contributed to the *American Journal*, and republished in England and Germany. Mr. Hunt has been engaged in several isolated mineralogical investigations of importance to the scientific world. His countrymen, indeed, are so impressed with the value of his theories, that they do not scruple to attribute to him the credit of some discoveries which would not be admitted in Europe. Mr. Hunt, who was a member of the International Jury at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, and addressed some valuable papers to the Geological Society of France, is Professor of Chemistry in the University of Quebec, which bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Science in 1857. Harvard College presented him with the degree of M.A. in 1854; and he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1859. His contributions to scientific literature are numerous.

HUNT, THORNTON, the eldest son of the late Mr. Leigh Hunt, born Sep. 10, 1810, was educated to be a painter, but the inactivity of life in the studio induced him to devote himself to literature, and to become a critic on works of art; in which, following the early Italian critics, he sought to give a more matter-of-fact manner to the treatment of the subject in the periodical press. Through the late Mr. Laman Blanchard he was introduced to a short-lived morning paper, the *Constitutional*, of the political department of which he was for a time sole conductor. On the breakdown of the *Constitutional* he became editor of the *North Cheshire Reformer*, and then of the *Glasgow Argus*, and with the experience he had gained of the local workings of our institutions, our trade, and the condition of the people, he returned to London in 1840, and formed a connection with the *Spectator*, which lasted until 1860. In that interval he had relations with some of the chief daily papers and other periodicals. In addition to a few pamphlets, chiefly on practical subjects, he has produced no work under his own name, except the "Foster-Brother," an historical romance, published in 1845, and suggested by his early residence in Italy, his political studies, and his admiration for the patriotic statesman, Carlo Zeno. He edited his father's "Autobiography," published in 1850, and his "Correspondence," published in 1862,

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and at present devotes his attention exclusively to political affairs.

HUNT, William Holman, painter, one of the most prominent members of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, born in London in 1827, exhibited his first picture at the Academy in 1846. The earlier works were adopted from poetry and fiction, such as "Dr. Rochecliffe performing Divine Service in the Cottage of Joceline Joliffe at Woodstock," in 1847; "The Flight of Madeline and Porphyro," from Keats's "St. Agnes," in 1848; and "Rienzi vowing to obtain Justice for the Death of his young Brother," in 1849. He commenced that choice of religious and mystical subjects, whereby he has since made himself best known, with "A Converted British Family sheltering a Christian Missionary from the Persecution of the Druids," in 1850, followed by the symbolical "Hireling Shepherd," in 1852. His picture of 1851 was in a different class of sentiment,—"Valentine receiving Sylvia from Proteus;" that of 1853, "Claudio and Isabella," and "Our English Coasts," a beautiful study of the Downs at Hastings. Three of these pictures were awarded £50 and £60 prizes at Liverpool and Birmingham. The occult meaning of his "Light of the World" and of the "Awakening Conscience," of 1854, was explained by Mr. Ruskin in some letters to the *Times*. "The Scapegoat," of which the scene was painted upon the margin of the salt-encrusted shallows of the Red Sea, was exhibited in 1856. The "Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," exhibited in 1860, was perhaps the painting which attracted the most exclusive notice of any modern effort. His more recent pictures are "London Bridge on the Night of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales;" "The After-Glow;" and "The Festival of St. Swithin." The last-mentioned was in the Royal Academy Exhibition of the present year.

HUNTER, The Rev. Joseph, a Dissenting minister, known as a scholar and an antiquary, born early in the present century, has written "Alienation and Recovery of the Offley Estates," published in 1841; "Collections towards the Church of the Pilgrim Fathers," in 1849–54; "History of the Founders of New Plymouth," in 1849; "The Rise of old Dissent exemplified in Heywood's Life," in 1862; and other works. He took part in a controversy with Mr. J. O. Halliwell, relating to the genuineness of what was said to be a journal of Sir H. Wotton in France in 1591.

HUNTER, Robert Mercer Taliaferro, born in Essex county, Virginia, April 21, 1809, graduated at the University of Virginia, and commenced practice as a barrister in 1830. He was returned to the House of Delegates in 1832, to Congress in 1837, and in the succeeding Congress, was elected to the Speakership. Beaten at the election for Congress in 1843, he was more successful in 1845, was the first public man of note who urged the annexation of Texas, and was an energetic supporter of President Polk. In 1847 he was returned to the Senate, and supported the "Clayton Compromise," which was afterwards lost in the Lower House, and in 1850 Mr. Hunter became Chairman of the Finance Committee. In the Presidential canvass of 1852 he delivered addresses on behalf of General Pierce, supported the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and took an active part in the return of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency. In 1858 he was returned for the third time to the Senate, and advocated the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. In 1860 he delivered a rather extravagant speech in favour of slavery, which he declared to have received the sanction of all nations and of all ages, while free society was yet only an experiment.

HUNTINGTON, Daniel, artist, was born in New York, in 1816. His mother was a relative of Trumbull, the painter, who discouraged the early inclination of the boy for that profession. Young Huntington, being in earnest, procured an admission into

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the studio of Professor Morse, and after an interval produced the "Toper Asleep" and the "Bar-room Politician." In 1836 he devoted himself to landscape-painting, and produced several clever pictures of American scenery; in 1839 he proceeded to study at Florence, and afterwards at Rome, where he painted his "Sibyl," his "Shepherd Boy of the Campagna," and other subjects. His return to New York was signalized by the appearance of "The Pilgrim's Progress" and "Christiana and her Children." A disorder of the eyes in 1842 compelled him to lay aside his brush for two years. In 1844 he revisited Rome, and in 1845 painted the "Roman Penitents," "Italy," "The Communion of the Sick," and a few landscapes. His later works are "Lady Jane Grey and Feckenham in the Tower," "Henry VIII. and Queen Catharine Parr," and "Queen Mary signing the Death-warrant of Lady Jane Grey." He has visited England, and has painted the portraits of several celebrated personages.

HURLSTONE, Frederick Yeates, artist, born in London in 1801, in early life was a student of the Royal Academy. He first exhibited on its walls in 1821, and continued to send his annual quota—portraits, with an occasional historical piece—until 1830, since which date he has seldom exhibited. He is President of the Society of British Artists, and at that Society's exhibitions his pictures have been leading attractions for upwards of twenty years. In addition to numerous portraits, he regularly contributes subject-pieces, which may be divided into two classes,—pictures of sentiment from Byron, Moore, &c.; and those from the picturesque material abounding in the "romantic" South, such as "The Italian Boy," "The Moorish Peasant Girl," "Last Sigh of the Moor," "Italian Mendicant," and "A Spanish Beauty." To the International Exhibition of 1855, held in Paris, Mr. Hurlstone sent "Arthur and Constance," and "The Farewell of Boabdil to Granada," and was one of those to whom a gold medal was awarded by the French Government through the Council of the French Academy of Arts.

HURON (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, born about 1810, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees. Having entered orders, he served a pastoral charge in Canada for some years, and was consecrated Bishop of Huron in 1857. His episcopal jurisdiction, extending over the province of Huron, Canada West, is 12,200 square miles in extent, and contains a population of 277,505.

HUTT, The Right Hon. Sir William, son of the late R. Hutt, Esq., of Appleby, in the Isle of Wight, and nephew of Capt. Hutt, who was killed in Lord Howe's great naval victory, June 1, 1794, was born in 1803, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. In 1832 he entered Parliament as one of the members in the Liberal interest, for Kingston-upon-Hull, which he represented till 1841, when he was chosen for Gateshead, which place he continues to represent in the House of Commons. He has always paid the greatest attention to measures relating to the shipping and commercial interests; was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1860, when he was sworn a Member of the Privy Council. He went to Vienna to negotiate a commercial treaty in 1865; retired from the vice-presidency of the Board of Trade in Nov., and was made a K.C.B.

HUXLEY, Thomas Henry, LL.D., Ph. D., F.R.S., &c., Professor of Natural History in the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn Street, London, and Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology to the Royal College of Surgeons of England, born at Ealing, Middlesex, in 1825, was educated at Ealing School, and studied medicine at the Medical School of the Charing-Cross Hospital. He was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* in 1846, remained with that vessel during the

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surveying cruise in the South Pacific and Torres Straits, returned to England in 1850, and succeeded Mr. Edward Forbes at the School of Mines in 1854. He is well known as a writer on natural science, being the author of numerous papers published in the Transactions and Journals of the Royal, the Linnæan, the Geological, and the Zoological Societies, and in the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. He has written "Oceanic Hydrozoa;" "Man's Place in Nature," published in 1863; "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy" in 1864; "Lessons in Elementary Physiology" in 1866, &c.

HUXTABLE, The Rev. Anthony, agriculturist, born in 1808, graduated B.A. of Trinity College, in 1833, and having taken orders in 1834, was presented to the Rectory of Sutton Waldron, Dorsetshire. In 1854 he received from Bishop Hamilton the prebendal stall of Torleton, in Salisbury Cathedral, and is rural dean of Shaftesbury. In addition to several papers in agricultural magazines, he has written "Lectures on the Science and Application of Manures," published in 1847, and a pamphlet on "the Present Prices" in 1850, which passed through seven editions. He was appointed Archdeacon of Dorset in 1852, but resigned on account of ill health.

HYACINTHE, Father Charles-Loyson, ecclesiastic, born at Orleans in 1827, finished his studies at the Academy of Pau, and at an early age composed some remarkable poetry. In 1835 he entered Saint-Sulpice, was ordained priest after four years of theological study, taught philosophy at the great Seminary at Avignon, and theology at that of Nantes, and officiated in his ecclesiastical capacity at Saint-Sulpice. He afterwards spent two years in the convent of the Carmelites of Lyons, entered that Order and attracted much attention by his preaching at the Lycée of that city. He delivered the course of sermons in Advent at Bordeaux, a course for Lent at Périgueux in 1864, and repaired to Paris, where his preaching at the Madeleine and at Notre Dame, attracted much attention.

HYLTON (Baron), The Right Hon. William George Hylton Jolliffe, son of the late Rev. William Jolliffe, born Dec. 7, 1800, was returned to the House of Commons for Petersfield in 1830. He was defeated in 1832, but gained the seat on petition, was again unsuccessful in Jan. 1835, was elected in Aug. 1837, and having been unseated on petition, was returned in June 1841, and continued to represent the borough till he was raised to the peerage, July 16, 1866. He acted as Under Secretary of State for the Home Department in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and was appointed the Patronage Secretary of the Treasury in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858. Lord Hylton claims a maternal descent from the ancient baronial family of Hylton, of Hylton Castle, co. Durham.

HYMERS, The Rev. John, D.D., F.R.S., born about 1803, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as second Wrangler in 1826, was elected Fellow and appointed Tutor of his College; and, having been elected Lady Margaret's Preacher in 1841, and discharged several other university offices, was appointed to the rectory of Brandesburton, Yorkshire, in 1852. Dr. Hymers, who is a Fellow of the Royal and Geological Societies, has written several Cambridge textbooks, including "The Elements of the Theory of Astronomy," "Treatise on the Theory of Algebraical Equations," "Treatise on Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions," "Treatise on Differential Equations and the Calculus of Finite Differences," "Treatise on Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical," "Treatise on the Integral Calculus," and a "Treatise on Conic Sections." He published, in 1840, with notes and an appendix, "Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermons on Lady Margaret and her Son, Henry VII."

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I.

INGELOW, Miss Jean, daughter of William Ingelow, Esq., late of Ipswich, Suffolk, born about 1830, has written a volume of short stories, called "Tales of Orris," published in 1860, and the "Round of Days," a volume of Poems, which has gone through several editions both in England and in the United States. This authoress contributed some poems to an exquisitely illustrated collection of original poetical pieces, entitled "Home Thoughts and Home Scenes," published in 1864; and has written for various periodical publications. She published "A Story of Doom, and other Poems" in 1867.

INGERSOLL, Charles Jared, lawyer, son of J. J. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, born Oct. 3, 1782, was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1812. He has written a poem, "Chismara," published in the *Portfolio* in 1800; "Edwy and Elgiva," a tragedy, in 1801; "Letters on American Literature" (reviewed in the *Quarterly*, in 1810); numerous contributions to the papers of the day, on the controversies with England which produced the war of 1812; various speeches and addresses between 1813 and 1829; "Julian," a dramatic poem, in 1831; Reports on Currency, Bank Charters, &c., in 1837; various Speeches in Congress, between 1841 and 1848; and a "History of the War of 1812–15," in four vols. "A History of the Territorial Acquisitions of the United States" is the last work on which he has been engaged.

INGLIS, The Right Hon. John, a Scottish Judge of Session, known as Lord Glencorse, son of the Rev. Dr. Inglis, minister of the old Grey Friars Church, Edinburgh, born in 1810, was educated at Glasgow and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. Having been called to the Scottish Bar in 1835, he rose rapidly in his profession, was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and a few months afterwards was made Lord-Advocate, a post which he resumed in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, in which year he was raised to the Bench as Lord Justice Clerk of Session. In 1859 he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and was made Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Session in Feb., 1867. He represented Stamford from Feb. to July, 1858, and was for many years Dean of Faculty. His fame as an advocate rests on his defence of Madeleine Smith in 1857.

INVERNESS (Duchess of), Cecilia Letitia Underwood, eldest surviving daughter of the second Earl of Arran, born about 1788, was married May 14, 1815, to Sir George Buggin, who died April 2, 1825. The lady soon after contracted a marriage with his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex (resuming by royal licence her mother's maiden name of Underwood), but the alliance, though binding in conscience, was not recognised by the law. She was raised to the peerage as Duchess of Inverness (one of the titles which had belonged to the Duke of Sussex), April 10, 1840.

IRONS, The Rev. William Josiah, D.D., born in 1812, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833. Having held a curacy and afterwards an incumbency in the southern suburbs of London, he was appointed Vicar of Barkway, Herts, in 1838, and Vicar of Brompton, Middlesex, in 1842. He has written "An Epitome of the Brampton Lectures of Dr. Hampden;" three "Series" of "Parochial Lectures," the first on "Apostolical Succession," published in 1837; the second on "The Holy Catholic Church," in 1838; and the third on "Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction," in 1847; "The Whole Doctrine of Final Causes;" "A Reply to Dr. Newman on Development," and a large number of sermons, prayers, and controversial pamphlets on the religious questions of the day. In 1860 Dr. Irons was made Prebendary of St. Paul's, and selected to write one of

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the replies to "Essays and Reviews," in the volume edited by the Bishop of Oxford, and has since published two volumes of sermons on the Parables and Miracles, a work entitled "The Bible and its Interpreters," and a volume of Hymns and Translations from the Hebrew Psalms and the Hymni Ecclesiæ, &c.

ISABELLA II. (*See* SPAIN, QUEEN OF.)

ISLES. (*See* ARGYLL AND THE ISLES, BISHOP OF.)

ISMAIL PACHA. (*See* EGYPT, VICEROY OF.)

ISTURITZ, DON XAVIER DE, politician, son of a Basque merchant, known for his patriotism during the French Invasion, born at Cadiz in 1790, was, with his brother Thomas, elected to the Cortes of 1812-14. Ferdinand, on his restoration, having rewarded his most devoted servants with exile or imprisonment, Isturitz offered his house to the malcontents, and presided at the famous rising of Riego, Jan. 1, 1820. After the establishment of the Constitution, Isturitz went to Madrid, where he founded several liberal clubs, and contributed, perhaps involuntarily, to the excesses which followed the triumph of the Revolution. In 1823 he was President of the Cortes, and at the restoration fled to London, where he obtained mercantile employment. Having in exile been condemned to death, he was amnestied by Maria Christina, and in 1834 returned to Spain, again entered the Cortes, and by his ultra-democratic zeal excited the rising of the National Guard, which overthrew the Torreno administration. Under the Ministry of Mendizabel, Isturitz held the office of President of the Chamber of *Procuradores*, a kind of Council of State. After the fall of Mendizabal, Isturitz, who became Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council, May 15, 1836, offended all parties by his violence. The outbreak of La Granja, of August, in consequence of which the Constitution of 1812 was re-established, obliged him once more to take refuge in England. He received a second amnesty in 1837, was sent to the Cortes in 1838, and was nominated President of the Congress of 1839. During the regency of Espartero, Isturitz plotted to enable the queen-mother Maria Christina to return to Spain, and she gave him her confidence in the negotiations for the Spanish marriages. He succeeded Narvaez as Minister in Feb., 1846, was replaced by Narvaez in March of that year, returning to power in the following April, and was dismissed by a vote of want of confidence carried in the Cortes in Dec. Don Isturitz, who was three times ambassador in England, signed, with M. de Flahault and Lord Russell, the convention of Oct. 31, 1861, for intervention in Mexico. He was appointed ambassador for Spain to the French Court, March 2, 1863, and retired in Oct., 1864.

ITALY (KING OF), VICTOR EMANUEL I., son of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, and of Queen Theresa, daughter of Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany, was born March 14, 1820, and received at his baptism the names Marie - Albert - Eugène - Ferdinand - Thomas. He was carefully educated in science and military tactics, and married, April 12, 1842, the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria, who died Jan. 20, 1855. He took an active part, as Duke of Savoy, in the events of 1848, accompanying his father to the field of battle, and behaving with great bravery at the battles of Goïto and Novara. On the evening after the latter battle (March 24, 1849), Charles Albert signed his abdication in the Bellini Palace. Little was then known of his son and successor, who assumed the title Victor Emanuel II., except that he was a dashing hunter, haughty in his manners, and a reputed opponent of Liberalism. He succeeded in obtaining from Austria terms less humiliating than those imposed on his father, but the treaty of peace was not signed till Aug., 1849. On mounting the throne of Sardinia he endeavoured to reorganize the finances, the army, and the system

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of public instruction, concluded with England several treaties of commerce, established railways, and promoted free trade. He indignantly refused the offer made by Austria for the cession of Parma, provided he would abolish the constitution. Genoa having revolted, and expelled his garrison, he sent an army against it, and recovered his sovereign rights, and his efforts for the prosperity of his kingdom were generally successful. He had, however, one great struggle throughout his reign with the court and clergy of Rome, by whom he was eventually excommunicated. Guided by Count Cavour, he relieved the clergy from the monopoly of public instruction, sold much church property, and took away many clerical privileges. He concluded, in Jan., 1855, a convention with France and England, to take part in the war against Russia, and despatched to the Crimea, an army of 17,000 men, under Gen. De La Marmora, which distinguished itself by a victory on the banks of the Tchernaya. Sardinia took part in the Conference of Paris, where her ambassador laid before the representatives an able paper on the state of Italy. In 1855, the king lost his mother, wife, and brother, and was brought to the verge of the grave by fever. After his recovery, he visited France and England, where he was received with great enthusiasm, and was created a Knight of the Garter and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. In the early part of 1859, the king, whose relations with Austria had been for a long time the reverse of friendly, announced in the chamber that a storm was impending, and Count Cavour detailed the grievances of Sardinia against Austria in a diplomatic circular. Lord Derby's government used its best endeavours to avert a war which seemed imminent, but without effect. Austria summoned Sardinia to disarm, but in vain; and the Austrian army crossed the Ticino. The emperor of the French despatched a powerful army to Italy, and having assumed the command, joined the Sardinian forces and defeated the Austrians at Montebello, May 20; at Palestro, May 30 and 31; at Magenta, June 4; and at Solferino, June 24, the emperor and the king being present in person. The Austrians were expelled from Lombardy, the princes from Naples, Tuscany, Parma, and Modena; and the treaty of Villa Franca, concluded July 11, confirmed by the treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10, terminated the war and established Victor Emanuel as King of Italy. The parliament, assembled at Turin, March 17, 1861, formally established the title, which was recognized by England March 30, and by France June 24. A treaty for the transfer of the seat of government from Turin to Florence, and the evacuation of Rome by the French in two years, was signed Sep. 15, 1864. The court was transferred to Florence in 1865, and the French army was withdrawn from Rome in 1867. In 1866 the king of Italy, making common cause with Prussia by a treaty, signed May 12, declared war against Austria. The Italian army was defeated by the Austrians at Custozza, June 24, and the Italian fleet sustained a reverse off Lissa, July 20; but in consequence of the success of the Prussians, peace was signed at Vienna Oct. 3, by which Venice and the territory of Venetia were ceded to Italy, and Victor Emanuel made his public entry into Venice Nov. 7. Since that time he has been chiefly occupied in endeavouring to reduce the national expenditure, and to settle his differences with the Papal government. His family consists of the Princess Clothilde Marie Thérèse Louise, born March 2, 1843, and married Jan. 30, 1859, to Prince Napoleon; Prince Humbert Rénier Charles Emanuel Jean Marie Ferdinand Eugène, heir apparent, and prince of Piedmont, born March 14, 1844; Prince Amadeus Ferdinand Marie, duke of Aosta, born May 30, 1845; and Princess Marie Pia, born Oct. 16, 1847, and married Oct. 6, 1862, to Louis I., king of Portugal.

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J.

JACKSON, Dr. J. (*See* Lincoln, Bishop of.)

JACKSON, Dr. W. (*See* Antigua, Bishop of.)

JACKSON, Sir Charles Robert Mitchell, son of the late Gen. Jackson, born in 1814, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1836, and in 1848 was appointed Advocate-General at Calcutta. In 1852 he was promoted to the puisne judgeship at Bombay, whence he was translated in the same capacity to Calcutta, and became Judge of the High Court of Judicature in 1862.

JACKSON, Charles Thomas, M.D., chemist and geologist, was born at Plymouth, Mass., June 21, 1805. Left an orphan when a boy, he was placed in a merchant's house at Boston, where he devoted his leisure to the more congenial study of chemistry, and contrived to make an electric apparatus for himself. Having retired from commercial pursuits, he applied himself to the study of medicine, graduated M.D. at Harvard University in 1829, and was engaged on the survey of Nova Scotia, in company with Dr. Francis Alger, of Boston. In 1829, he studied medicine in Paris, went on a tour through Switzerland, Italy, and Austria, and spent the summer of 1832 in schools of surgery in Paris. Dr. Jackson, who claims to be one of the inventors of the Electric Telegraph, commenced, in 1833, the practice of medicine in Boston, relinquished it for geology, and was engaged in 1836, 1839, and 1840 in geological surveys of Maine, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. In 1845 he examined and reported on the copper-mines and the mineral deposits about Lake Superior. In 1849 he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and in 1852 a prize of 2,500 francs from the French Academy of Sciences, for his discoveries in the employment of anæsthetics; his claims to which have, however, been regarded as doubtful by his own countrymen. King Oscar of Sweden awarded him a gold medal, and he is decorated with the Red Eagle of Prussia and other European orders. He has written several works, and has contributed to the publications of scientific societies.

JACKSON, The Rev. Thomas, M.A., born at Preston in 1812, was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. Having held some parochial cures and educational appointments, he succeeded Sir James Kay Shuttleworth as Principal of the Normal College at Battersea, and shortly after was preferred by Dr. Blomfield, late Bishop of London, to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was nominated in 1849 to a bishopric in New Zealand, and proceeded thither with the intention of being consecrated by Bishop Selwyn, but difficulties arose, and Mr. Jackson returned to England; shortly after which he was preferred to the Rectory of St. Mary, Stoke Newington, where he has been instrumental in building one of the most splendid churches in the metropolis. He has written "A Manual of Logic;" "Examination Questions and Papers for Theological Students;" "Questions on Adams's Roman Antiquities;" "Questions on Ancient Geography;" "Sermons preached chiefly on Public Occasions;" "The Mourning Mother Comforted," being passages in prose and verse on the death of children; "Our Dumb Companions, or Conversations of a Father with his Children on Horses and Donkeys, Dogs and Cats," &c. He has contributed biographical articles to serial publications, and was for some time editor of *The English Journal of Education*.

JACOB, The Rev. George Andrew, D.D., born at Exmouth, Dec. 16, 1807, was educated at the Grammar School, Exeter, and at Oxford, where he took a First Class in 1829. He was appointed head-master of the Grammar School of King Edward VI., Bromsgrove, in 1832; to the principalship of the Collegiate School, Sheffield, in 1843; and to the head-mastership of Christ's Hospital, London,

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in 1853. Dr. Jacob has written "A Letter to Sir R. Peel on National Education," published in 1839; "Sermons preached before the University of Oxford as Select Preacher," in 1855; Greek and Latin Grammars, &c.

JACOBSON, Dr. (*See* Chester, Bishop of.)

JAHN, Otho, author and archæologist, born at Kiel (Holstein), June 16, 1813; finished his studies at Berlin, under Lachmann and Gerhardt, made a long stay in France and Italy, and on his return to Kiel opened a course of lectures on philology and archæology. In 1847 he occupied a chair of philology at Leipsic; but having taken part in the national movements of 1848–9 he was deprived of his appointments, and retired into private life. He has written largely on philological and archæological subjects, and a biography of "W. A. Mozart," published in 1856. He is a Member of the Academy of Sciences of Leipsic, has contributed to its transactions, and is a writer on subjects of Biblical archæology.

JAMAICA (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Aubrey George Spencer, D.D., eldest son of William R. Spencer, Esq., and great-grandson of Charles, second duke of Marlborough, born in 1795, was educated at Dr. Burney's school, at Greenwich, and at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. After having held some parochial cures in England, and the Archdeaconry of Bermuda, he was consecrated, in 1839, to the bishopric of Newfoundland, whence he was translated, in 1843, to the See of Jamaica; in which island the Bishop is also a Privy Councillor. The gross income of the diocese, which comprises Jamaica, British Honduras, the Bahamas, Turk's Islands, and the Bay Islands, is £3,000 per annum, chargeable on the Consolidated Fund. Dr. Spencer has published a volume of sermons, charges, &c., and contributed some poems to *Blackwood's Magazine* and other periodical publications. He resigned the actual administration of his diocese into the hands of the Right Rev. Dr. Courtenay, who, in 1856, was consecrated Bishop of Kingston and Suffragan and Coadjutor to the Bishop of Jamaica.

JAMES, Col. Sir Henry, F.R.S., born in Cornwall in 1803, was educated at the Grammar School, Exeter, and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He entered the corps of Engineers in 1825, and rising by successive steps, became Col. in 1857. Whilst performing his military duties, Sir Henry has been Director of the Geological Survey in Ireland, of the Admiralty Engineering Works at Portsmouth, of the Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom, and of the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office; has written several works on geology, engineering, meteorology, &c., and superintended the execution and publication of the operations described in the "Account of the principal Triangulation of the United Kingdom, with the Figure, Dimensions, and mean specific Gravity of the Earth derived therefrom." He received the honour of knighthood in 1860, and discovered the art of photozincography, by means of which he has produced a fac-simile of the whole of "Domesday-Book," in 32 volumes.

JANIN, Jules-Gabriel, critic, born Dec. 24, 1804, at St. Étienne (Loire), where his father was an avocat, commenced his studies in the college of his native town, and completed them in Paris, at the College of Louis-le-Grand. Having neither profession nor fortune, he took up his quarters in a garret in the Rue du Dragon, in the Quartier Latin, and there assisted young gentlemen in "cramming" for their degrees. Jules, who has vividly sketched this humble period of his life, soon renounced this occupation for journalism. Having obtained employment upon a theatrical paper, he became one of the editors of the *Figaro*, and afterwards of the *Quotidienne*. Severing his connection with the latter, he founded, in company with some other writers of mark, the *Revue de Paris*, and the *Journal des Enfants*. Shortly afterwards he pub-

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lished his first romance, "L'Ane mort et la Femme guillotinée." But his most successful productions are his tales, essays, and sketches. Jules Janin married a rich heiress, and on the occasion wrote a singular article in the *feuilleton* of the *Débats*, entitled "Le Mariage du Critique," which gained him for a long time in the public journals the name of the "married critic." During the last forty years he has produced an almost incredible number of articles for the journals, besides having written and edited a number of works of a less ephemeral character. In 1846 he published an abridged translation of Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe."

JARDINE, SIR WILLIAM, BART., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., an eminent naturalist, son of the late Sir A. Jardine, Bart., of Applegirth, Jardine Hall, co. Dumfries, born in 1800, and educated at Edinburgh, succeeded to the title on his father's decease in 1821. He is a magistrate of the county, Vice-Lieutenant for Dumfriesshire, President of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, and a member of the Royal Linnæan and other learned societies both at home and abroad. He published, jointly with Mr. Prideaux J. Selby, the late Sir Stamford Raffles, Dr. Horsfield, and other ornithologists, "Illustrations of Ornithology," and edited an edition of Wilson's "North American Ornithology," and the "Naturalist's Library," in forty volumes, which included the four branches, Mammalia, Ornithology, Ichthyology, and Entomology. Sir William is joint editor of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and has written "British Salmonidæ," "Ichnology of Annandale," "Memoirs of the late Hugh Strickland," "Contributions to Ornithology," "Ornithological Synonyms," and various papers in scientific transactions and periodicals. He has edited White's "Natural History of Selborne."

JARRETT, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., born about 1805, graduated B.A. at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, in 1827, as a wrangler, and first class in classical honours, and was elected Fellow. Having been ordained, he was appointed by his college to the Rectory of Trunch, Norfolk, in 1832; became Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge in 1831; and succeeded Dr. Mill, in 1854, as Regius Professor of Hebrew, a post to which a canonry in Ely cathedral is attached. Professor Jarrett has compiled "A Grammatical Index to the Hebrew Text of the Book of Genesis;" "A New Hebrew Lexicon," in two parts; an "Essay on Algebraic Development;" "A New Way of Marking the Sounds of English Words;" and "The Gospels and Acts of the Apostles," so printed as to show the sound of each word without change of spelling.

JEAFFRESON, JOHN CORDY, B.A., eldest son of William Jeaffreson, F.R.C.S., was born at Framlingham, Suffolk, in Jan., 1831. Having received his early education at a grammar school, he for some years studied medicine, and relinquishing this pursuit, matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford. Whilst an undergraduate, he became a writer in magazines and newspapers, took his B.A. degree in 1852, and entered as a law-student at Lincoln's Inn. His first novel, "Crewe Rise," was published in 1854; "Hinchbrook" appeared in *Frazer's Magazine* in 1855. "Isabel: the Young Wife and the old Love," "Novels and Novelists, from Elizabeth to Victoria," and "Miriam Copley," succeeded in order. In 1860 Mr. Jeaffreson wrote for the *Universal Review* "Sir Everard's Daughter" (recently reprinted), and published his anecdotical "Book about Doctors," of which three editions appeared in the year. "Olive Blake's Good Work" was published in 1862, and "Live It Down," in 1863. The former was translated into French, and the latter into German. Mr. Jeaffreson's works have for some years past been promptly reprinted in the United States. His latest works are "Not Dead Yet," reprinted from a periodical publication; the "Life of Robert Stephenson, C.E.;" and "A

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Book about Lawyers," published in 1866. As a critic, he is a diligent contributor to periodical literature. In 1859 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn.

JEBB, The Rev. John, M.A., nephew of the late Dr. Jebb, some time bishop of Limerick, born in Ireland about 1805, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1826. Having held a rectory and a prebendal stall in Ireland, in 1843 he was presented to the rectory of Peterstow, Herefordshire, and was afterwards appointed a prebendary of Hereford Cathedral. He has written "The Divine Economy of the Church;" "The Choral Service of the Church of England;" "The Choral Responses and Litanies of the Church;" "The Principle of Ritualism defended;" "Six Letters on the Present State of the Church;" "Lectures on the Cathedral Service," &c.

JELF, The Rev. Richard William, D.D., Principal of King's College, London, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, son of the late Sir John Jelf, born about 1798, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, taking first-class honours, and was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel, of which college he became tutor. In 1826 he was appointed Preceptor to H.R.H. Prince George of Cumberland (afterwards king of Hanover), and in 1844 was appointed Principal of King's College, London. He has written sermons on "The Means of Grace," being the Bampton Lectures for 1844; "Via Media," a sermon on the High Church movement; "Grounds for laying before the Council of King's College, London, certain Statements contained in the Theological Essays of the Rev. F. D. Maurice," &c.

JELF, The Rev. William Edward, son of the late Sir James Jelf, of Oaklands, Gloucestershire, born at Gloucester in 1811, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, taking first-class honours in the classical schools. Having been Tutor and Censor of his college, Public Examiner, and Proctor of the University, he was appointed, in 1846-8, one of the preachers at Whitehall, and preached the Bampton Lectures before the University in 1857. He compiled a "Greek Grammar" based on that of Kühner, and edited "Aristotle's Ethics, with English Notes," a text-book in use at Oxford. He has published Sermons preached at Whitehall, and an answer to Dr. Temple's essay on "The Education of the World."

JENKINS, Joseph John, painter in water-colours, born in London in 1811, was instructed by his father in portrait engraving, which he was compelled to relinquish in 1839 on account of a chest complaint, from which he had suffered from childhood. He was then employed in designing for illustrated books, and in 1842 joined the new Society of Painters in Water-colours, and sent pictures to its exhibitions for several seasons. In consequence of some disagreement respecting the management Mr. Jenkins and several members withdrew from the Society. In 1846 he visited France, remained some time in Lower Britanny, and on his return to England produced "Going with the Stream," and its companion picture, "Going against the Stream," which were engraved, and had a large sale in France and Germany as well as in this country. They were followed by "Both Sides of the Channel;" "The Happy Time;" "Sleeping Companions;" "Come Along;" "Hopes and Fears;" "In Sight of Home," &c. Mr. Jenkins was elected an associate of the old Society of Painters in Water-colours in 1849, a member in 1850, and in 1853 secretary, which office he resigned in 1863, when the society presented him with a handsome testimonial in acknowledgment of his services. For many years this artist was known as an exhibitor of subjects relating to the peasant life of our continental neighbours, but latterly he has devoted his attention to English landscape and scenery. Among his more recent works are

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"Studies in Knole Park;" "Among the Yorkshire Becks;" "Cheddingfold, Surrey;" "On the Thames at Mill End;" "Wargrave," &c.

JENKYNS, The Rev. Henry, D.D., younger son of a former vicar of Evercreech, Somerset, and brother of the late Dr. Richard Jenkyns, many years Master of Balliol College, Oxford, and Dean of Wells, born about 1795, was educated at Eton and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. as a double first-class in 1816, and was elected Fellow of Oriel College. In 1833 he was appointed Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the University of Durham, in 1839 was collated to a canonry in Durham Cathedral, and in 1841 was appointed Professor of Divinity in the same University. He edited "Cranmer's Remains," for the Oxford University Press, and resigned his professorship in 1864.

JENNER, Dr. (*See* Dunedin, Bishop of.)

JENNER, William, M.D., F.R.S., born at Chatham in 1815, was educated at University College, London, and commenced his professional career as a general practitioner, his first public appointment being that of Surgeon-Accoucheur to the Royal Maternity Charity. He graduated M.D., London, in 1844, when he retired from general practice, in 1848 became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and in the same year was appointed Professor of Pathological Anatomy in University College and Assistant Physician to University College Hospital. He was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and appointed to deliver the Gulstonian Lectures before the College in 1852, was nominated Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children on its establishment in that year, Assistant Physician to the London Fever Hospital in 1853, Physician to the University College Hospital in 1854, and Professor of Clinical Medicine in 1857. On the death of the lamented Dr. Baly, in 1861, Dr. Jenner was appointed to succeed him as Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and in 1862 was gazetted Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty. In 1862, he became Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at University College, and, in 1863, Physician in Ordinary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. On his appointment as Physician to the Queen, he resigned his connection with the London Fever Hospital, and in 1862 resigned the post of Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children. In 1864 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He has written several series of papers on Fever, the acute Specific Diseases, Diphtheria, Diseases of Children, Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Skin, &c. Dr. Jenner was one of the physicians who attended the late Prince Consort in his last illness. He is well known, not only to the profession, but to the public at large, as having been the first to establish beyond dispute the difference in kind between typhus and typhoid fevers.

JERDAN, William, F.S.A., M.R.S.L., and corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Madrid, was born in 1782 at Kelso, Roxburghshire, where his father, Mr. John Jerdan, had inherited a small landed property. He was educated at Kelso school, and afterwards became a pupil of Dr. Rutherford, author of a "View of Ancient History," and being intended for the legal profession, was for some time in the office of a Scottish writer. In 1801 he went to London, whence, after remaining for a year in a merchant's counting-house, he repaired to Edinburgh to finish his studies, again took up his residence in London in 1806, became a reporter on the *Aurora*, a short-lived morning paper, and afterwards joined the *Pilot* evening newspaper, established in Jan., 1807. He was on the staff of the *Morning Post*, reported, during three sessions, for the *British Press*, and was a contributor to the *Satirist*, or *Monthly Meteor*, the copyright of which he purchased. He was instrumental in seizing Bel-

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lingham, the murderer of Spencer Percival, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the lobby of the House of Commons; and has given a detailed account of that event in his "Autobiography." In 1813 he became editor of the *Sun*, then a Tory organ, in 1816 sold his share in that newspaper, and in 1817 became editor and part proprietor of the *Literary Gazette*, with which his name was associated for thirty-four years. In 1821 he assisted in founding the Royal Society of Literature, of which he was one of the earliest members, and for some time took a prominent part in the administration of the Literary Fund. In 1826 he became a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and was one of the founders of the Melodists' and the Garrick Clubs. In 1850 his connection with the *Literary Gazette* ceased; in 1852 a pension of £100 per annum was conferred upon him, and a testimonial, subscribed to by many of the first men of the day, was presented to him, "as a public acknowledgment of his services to literature, science, and the fine and useful arts." Mr. Jerdan wrote four volumes of the Memoirs for "Fisher's National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Personages of the Nineteenth Century;" "The Paris Spectator," published in 1814; "Voyage to the Isle of Elba;" edited the "Rutland Papers" and the "Perth Correspondence," for the Camden Society; contributed occasionally to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, *Bentley's*, *Fraser's*, and other magazines and periodicals, and to most of the annuals. His "Autobiography," a record of his literary, political, and social reminiscences and correspondence to 1830, was published in 4 vols. in 1852–3; and reminiscences of distinguished characters, under the title, "Men I have known," in 1866.

JEREMIE, The Very Rev. James Amiraux, D.D., of a family of French extraction, born about 1802, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1824, and in that year and in 1825 obtained the Norrisian prize. Having in 1839 been ordained by Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln, being then a Fellow of Trinity College, he was appointed Professor of Classical Literature in the East India College at Haileybury, a post which he occupied, in connection with other appointments, for twenty years. In 1833 he was elected Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge; in 1848 was appointed subdean and canon residentiary of Lincoln Cathedral; in 1849, on the elevation of Dr. A. Ollivant to the bishopric of Llandaff, he was elected to the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge; and in 1864 became dean of Lincoln. Dr. Jeremie has written "History of Rome from Constantine to the Death of Julian," and the "History of the Church in the Second and Third Centuries," in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," and many sermons and pamphlets on theological and ecclesiastical questions. He preached the Latin sermon at St. Paul's at the assembly of the new Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, and at the last Exhibition of 1862 he preached in French, in the nave of Westminster Abbey, to a congregation composed chiefly of foreigners.

JERROLD, William Blanchard, eldest son of the late Douglas Jerrold, born in London in 1826, was educated at Brompton Grammar School and in France, studied at the St. Martin's-lane Life Academy as an artist, and illustrated some of his father's articles in the *Illuminated Magazine*. When the *Daily News* started, he was engaged upon it, and became the special commissioner for that journal to the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855. For *Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper* he wrote a series of papers on Emigration, entitled "An Old Woman who lived in a Shoe;" in 1847 he published, in parts, a story called "The Disgrace to the Family;" in 1848, wrote a story in the *Illustrated News*, entitled "The Progress of a Bill," and supplied leading articles to the *Daily News*, the *Morning Post*, *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, *Household Words*, the *Athenæum*, &c. In 1850

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he produced a farce, "As Cool as a Cucumber;" in 1859, "The Chatterbox," a comedy in two acts; in 1858, a comedy in two acts, called "Beau Brummell;" in 1852, having travelled through Sweden as Commissioner for the Crystal Palace Company, he published a book of "Swedish Sketches;" and in 1855, "Imperial Paris." In 1857, on the death of his father, Mr. Jerrold became editor of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*. He wrote "Life and Remains of Douglas Jerrold," published in 1858; "The French under Arms," and "The Chronicles of a Crutch," in 1860; a series of articles on the Poor of London, which appeared in the *Morning Post* in 1862; and in 1863 went to Paris as the Commissioner of the same paper, to make a study of the French institutions for the poor. This study is embodied in "The Children of Lutetia." In 1849 he married the only daughter of his godfather, Laman Blanchard. "At Home in Paris" and "A Trip through the Vineyards to Spain" appeared in 1864; "Passing the Time" in 1865; and "On the Boulevards, or Memorable Men and Things, drawn on the Spot, 1853—1866, together with Trips to Normandy and Brittany," in 1867.

JERUSALEM (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. SAMUEL GOBAT, was born in Prussia early in the century. Having been a missionary in Abyssinia, and Vice-Principal of Malta Protestant College, he was consecrated Bishop of Jerusalem in 1846, on the nomination of the king of Prussia. He is author of "A Journal of Three Years in Abyssinia," published in 1847.

JERVISWOODE (LORD), THE HON. CHARLES BAILLIE, F.R.S.E., brother of the Earl of Haddington, a Judge of the Court of Session in Scotland, born in 1804, was called to the Scottish Bar in 1830, and, gaining an extensive practice, was appointed successively Advocate Depute and Sheriff of Stirlingshire, and, in 1858, Solicitor-General for Scotland; having been in the same year promoted to the office of Lord Advocate. In 1859 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court in Scotland, when he took the courtesy title by which he is known. He represented Linlithgowshire from Feb., 1859, until the dissolution of Parliament in April of that year. He is a member of the University Court of the University of St. Andrew's, as Assessor of the General Council; and, under appointment by the Crown, one of Her Majesty's sole and only Printers in Scotland (Bible Board); one of the Trustees of the Board of Manufactures; and a Commissioner of the Board of the Herring Fishery.

JERVOIS, LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM FRANCIS DRUMMOND, eldest son of the late Gen. Jervois, Col. of the 76th Regiment, was born in 1821, and having passed at Woolwich, entered the Royal Engineers in 1839. Having completed the usual course of study at Chatham, he was ordered to the Cape of Good Hope in 1841, and was actively employed in that colony upwards of seven years in various capacities. In 1842 he acted as brigade major in an expedition against the Boers, and during the three following years was professionally engaged at various frontier stations, making roads, building bridges, establishing military posts, &c. In 1845, having been appointed Acting Adjutant to the Royal Engineers, he accompanied the Chief Engineer over the whole frontier of the Cape Colony and the settlement of Natal, and in the early part of 1846 he was major of brigade to the garrison of Cape Town, until the arrival of Sir H. Pottinger as governor, and Sir G. Berkeley as commander-in-chief, with whom he proceeded to the frontier against the Kafirs. During the Kafir war he made a military survey and map of Kafraria, a work of great difficulty ably executed. From 1848 till 1852 he commanded a company of Sappers at Woolwich and Chatham, in the latter year was ordered to the island of Alderney, for the purpose of designing plans for the fortifications, and the superintendence of their execution, and in 1854 was promoted to the rank

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of major. In 1855 Major Jervois was transferred to the London district, as Commanding Royal Engineer, and was nominated by Lord Panmure a member of a Committee on Barrack Accommodation, whose labours contributed much to the improvements which have of late years taken place in the construction of barracks, as well as in the sanitary condition of our troops. In 1856 he was appointed to the post of Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications, under Sir John Burgoyne, and on the appointment of a Royal Commission to report upon the defences of the country, he was selected by the Government to be secretary. He was a member of the Special Committee on the Application of Iron to Ships and Fortifications. In 1861 he attained the rank of Lieut.-Col., in 1862 was appointed Deputy Director of Fortifications under Sir John Burgoyne, and in 1863 was nominated a Companion of the Bath, and was sent on a Special Commission to report on the Defences of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, on which occasion he visited the fortifications at the principal ports on the sea board of the United States. In 1864 he was again sent on a special mission to Canada to confer with the Canadian Government on the question of the defence of that province. On his return to England his report was laid before Parliament, and the Imperial Government undertook to carry out the defences of Quebec on the plan recommended by him. In addition to his post at the War Office, Col. Jervois is Secretary to the Permanent Defence Committee, under the presidency of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

JESSE, Edward, son of the late Rev. William Jesse, Vicar of Hutton Cranswick, Yorkshire, and afterwards of Bewdley, Worcestershire, born at the former place in Jan., 1780, was educated privately, and at 18 years of age entered the public service as a clerk in the St. Domingo office. He was private secretary to Lord Dartmouth, President of the Board of Control, and that nobleman, on becoming Lord Steward of the Household, obtained for Mr. Jesse the court office of Gentleman of the Ewry. Mr. Jesse became Controller of the Copper Coinage issued by Messrs. Bolton & Watt at Birmingham, in 1812 was appointed a Commissioner of Hackney Coaches, and soon afterwards Deputy Surveyor General of the Royal Parks and Palaces. This post he held, together with his office at Court, until 1830, when both offices were abolished, and he retired on a pension. Mr. Jesse has written "Anecdotes of Dogs," published in 1846; "Favourite Haunts and Rural Studies," in 1847; and has edited with notes "Izaak Walton's Angler," and "White's Selborne," published in one of Mr. Bohn's series in 1849; and Ritchie's "Windsor Castle." His eldest daughter, Mrs. Houston, has written "Voyage to Texas and Gulf of Mexico," published in 1843; "Hesperos, or Travels in the West," in 1850, a work most favourably noticed by Lockhart; and some novels, including "Recommended to Mercy," "Such Things Are," &c.

JESSE, John Heneage, son of Mr. Edward Jesse, born about 1815, inherited the literary tastes of his father, and has held for many years a post in the civil employ of the Crown. His first work, "Memoirs of the Court of England during the Reign of the Stuarts," &c., drawn chiefly from contemporary memoirs, English and French, appeared in 1839–40, and was followed by "Memoirs of the Court of London from the Revolution in 1688 to the Death of George II.;" "George Selwyn and his Contemporaries," published in 1843; "Memoirs of the Pretenders and their Adherents," in 1845; "Literary and Historical Memoirs of London," in 1847; and a second series of the same book under the title of "London and its Celebreties," in 1850. "London, a Fragmentary Poem," appeared in 1847; and "Richard the Third and his Contemporaries," in 1861. This work throws considerable light upon

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the unfair treatment which that king's character has received from most writers of English history. His latest work, "Memoirs of the Life and Reign of King George the Third, with Original Letters of the King and other unpublished MSS.," appeared in 1867.

JEUNE, Dr. (*See* Peterborough, Bishop of.)

JEVONS, William Stanley, M.A., grandson of William Roscoe, who wrote the History of Liverpool, where he was born in 1835. He was educated at University College, London; held an appointment at the Australian Royal Mint, Sydney, from 1854 till 1859; was appointed Ricardo Scholar in Political Economy in 1860; took the M.A. degree at the University of London in 1862, and was made Fellow of his college in 1864. Having become tutor at Owen's College, Manchester, in 1863, he was appointed Professor of Logic, &c., at Queen's College, Liverpool, in 1865, and Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Cobden Lecturer in Political Economy, in Owen's College, in June, 1866. He wrote a pamphlet on the "Value of Gold," published in 1863; "The Coal Question, an Inquiry concerning the Progress of the Nation and the probable Exhaustion of our Coal-mines," in 1865; and has contributed several papers read at the British Association, the Statistical Society, &c.

JEWSBURY, Miss Geraldine, a younger sister of the late Mrs. Fletcher, born at Measham, Warwickshire, about 1820, was brought up at Manchester, whither her father had removed with his family, and repaired to London in 1854. Her first work, "Zoe, or the History of Two Lives," a novel, which appeared in 1845, was followed by "The Half-Sisters," a tale, in 1848; "Marian Withers," in 1851; "Constance Herbert," in 1855; "The History of an Adopted Child," and "The Sorrows of Gentility," in 1856; and "Right or Wrong," a novel founded on a remarkable French *cause célèbre*, in 1859. She is the authoress of a story for children, called "Angelo, or the Pine Forest in the Alps," published in 1855, and has contributed occasionally to periodical literature.

JOHN I. (*See* Saxony, King of.)

JOHNS, The Rev. Bennet George, born in 1820, ordained in 1846, was appointed Chaplain of the Blind School in St. George's in the Fields in 1851. He has written a variety of useful books, including "Plain Sermons to the Blind," a "History of Spain," a "History of the Jews between the Old and the New Testament," a "History of England," several educational works, and has contributed to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, *Fraser's Magazine*, the *Church and State Review*, &c. &c.

JOHNS, The Rev. Charles Alexander, B.A., born in 1811, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1841. Having held a country curacy for a short time, and a responsible office in the National Society's Central Schools, Westminster, he was appointed, in 1843, Head Master of Helston Grammar-school, Cornwall. On resigning, in 1847, he established and conducted with success a preparatory school for Eton, Harrow, &c. The Rev. C. A. Johns, who is an active Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and an accomplished botanist, has written "Botanical Rambles," "The Forest Trees of Britain," "A Week at the Lizard Point," "Birds' Nests," "Flowers of the Field," "Gardening for Children," "British Birds in their Haunts," "Home Walks and Holiday Rambles," &c.

JOHNSON, Andrew, President of the United States, born in Raleigh, North Carolina, Dec. 29, 1808, lost his father when only four years of age, and at ten was apprenticed to a tailor in his native place, with whom he served seven years. His mother was unable to afford him any educational advantages, and he was not at school a day in his life. While learning his trade, he resolved to make an effort to educate himself, and having acquired a knowledge of the letters, he borrowed a book which he had often heard read aloud. By perseverance

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he learned to read, and on completing his apprenticeship, in 1824, went to Laurens Courthouse, South Carolina, where he was employed as a journeyman for nearly two years. After working again for a short time at Raleigh, in 1826, he set out to seek his fortune in the West, taking with him his mother, who was dependent upon him for support. He obtained work at Greenville, Tennessee; remained there about twelve months, married, afterwards went further westward, eventually settling at Greenville, where he commenced business. Up to this time he had merely acquired a knowledge of reading, but, under the instructions of his wife, he learned writing and ciphering, &c., after the labours for the day were over. The first office which he held was that of Alderman of the village, to which he was elected in 1828; re-elected in 1829; and in 1830 was chosen Mayor, which position he held for three years. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature, when he took decided ground against a scheme of internal improvements, which he contended would not only fail, but entail upon the State a burdensome debt; and on account of the course he adopted was defeated at the next election, in 1837. He again became a candidate in 1839, when many of the evils he had predicted having been fully demonstrated, he was elected by a large majority. In 1840 he served as Presidential elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket, canvassing a large portion of the State, and confronting upon the stump several of the leading Whig orators; in 1841 was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 to Congress, in which, by successive elections, he served until 1853. During this period he was conspicuous and active in advocating the annexation of Texas, the tariff of 1846, and the war measures of Mr. Polk's Administration. In 1853 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and re-elected in 1855, after a severe contest. At the expiration of his second tenure of office as Governor, in 1857, he was elected United States Senator for a full term, ending March 3, 1863. On the re-election of Mr. Lincoln as President, in the autumn of 1864, Mr. Johnson was elected Vice-President, and after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, April 14, was sworn in as President, April 15. Having prosecuted the war against the South to a successful issue, President Johnson proclaimed an amnesty, and has manifested every desire to treat the conquered States with clemency. This conciliatory policy has, however, been strongly opposed by the Radicals, whose object appears to be to crush the South, and President Johnson has been involved in a struggle with Congress. Threats of impeachment have been repeatedly heard, and several attempts made to carry out the measure. In the mean time President Johnson has preserved a friendly attitude towards foreign powers, and though his action against the Fenians has not been very prompt or decided, he has, for the most part, endeavoured to cultivate friendly relations with this country. Since he succeeded to the Presidency, slavery has been abolished throughout the whole of the United States, an amendment of the Constitution to this effect having been declared valid, Dec. 18, 1865, and the submarine telegraph between Great Britain and the United States has been laid, congratulatory messages between Queen Victoria and President Johnson having been exchanged July 28, 1866.

JOHNSON, CUTHBERT WILLIAM, F.R.S., eldest son of William Johnson, Esq., born at Bromley, Kent, Sep. 28, 1799, was called to the Bar in 1836, and is chiefly known for his important contributions to agricultural science. His most important books are the *Farmers' Almanac*, commenced in 1841, "The Farmer's Encyclopædia and Dictionary," published in 1842, and some treatises on manures. He has written "On the Uses of Salt for Agricultural Purposes," published in 1820; "On the Advantage of Railways to Agriculture," in 1837; "The Farmer's Medical Directory for Ani-

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mals," in 1845; "The English Rural Spelling-book," in 1846; "The Modern Dairy and Cowkeeper," in 1850; and a variety of successful works.

JOHNSON, The Very Rev. George Henry Sacheverell, M.A., F.R.S., born in the North of England, about 1807, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he became Scholar, and graduated B.A. in 1828 as a double first-class, having gained the Ireland and the Mathematical University Scholarships. He became Fellow and Tutor of his college and Public Examiner in the University, held the Savilian Professorship of Astronomy from 1839 till 1842, and the Professorship of Moral Philosophy from that date till 1845; was one of the leading members of the Oxford University Commission, and in 1854 was appointed Dean of Wells. In this office he formed one of the parliamentary commission by which the statutes of the colleges and Halls were amended (mainly) according to the recommendation of the first commission. Mr. Johnson, who is well known as a mathematician, has written a "Treatise on Optics," published in 1836; a volume of Sermons preached in Wells Cathedral, and published in 1857, and other works.

JOHNSON, George William, second son of William Johnson, Esq., of Bromley, Kent, born Nov. 4, 1802, called to the Bar in 1836, has written various successful works, chiefly on the practice and science of horticulture. Amongst these may be mentioned the "Cottage Gardener's Dictionary," published in 1860; the "Science and Practice of Gardening," in 1832; the "History of Gardening," and the "British Ferns." He founded the *Journal of Horticulture*, of which he is joint-editor with Dr. Hogg.

JOHNSON, Thomas Marr, born at Appleby, Lincolnshire, June 29, 1826, was educated at Winterton, Lincolnshire, and at Ripon. Brought up as an engineer, he became a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers in 1863. In conjunction with Mr. John Fowler, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, he designed the "Inner Circle," and "The Metropolitan and St. John's Wood" railways, which were approved and sanctioned by Parliament in 1864.

JOHNSTON, Alexander, painter, born at Edinburgh in 1816, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1836. His earlier pieces were derived from Scottish song and story. "The Gentle Shepherd," exhibited in 1840, and "Sunday Morning," in 1841, from Burns; "The Covenanter's Marriage," in 1842; and "The Covenanter's Burial," in 1852. Many of his smaller-priced pieces, "The Highland Home," "The Trysting Tree," "Introduction of Flora Macdonald to Prince Charlie," &c., have found favour with Art Unions. "Lord and Lady Russell receiving the Sacrament in Prison," executed in 1846, an example of a more ambitious style, is in the Vernon Gallery. "Family Worship in a Scotch Cottage," was painted in 1851. "Melancthon being surprised by a French Traveller rocking the Cradle of his Infant," the first of a new style, produced in 1854, was followed by "Tyndal Translating the Bible," in 1855. All these are engraved, the latter for the Art Union of London.

JOHNSTON, Alexander Keith, LL.D., F.R.S., geographer, born at Kirkhill, near Edinburgh, Dec. 28, 1804, educated at the High School with a view to the medical profession, became apprentice to an engraver, and acquired that artistic skill which characterizes his works. He early commenced the study of geography, with a view to founding a school of that science in his own country, and having mastered the works of the best English and foreign writers, published his "National Atlas" in 1843. This procured him the honour of being appointed Geographer to the Queen for Scotland. Mr. Johnston is best known for having made, on a large scale, the application of physical science to geography. Founding his researches on the writings of Humboldt and Ritter, and, aided by the counsel of the former, he produced

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"The Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena" in 1848, an abridged edition in 1850, and a new and enlarged edition of the folio atlas in 1856. He was, at different times, elected honorary or corresponding member of the principal geographical societies of Europe, Asia, and America, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and the University of that city in 1865 conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. His writings on medical geography procured him the diploma of the Epidemiological Society of London, and for the first physical globe he was awarded the medal of the Great Exhibition of London, in 1851. Among his other works are "The Dictionary of Geography," published in 1850; "An Atlas of the Historical Geography of Europe;" "Atlas of Astronomy," in 1855; "General and Geological Maps of Europe," in 1856; "Atlas of the United States of N. America," in 1857; a series of well-known educational works; atlases of general, physical, and classical geography; "The Royal Atlas of General Geography," dedicated by special permission to the Queen, the only atlas for which a prize medal was awarded at the International Exhibition of London in 1862; and a series of six library maps of the great divisions of the globe, each on four sheets imperial, of which Europe, Asia, Australasia, N. and S. America, were published in 1864, and Africa in 1866. "The Handy Atlas of General Geography" is in course of publication.

JOHNSTON, Alexander Robert, F.R.S., &c., third son of the late Right Hon. Sir A. Johnston, of Carnsalloch, co. Dumfries, born in 1812, accompanied the late Lord Napier as secretary in 1833 to China, where he was appointed third British Commissioner, Deputy-Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects, and eventually Secretary and Registrar Superintending in China. As Deputy-Superintendent of Trade Mr. Johnston was actively employed in the war in China in 1840-41, for which he received a medal. He founded the flourishing colony of Hong-Kong, and administered its government for upwards of a year before the island was transferred to the colonial government.

JOHNSTON, Major-Gen. Joseph Eccleston, born in Virginia, about 1809, was admitted into the U. S. Military Academy in 1825, graduated in June, 1829, entered the regular army of the United States, and resigned his commission in May, 1837. He was induced to rejoin the service in July, 1838, as a 1st Lieut. of Topographical Engineers, and was breveted Captain "for frequent acts of gallantry against the Florida Indians." When the Mexican war broke out, he was promoted to be Captain of Engineers, and whilst conducting a successful reconnaissance at Cerro Gordo, April 12, 1847, was twice severely wounded, and was breveted Major for his conduct. He was appointed successively Lieut.-Col. and Col. of a regiment of Voltigeurs in April, 1847; participated in the attack upon the city of Mexico, Sep. 13, 1847, was again wounded, was breveted Lieut.-Col. of the regular army, and was appointed Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in June, 1860. From this position, which he held when the civil war broke out, he retired in April, 1861, was appointed General in the Confederate army, and commanded the force which occupied Harper's Ferry, in May, 1861, opposing Gen. Patterson, and joined Gen. Beauregard's forces shortly before the close of the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. In command of the Confederate forces at Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, he received a severe wound, which incapacitated him from taking the field for several months, and when he had sufficiently recovered he was assigned to the command of the department of the South-west. During the siege of Vicksburg he tried, but unsuccessfully, to reinforce that place. His forces were defeated at Jackson, Miss., July 13, 1862, after which they were attached

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to Gen. Bragg's army in north-western Georgia. In 1864 Gen. Johnston was placed in command of the force intended to check Gen. Sherman's advance into Georgia. His cautious strategy caused him to be superseded by Gen. Hood, whose more dashing tactics did not, however, prevent the fall of Atlanta. Soon after the fall of Richmond Gen. Johnston surrendered to the Federals.

JOHORE, Tunkoo Abubeker bin Ibrahim, sovereign of Johore (commonly called the Tumongong), born in 1835, is grandson of one of the Malay princes by whom the island of Singapore was first ceded to Sir Stamford Raffles, as political agent for the British government, and succeeded to the sovereignty of the Johore territories on the death of his father in 1861. He is one of the most enlightened princes of Eastern Asia, and is a firm ally of the British government. In 1866 he visited England, delegating the exercise of his powers during his absence to his brother, the Prince Unkoo Abdulrahman. The government long maintained a flotilla, in conjunction with our own, for the suppression of piracy in the narrow seas of their respective possessions; and some years ago the Tumongong's father was presented by the government of India with a sword, in acknowledgment of the services he had rendered in suppressing piracy.

JOINVILLE (Prince de), François Ferdinand - Philippe - Louis - Marie-d'Orléans, son of the late Louis-Philippe, king of the French, was born at Neuilly, Aug. 14, 1818. Soon after his father's accession to the throne in 1830, he began his naval studies, was sent to sea at the age of thirteen, received, like his brothers, the dukes of Orleans, Nemours, and Aumale, a liberal education in the public colleges of France, and passed a brilliant examination at Brest. From that time he devoted himself entirely to his profession, and became a great favourite with the French navy. The ordinary hard work of the service was not sufficient to satisfy his ardent desire to distinguish himself. Being with the Mediterranean squadron in 1837, he disembarked and rode up to Constantine, in the hope of taking part in the storming of that stronghold, but arrived just too late. Not long afterwards he received the command of the corvette *Creole*, and joining the fleet of Admiral Baudin, was intrusted with the difficult mission of obtaining reparation from the Mexican government. The *Creole* took a prominent part in the bombardment of St. Juan d'Ulloa, and at Vera Cruz, the Prince, at the head of the storming party, was the first to enter the gates, under a heavy fire, and was only saved from certain death by the devotion of one of his officers. In 1841 he was selected by the king to command *La Belle Poule* frigate, charged with the service of conveying to France the body of the emperor Napoleon, and he married at Rio Janeiro, May 1, 1843, Donna Francisca de Braganza, sister of Don Pedro II., emperor of Brazil. Becoming Rear-Admiral, he took part in the sittings of the Admiralty; and the French navy is deeply indebted to him for the manner in which he helped to solve the great question of the adaptation of steam to vessels of war, in 1845. When war broke out between France and Morocco he commanded a squadron, with which he bombarded Tangiers and took Mogador. After this decisive expedition he was raised to the rank of Vice-Admiral. Being almost always on active service, the Prince de Joinville was in Algiers with his brother the Duc d'Aumale, when the revolution of Feb. 1848 overthrew the constitutional monarchy. Resolving to share the misfortunes of their family, the two brothers sought refuge in England, and joined King Louis Philippe at Claremont. The Prince distinguished himself by actively aiding in the rescue of many of the passengers and crew of the ship *Ocean-Monarch*, when burning off Southampton, Aug. 24, 1848. Driven suddenly from a brilliant position into the narrow limits of

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private life, he accepted his new situation with simplicity and dignity, and remaining at heart a French sailor, endeavoured to render himself useful to the navy of his country by his pen, if not by his sword. He had already, in 1844, begun publishing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* his studies on the French navy, which he has since continued in his exile. His last article, published in 1865, was a comparative review of the fleets of the United States and of France, and excited much attention at the time. Happening to be in the United States about a twelvemonth after the breaking out of the civil war, he accompanied his nephews, the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, to the camp of Gen. McClellan, with whose staff he witnessed the principal actions of the Virginian campaign of 1862, and gave an account of these events in a well-written and impartial article, published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of 1863, which shows that his knowledge and capacity are far from being confined to that service of which he is a distinguished ornament.

JOLLIFFE. (*See* HYLTON, BARON.)

JOMINI, BARON HENRI, general and historian, born at Payerne (canton de Vaud), March 6, 1779, served in a Swiss regiment in the French pay until 1792, when all foreign troops were disbanded. After engaging in commerce, he repaired to Switzerland, and although very young, received the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Militia. Re-entering France, in 1804, he obtained the grade of *Chef de Bataillon*, and was made Colonel in 1805. Meanwhile he had not been unmindful of theoretical military studies, and produced his "Traité des Grandes Opérations Militaires" in 1803; and his "Mémoire sur les Probabilités de la Guerre de Prusse" in 1806. Napoleon was so well pleased with his services, that about this time he gave him the title of Baron. In 1808 he accompanied Marshal Ney into Spain, where, in consequence of a misunderstanding between the two, he remained inactive. In 1811 he was nominated General of Brigade, while in his favour was re-established the office of Historiographer of France, unoccupied since the time of Marmontel, and in 1812 he was made Governor of Wilna. Ney proposed Jomini to the emperor for the rank of General of Division, which the latter refused to confer upon him, and sent him back to Fance, in order to punish him for some negligence. Taking advantage of an armistice, he entered the service of Russia, and for this desertion was sentenced to death by a French council of war. The emperor Alexander I., however, nominated the condemned soldier Lieut.-General, and attached him to his person as aide-de-camp. Baron Jomini would not accept any command in the Russian army, and preserved as a profound secret, as Napoleon himself knew, the French plan of operations, of which he had perfect knowledge. In 1815 he accompanied the Czar to Paris, where he remained some time to recast the work on which his fame as a military historian chiefly rests; "Histoire Critique et Militaire des Guerres de la Révolution, de 1792 à 1801," published in 1806, and of which a third edition appeared in 1819–24. Baron Jomini returned to Russia, where he was charged by Alexander I. to complete the military education of his brother, the late emperor Nicholas I. Since 1855, he has had permission to reside in Brussels.

JONES, ERNEST, son of Major Jones, equerry to the late duke of of Cumberland, is descended from an old Norman family settled in the Welsh Marches. On his return from Germany, where he was educated, he wrote a romance entitled "The Wood-spirit," which appeared in 1841, and he contributed to the *Metropolitan* and other magazines. Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in Easter term, 1844, he commenced his professional career with success, but soon turned his attention to politics, joined the Chartist movement in 1845, and

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rapidly became its leader, a position which he retained until its extinction in 1858. During this period he issued *The Labourer*, *Notes of the People*, and other periodicals, and established a newspaper called *The People's Paper*, which was the organ of the Chartists, and was continued for eight years. Whilst connected with the Chartist movement he never accepted of any emolument, but spent large sums in its support, and voluntarily resigned a fortune of nearly £2,000 per annum, left to him on condition that he should abandon the Chartist cause. He contested Halifax in 1847, and Nottingham in 1853 and 1857. In 1848 he was tried for a seditious speech, and sentenced to two years' solitary confinement, and refused to petition for a commutation of the sentence. The severity of his treatment was made the subject of a debate in Parliament. While in prison he composed an epic poem (published in 1851, after he had regained his liberty), entitled "The Revolt of Hindostan." It was written with his blood, on the leaves of the prison prayer-books, as he had been refused the use of pen, ink, and paper, for the first nineteen months of his imprisonment. "The Battle-Day" appeared in 1855, followed by other poems—"The Painter of Florence," and "The Emperor's Vigil," in 1856; "Beldagon Church," and "Corayda," in 1860. Since the extinction of Chartism, Mr. Jones has resumed his practice as a barrister on the Northern circuit.

JONES, GEORGE, R.A., son of John Jones, a mezzotinto engraver of repute, born in 1786, and admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1801, continued to devote himself to painting till the Peninsular war broke out, when he obtained a commission in a militia regiment, and having attained the rank of captain, volunteered with his company to join the troops then in Spain. He served under Wellington, and formed part of the army of occupation in Paris, in 1815. On the termination of the war, Mr. Jones resumed practice as a painter, was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1822, and became R.A. in 1824. William IV. appointed him Librarian to the Academy, a post which he held from 1834 till 1840, resigning it to become Keeper, which he relinquished in 1850. At the commencement of his career as an artist, his pictures consisted chiefly of views of English and Continental towns, but afterwards he chose battle scenes, and later in life, representations of Old Testament narrative. The last are principally drawings done in sepia. Among his principal pictures are "The Battle of Waterloo," which he has painted several times (on two occasions—namely, in 1820 and 1822, the British Institution awarded him its premium of 200 guineas for his paintings on this subject), "The Battle of Vittoria," "The Battle of Borodino," "The Passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill," and "The Opening of New London Bridge." Mr. Jones, who is the author of a "Life of Chantrey," published in 1849, has four pictures in the Vernon Gallery.

JONES, THE REV. HARRY LONGUEVILLE, M.A., of Welsh extraction, born in 1806, was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as a wrangler in 1828, and was elected Fellow of his college. He was appointed one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in 1848, and is known in the literary world as the editor of "Archæologia Cambrensis."

JONES, HENRY BENCE, A.M., M.D., son of the late Col. William Jones, of Lowestoft, born in 1814, was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, and became F.R.S. in 1846. He began to study medicine in London in 1836, and was elected, in 1846, physician to St. George's Hospital. He is the author of treatises of established reputation on "Gravel, Calculus, and Gout," "Animal Chemistry," "Animal Electricity," &c., and has been an extensive contributor to the Philosophical Transactions, Lie-

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big's Annalen, Annales de Chimie, Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and Chemical Society, &c. Dr. Bence Jones is Fellow of the Chemical, and Vice-President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and Foreign Member of the Société de Biologie of Paris. He is Hon. Secretary of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

JONES, JOHN WINTER, F.S.A., principal Librarian of the British Museum, born in Lambeth early in the present century, is the son of the late Mr. John Jones, for some years editor of the *Naval Chronicle* and *European Magazine*. He was educated at St. Paul's School, studied for the Chancery bar, but entered the public service in 1837, became Assistant Keeper of the printed Books in the British Museum in 1850, Keeper in 1856, on the promotion of Mr. Panizzi to the office of Principal Librarian, and Principal Librarian on the retirement of M. Panizzi, in June, 1866. Mr. Jones edited for the Hakluyt Society, "Divers Voyages touching the Discovery of America, &c.," published in 1850; and "The Travels of Nicolo Conti in the East, translated from the Italian of Poggio Bracciolini," in 1858; and he translated for the same society, "The Travels of Ludovico di Varthema in Egypt, Syria, Arabia Deserta and Felix, in Persia, India, and Ethiopia, A.D. 1503 to 1508," published in 1863. He has written a guide to the printed books exhibited to the public in the Grenville Library and King's Library, published in 1858; was a contributor to the "New Biographical Dictionary," published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and has contributed to the *Quarterly* and *North British Reviews*.

JONES, OWEN, architect, born in 1809, has cultivated more particularly the decorative portion of his art. He is known as the author of "An Attempt to Define the Principles which should Regulate the Employment of Colours in Decorative Art," published in 1851; the "Grammar of Ornament," in 1856; and has written extensively on the Principles of the Art of Illuminating. He designed the illuminated illustrations to the Prayer Book and many of the first works of the day, decorated the interior of the Great Exhibition building in Hyde Park in 1851, and that of the Crystal Palace of Sydenham, where he designed and erected the Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Alhambra courts. Mr. Owen Jones has written "Plans, Elevations, and Sections of the Alhambra," published in 1848; "Introduction to the Catalogue of the Department of Practical Art," in 1852; and "Descriptions of the Greek, the Alhambra, and Egyptian Courts at the Crystal Palace." He designed and erected St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

JONES, THOMAS RYMER, F.R.S., a writer on comparative anatomy and physiology, studied for the medical profession in London and Paris, and became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1833, but relinquished his profession on account of deafness, and devoted himself to the study of comparative anatomy. He was appointed Professor of Comparative Anatomy in King's College, London, on its establishment, and in 1840 became Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution. He has published several papers on the forms of Mammalia, and his great work, "A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom," appeared in 1838. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1844, is an eloquent and attractive lecturer on natural history, and was a contributor to the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology."

JONES, THOMAS WHARTON, F.R.S., oculist and physiologist, son of the late Richard Jones, Esq., of her Majesty's Customs for Scotland, born at St. Andrews in 1808, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards visited the principal continental universities. He settled in London (his father's native place) in 1838, and entered upon the prac-

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tice of his profession. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and has been Lecturer on Physiology at the Charing-cross Hospital, and Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and is Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery in University College, London, and Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Hospital. He has written a treatise on the Principles and Practice of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery; the Astley Cooper Prize Essay on Inflammation (1850); the Actonian Prize Essay on the Wisdom and Beneficence of the Almighty as displayed in the sense of Vision (1851); "The Physiology and Philosophy of Body, Sense, and Mind," &c. &c. He is the author of various physiological discoveries, recorded in the Philosophical Transactions and elsewhere, and is a Foreign Member of the Medical Societies of Vienna and Copenhagen, and of the Société de Biologie of Paris.

JONES, The Rev. William Basil, M.A., the eldest son of the late Wm. Tilsey Jones, Esq., of Gwynfryn, Cardiganshire, born in 1822, was educated at Shrewsbury School, and elected to a Scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, where he won the Ireland Scholarship in 1842, and graduated in high classical honours. He was Michel Fellow of Queen's College, and was elected in 1851 to a Fellowship at University College. He became tutor of his college in 1854, and held various university offices, and has written "Vestiges of Gael in Gwynedd," published in 1851; and jointly with Mr. E. A. Freeman, "The History and Antiquities of St. David's," in 1856; "Notes on the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles," in 1862; jointly with Archdeacon Churton, "The New Testament, illustrated and annotated, with a plain commentary for private and family reading," in 1864; various pamphlets and single sermons, and several papers and reviews in literary and antiquarian periodicals. Mr. Jones is a magistrate for Cardiganshire, vicar of Bishopthorpe, Yorkshire, and examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, and holds a prebendal stall in the Cathedral of York. He was for some time a Prebendary of St. David's, and incumbent of Haxby, Yorkshire.

JOWETT, The Rev. Benjamin, M.A., Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford, was born at Camberwell in 1817. His father, who died at Tenby in 1859, was the author of a metrical version of the Psalms of David. He was educated at St. Paul's School, was elected to a Scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1835, and to a Fellowship in 1838. He is best known at Oxford as tutor of Balliol College, an office which he has held since 1842, and in the discharge of which he has gained the regard of many pupils and friends. He was appointed to the Regius Professorship of Greek on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, in 1855, having in 1853 been member of a commission which had under its consideration the mode of admission by examination to writerships in the Indian civil service, and of which the late Lord Macaulay was chairman. He has written a Commentary on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, Galatians, and Romans, published in 1855; contributed an essay on the Interpretation of Scripture to the well-known volume entitled "Essays and Reviews," and is engaged on an edition of the Republic of Plato.

JUAREZ, Benito, a descendant of the Indian race of the Tapatecos, was born in 1802, near the village of Ixtlan, near Oaxaca. He graduated at the college of Oaxaca, in 1830 was elected member of the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Mexico; in 1833 a member of the State Legislature; in 1834 admitted as a counsellor-at-law, and elected to the Chair of Canonical Law in the Institute of Oaxaca. From 1834 till 1844 he became Secretary of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice; Substitute Judge of the same tribunal; Civil Judge of the First Instance, in the city of Oaxaca; Fiscal Judge; a second time Member of the

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Legislature; and finally Attorney-General of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice of that department. In 1846 he was elected a deputy to Congress, and strongly advocated the secularization of Church property to meet the heavy demands on the treasury consequent on the war with the United States. From 1848 till 1852, as governor of his native state, Oaxaca, he effected many substantial reforms, and left a balance in the state treasury. In 1853, when Santa-Anna was a second time raised to the dictatorship, Juarez, with other liberals, was banished, and resided in Havana and New Orleans until May, 1855, when he joined the insurrection of Alvarez against the government of Santa-Anna. Alvarez having been named Provisional President, Juarez became Minister of Justice. Under Comonfort, the next President, Juarez was Secretary of State and President of the High Court of Justice, and on the overthrow of Comonfort in 1858, Juarez became President of the Republic. He endeavoured to summon a Congress, but having been defeated in the field, was obliged to betake himself to Vera Cruz. There were thus two governments in Mexico; the Church party, headed by Zuloaga, and afterwards by Miramon, having its seat in the city of Mexico; and the Liberal party, with Juarez as its chief, supported mainly by the import duties of the port of Vera Cruz. The Government of Miramon was recognized by European powers, and with some difficulty Juarez obtained a recognition of his authority by the United States. Miramon was defeated at the battle of Silos, Aug. 14, 1860, and having sustained a series of reverses in December, he escaped to the coast and fled the country. Juarez re-entered Mexico, Jan. 12, 1861, summoned a Congress, which elected him President, and was formally installed June 1. His first act was to decree the dissolution of the religious orders and the secularization of the Church property. A more dangerous measure was the decree of June 17, by which all payments to the creditors of the State (including foreigners) were suspended for two years. This caused the British and French ambassadors to suspend their functions, and Great Britain, France, and Spain entered into a convention for intervention in Mexico, Oct. 31, to enforce the claims of their respective subjects. The Spanish forces landed Dec. 17. Juarez issued a proclamation, in which he justified the obnoxious law on the ground of urgent necessity, Dec. 18. Gen. Doblado, Juarez's plenipotentiary, met the representatives of the allied powers at Soledad, Jan. 19, 1862, the result of the negotiations being the withdrawal of the British and Spanish forces. The French army, however, remained—eventually, as it turned out, to support the project of placing the archduke Ferdinand Maximilian on the throne. A provisional government was, meanwhile, established, of which Gen. Almonte was the nominal head. Juarez offered a vigorous resistance to the invaders, and inflicted a severe defeat on the French troops at Puebla. But, shortly before the capture of Mexico (May 31, 1863), he removed the seat of government to San Luis de Potosi. The Assembly of Notables invited the archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria to accept the crown, which, after some hesitation on his part, he consented to do, and entered the capital, June 12, 1864. In the mean time Juarez, who had been driven from place to place, obtained aid in the United States, and on the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, was enabled to make head against the imperial forces. He had issued a proclamation calling upon the people to resist foreign invasion, Jan. 1, 1865, and after a desultory warfare, his generals succeeded in defeating the imperial forces early in 1867. The emperor Ferdinand Maximilian, who refused to abandon the cause he had espoused, was betrayed into the hands of the Juarists at Queretado, and was shot by the express order of Juarez, June 19, 1867. The greatest efforts had been made by the ambassadors of

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foreign powers and others to induce Juarez to spare the emperor's life. His determination could not be shaken, and this useless act of barbarity, and the wholesale slaughter since committed by Juarez's orders, have excited the indignation of the civilized world. Juarez, who entered the capital July 15, took measures to obtain the national sanction for his restoration to authority, but his rule is generally more dreaded than loved.

JUKES, JOSEPH BEETE, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., M.R.I.A., &c., born near Birmingham, Oct. 10, 1811, was educated at the Grammar school, Wolverhampton, King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, and M.A. in 1841. In the beginning of 1839 he was appointed Geological Surveyor of the Colony of Newfoundland, returning to England at the end of 1840, and in Jan., 1842, was appointed by the Admiralty, Naturalist to H.M.S. *Fly*, about to proceed on a surveying and exploring voyage to the shores of Australia and New Guinea, under the command of Capt. Blackwood. The expedition returned to England in June, 1846, and in Sep. he was appointed to a post on the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, under the late Sir H. T. De la Beche, the Director-Gen. In Nov., 1850, he became local Director of the Survey in Ireland, and on the establishment of scientific lectureships in the Museum of Irish Industry, under Sir R. Kane, in 1854, was appointed Lecturer on Geology to that institution. He has written "Excursions in and about Newfoundland, 1839–42," published in 1842; "Report on the Geology of Newfoundland;" "Surveying Voyage of H.M.S. *Fly*, &c.;" "Sketch of the Physical Structure of Australia," in 1850; "Popular Physical Geology;" "Geology of the South Staffordshire Coal-Field" (in the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey"); the article on "Geology" in the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" "The Student's Manual of Geology," in 1858; "School Manual of Geology," in 1863; numerous papers on geological subjects in the journals of geological societies of London and Dublin, in the Reports of the British Association, in the Transactions of the R. I. Academy, in the "Explanations" of the maps of the Geological Survey in Ireland, in the *Quarterly Review*, and in other periodicals.

JULIEN, STANISLAS-AIGNAN, orientalist, member of the Institute, born at Orleans, Sep. 20, 1799, was educated at the seminary of his native place, and exhibited a strong predilection for the study of languages. He applied himself to Greek without the aid of a master, repaired to Paris to study it, without, however, neglecting modern languages, which he acquired with extraordinary rapidity. Professor Gail, of the Collége de France, noticed his abilities, and chose him as his assistant in 1821. In 1823 he published, with a double translation in French and Latin, an annotated edition of the poem of Coluthus, "L'Enlèvement d'Hélène." About this time he turned his attention to the Chinese language, in less than a year mastered its principal difficulties, and undertook a Latin translation of the works of the Chinese philosopher Meng-Tseu, which was published at the expense of the Paris Asiatic Society in 1824-6, and was considered of great merit. Possessing a knowledge of ancient and modern Chinese and the Mantchou dialect, M. Julien occupied himself in translations of works of all characters. He gave specimens of the Chinese drama in his "Hoei-lan-ki, ou l'Histoire du Cercle de Craie," published in 1832, and in the "Tchao-chi-kou-elu," in 1834. In addition to numerous translations of novels, fables, poetry, &c., he published, in 1863, "Yu-kiao-li, ou les Deux Cousines," a Chinese romance, and has in various works explained the religious and philosophical doctrines of the Chinese. In 1835 he published a translation of "Kang-ing-Pien," or "The Book of Rewards and Punishments;" in 1841 one of "Lao-

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tseu-tao-te-King," or "Livre de le Voie et de la Vertu," and in 1853 he commenced the publication of "L'Histoire de la Vie d'Hiouen-Tsang et de ses Voyages," an important work. Amongst his other works may be mentioned, "Méthode pour déchiffrer et transcrire les Mots Sanscrits qui se trouvent dans les livres Chinois," published in 1861; "Mémoires sur les Contrées Occidentales," in 1857; "Sau-Tseu-King," in 1864; "Résumé des Principaux Traités Chinois sur la Culture des Muriers et l'Education des Vers-à-soie," in 1837; "Traité sur l'Art de fabriquer la Porcelaine," in 1856; and "Exercices pratiques d'Analyse, de Syntaxe et de Lexigraphie Chinoise." In 1827 M. Julien was appointed Sub-librarian to the Institute, and upon the death of M. Abel Rémusat in 1832, obtained his Chair at the Collége de France, of which, in 1839, he became administrator. He was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions, March 15, 1833; was appointed Assistant-keeper in the Bibliothèque Royale in 1839, and is a member of nearly all the academies and learned societies of Europe. He was promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 15, 1863; is decorated with numerous foreign orders, and in 1867 the emperor of Russia conferred upon him the Grand Cross of St. Stanislas.

K.

KANE, Sir Robert, M.D., President of Queen's College, Cork, born in Dublin in 1810, where his father was a manufacturing chemist, was educated for the medical profession, and commenced his studies at the Meath Hospital, of which he became the clinical clerk. In 1830 he obtained the prize offered by Dr. Graves for the best essay on the Pathological Condition of the Fluids in Typhus Fever. Mr. Kane became a licentiate in 1832, and was elected a Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland in 1841, having been previously appointed Professor of Chemistry to the Apothecaries' Hall, of whose board he was for many years a leading examiner. He resigned his professorship in 1845, and was succeeded by Dr. Aldridge. In 1832 he projected the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, confined in the first instance to chemistry and pharmacy, and afterwards extended to practical medicine. His direct connection with that journal ceased in 1834. He held the appointment of Professor of Natural Philosophy to the Royal Dublin Society, from 1844 till 1847, and in the latter year the Royal Academy awarded him the Cunningham gold medal for his discoveries in chemistry. He had been a member of the Royal Irish Academy from 1832, was placed upon its council in 1841, and was afterwards elected its secretary, an office which he continued to fill until he received the appointment of President of the Queen's College of Cork. He had presented, in 1840, to the Royal Society of London, some researches on the colouring matter of the lichens, which were subsequently published in the Philosophical Transactions, and for which he received the royal medal. In 1843 he delivered a series of lectures on the different sources of industry which exist in Ireland. In 1846 the measures recommended by him for the formation of a Museum of Industry in Ireland were carried out, the Museum in St. Stephen's Green was created, and he was appointed Director, the Ordnance zoological and mineral collection of Mountjoy being removed to it. Dr. Kane's most extensive work, "The Elements of Chemistry," the merits of which have been widely acknowledged, appeared in 1842; and the "Industrial Resources of Ireland," which attracted the attention of Sir Robert Peel, in 1844. Dr. Kane was, in 1845, appointed, in conjunction with Professors Lindley and Playfair, to examine into the cause and means of preventing the potato blight. In 1846 he received

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the honour of knighthood, and was appointed one of the Irish Relief Commissioners.

KARR, JEAN-BAPTISTE-ALPHONSE, author, born at Paris, Nov. 4, 1808, received his first instructions from his father, and afterwards entered the Collége Bourbon, in which he became a teacher. A copy of verses which he sent to the satirical journal *Figaro* introduced him to literary life. Having been disappointed in love, he, in 1832, published a novel written in his youth, —"Sous les Tilleuls," a *mélange* of irony and sentiment, of good sense and trifling, which at once made him popular. "Une Heure trop Tard" appeared in 1833; "Vendredi Soir," in 1835; "Le Chemin le plus Court," in 1836; "Einerley" and "Geneviève," in 1838; and "Voyage autour de mon Jardin," in 1845, followed by numerous other works. In 1839 he became editor in chief of *Figaro;* the same year founded *Les Guêpes*, a monthly satirical journal which has had a remarkable success. After the revolution of 1848, M. Karr, disgusted with political life, retired to Nice, and still writes occasionally in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and other periodicals. The publication of a complete edition of this author's works commenced at Paris in 1860. He was made chevalier of the Legion of Honour, April 25, 1845. His daughter, Mdlle. Thérèse Karr, has written "Les Soirées Germaniques offertes à la Jeunesse," published in 1860; "Les Huits Grandes Époques de l'Histoire de France," in 1861; "Contre un Proverbe," and "Dieu et ses Dons," in 1864, and other works.

KARSLAKE, SIR JOHN BURGESS, son of the Rev. W. H. Karslake, of Meshaw, near Northmolton, in Devonshire, was called to the Bar in 1843, and having practised with success in the Equity Courts, was appointed Solicitor-General Nov. 30, 1866, and Attorney-General in July, 1867. He was elected one of the members for the borough of Andover in Feb., 1867. Sir J. Karslake, who is a Conservative in politics, received the honour of knighthood Jan. 1, 1867.

KAUFMANN, GEN., is one of those soldiers who owe their advancement to natural talent and the force of character. Having completed his education at the Military School for Engineers, he departed for the Caucasus, where he took a distinguished part in many expeditions, rising to the rank of General. His last campaign against the mountaineers procured for him the post of chief of the field officers under Gen. Mouravieff. His tact and conciliatory disposition pointed him out during the Crimean war as a fit officer to settle with Gen. Williams the conditions of capitulation at Kars. Since the campaign in Asia Minor, the grand duke Nicholas, inspector-general of the engineers, appointed him chief of his staff, a position from which he was advanced to the direction of the Minister of War's office. The army having to be reorganized, Gen. Kaufmann showed that he understood the difficult task intrusted to him, and to him, conjointly with the Minister of War, Millutin, must be assigned the credit of framing the new rules which have secured its regeneration. In 1865 he replaced Gen. Mouravieff as Governor of Lithuania.

KAULBACH, WILHELM VON, artist, was born at Arolsen, Westphalia, Oct. 15, 1805, pursued his studies at the Düsseldorf Academy, then under the direction of Cornelius, by whose influence he was called to Munich, in 1825, where he executed six allegorical frescoes in the arcade surrounding the royal garden, as well as "Apollo and the Muses" in the Odeon. In 1829 he finished his celebrated work the "Madhouse," the materials for which he had found, some years previously, in a lunatic asylum at Düsseldorf. The literal truth and power of this painting established him at once in the front rank of German artists. He was employed in the decoration of the new palace, where he painted several rooms in fresco, with subjects selected from the works of Klopstock and Goethe, and was engaged at the

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same time on his celebrated "Battle of the Huns," which he completed in 1837. Kaulbach studied Hogarth very carefully, and produced in the style of this master a series of illustrations to Schiller's "Criminal from Lost Honour," and to Goethe's "Faust." His group of "Bedouins" and "Fall of Jerusalem" were produced about the same time. These labours did not prevent him from executing a number of portraits, designs, and illustrations, and in 1846 he published a series of designs illustrating Goethe's poem of "Reynard the Fox," in which he displayed great skill as an animal painter. He has illustrated a folio edition of the Gospels, and the works of Shakespeare, and many of his works have been engraved. He was made correspondent of the Institute in 1842; Director of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Munich in 1849, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1855 has received various orders, and is a member of many learned societies.

KAVANAGH, JULIA, born at Thurles in 1824, in childhood accompanied her parents to London, and afterwards to Paris, where they eventually took up their abode. In that city she gained that minute insight into French life which she has reproduced in so many of her works. Miss Kavanagh, who returned to London in 1844, to devote herself to literature as a profession, commenced by writing tales and essays for the periodicals of the day; and published in 1847 her first book, a tale for children, entitled "The Three Paths;" to which, in 1848, succeeded the well-known story of "Madeline," founded on a single fact in the life of a peasant girl of Auvergne. "Woman in France during the Eighteenth Century," containing cleverly-executed pictures of the female celebrities of France who figured at that remarkable period, appeared in 1850; "Nathalie," in 1851; followed by "The Women of Christianity," in 1852; "Daisy Burns," a domestic novel, in 1853; and soon after the publication of the last-mentioned work this authoress travelled through France, Switzerland, and Italy. Among her other publications are a novel entitled "Grace Lee," and "Rachel Gray," a tale, published in 1855; "Adèle," a novel, in 1857; "A Summer and a Winter in the Two Sicilies," in 1858; "Seven Years, and other Tales," in 1859; "French Women of Letters," in 1861; "English Women of Letters," in 1862; "Queen Mab," in 1863; and "Beatrice," in 1865.

KAYE, JOHN WILLIAM, son of the late Charles Kaye, Esq., solicitor to the Bank of England, born in 1814, served for some years as a lieutenant of artillery on the E.I.Co.'s establishment (Bengal), and returning to England in 1845, devoted himself to literature. Before leaving India he established the *Calcutta Review*, edited the earlier numbers, and contributed a large portion of the articles. In 1856 he entered the Home Civil Service of the E.I.Co.; and on the transfer of the government of India to the Crown, was appointed Secretary to the Political and the Secret Department of the India Office. Mr. Kaye has written "The History of the War in Affghanistan," "History of the Administration of the East-India Company," published in 1853; "The Life and Correspondence of Lord Metcalfe," in 1854; "The Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.," in 1856; "Christianity in India," in 1859; a "History of the Sepoy War in India," in course of publication; and has contributed to periodical literature.

KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH. (*See* SHUTTLEWORTH.)

KEAN, CHARLES, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., tragedian, the second but only surviving son of the late Edmund Kean, was born Jan. 18, 1811, at Waterford, where his father was performing. At that time the fortunes of the family were at a low ebb, but in 1814 the great tragedian appeared in London, and the success of his professional career was decided. Charles was sent first to a preparatory school, and afterwards to Eton, whence he was

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removed in consequence of a change which came over his father's fortunes. Having declined an East-India appointment offered to him by the late Mr. Calcraft, M.P., unless he could see an adequate maintenance secured to his mother, who was in broken health, and separated from her husband, he accepted an engagement for three years under Mr. Price at Drury Lane. He appeared for the first time upon the boards, Oct. 1, 1827, as Young Norval, in Home's tragedy of "Douglas." His reception was not encouraging; indeed, his performance was condemned by the press. However, instead of despairing, he resolved to persevere in his efforts; and performed during the season Norval, Selim in "Barbarossa," Frederick in "Lover's Vows," and Lothaire in "Adelgitha,"—but without creating a very favourable impression, and in consequence of the disappointment resolved to try his chances in the provinces. Whilst performing in Glasgow, in Oct., 1828, he had the satisfaction of being reconciled to his father, who consented to play Brutus to his Titus for his son's benefit, when the house was crowded to excess, and the receipts amounted to nearly £300. Having again performed at Drury Lane with little better success than before, he revisited the provinces, and in conjunction with his father appeared in Dublin and Cork, as Titus, Bassanio, Wellborn, Iago, &c. In the following October he acted Romeo to Miss F. M. Kelly's Juliet, at the Haymarket, and undertook the part of Sir Ed. Mortimer in the "Iron Chest," and for the first time he had the satisfaction of finding his performance commended by the London press. He resolved to try his fortune in America, and accordingly appeared in New York as Richard III., in Sep., 1830. His reception was cordial in the extreme, and he appeared with success as Hamlet, Sir Ed. Mortimer, and Sir Giles Overreach, returning to England at the age of twenty-two, with an established reputation. He was at once engaged by M. Laporte at Covent Garden on liberal terms, but his success was not encouraging. Upon one occasion only did father and son appear upon the boards together, and this was at Covent Garden, March 28, 1833, in "Othello," as the Moor and Iago, Miss Ellen Tree sustaining the part of Desdemona. The failure of Edmund Kean's powers during the performance, and his subsequent death, are matters of dramatic history. After a short visit to Hamburg, in which Miss Ellen Tree formed one of the company, Mr. Charles Kean made another provincial tour attended with most satisfactory results. His efforts had always been greeted in Dublin with characteristic warmth. The example of that city was speedily followed by Edinburgh, Liverpool, Bath, and other large towns in England, and he presented the singular instance of an actor without the prestige of London popularity, proving in the "provinces" a most attractive "star." In 1837 he courteously declined an offer from Mr. Macready to join his staff at Covent Garden, and soon after accepted an engagement from Mr. Bunn to act for twenty (afterwards extended to forty-three) nights at Drury Lane, at a salary of fifty pounds per night. His appearance as Hamlet, Jan. 8, 1838, was a triumphant success. His reputation was now established, his society was courted by the great and distinguished of all professions, and he was entertained at a public dinner in Drury Lane Theatre, March 30, when a silver vase of the value of £200 was presented to him. During this, his first important engagement in London, he appeared in only three characters—Hamlet, Richard III., and Sir Giles Overreach. Her Majesty, who was present on the first night of Richard III., commanded the manager to express to Mr. Kean her approbation of his performance. From the information given in Mr. Bunn's "The Stage, Before and Behind the Curtain," it appears that the receipts during this engagement were, allowing for the difference in prices, almost equal in

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amount to the receipts during his father's triumphant career at the same theatre in 1814. In June, 1839, after a successful engagement at the Haymarket, he went for the second time to the United States, and returning to England in 1840, reappeared at the Haymarket, and fulfilled some provincial engagements. He married, at Dublin, Jan. 29, 1842, Miss Ellen Tree, a union by which he gained an invaluable coadjutor in his profession. In 1843 Mr. Kean resumed his engagement with Mr Bunn at Drury Lane, and in 1845, in conjunction with his wife, again embarked for the United States, where they reproduced, on a splendid scale, the historical tragedies of King John and Richard III. After his return to England he achieved further success in another tour in the provinces, and appeared during more than one season at the Haymarket. Mr. Kean was entrusted, in 1849, with the task of managing the Christmas Theatricals for her Majesty at Windsor Castle, and at the close of his first season as director received from the Queen a valuable diamond ring. For ten years he gave his services as manager of these entertainments. In 1850 he became lessee of the Princess's Theatre, and acquired further popularity by those magnificent revivals of some of Byron's and Shakespeare's historic plays, in connection with which his name and that of his wife will be long remembered. During his lesseeship, "Sardanapalus," "Richard II.," "Henry V.," "Henry VIII.," "The Winter's Tale," "The Midsummer Night's Dream," "Tempest," &c., were produced, with an accuracy with regard to scenery, costume, and historical details, never before attempted, and in every respect calculated to render the stage not only attractive and interesting, but in the highest degree instructive. He resigned his lesseeship of the Princess's Theatre at the close of the season of 1860, and in the summer of 1861 received a fresh mark of public appreciation. A committee of Etonians, many of them contemporaries, entertained him at a banquet at St. James's Hall, and the public were invited to join in subscriptions for a piece of plate. Six hundred noblemen and gentlemen were present at the dinner, at which the late duke of Newcastle presided, both Universities being represented, and some time afterwards a piece of plate, valued at £2,000, was presented to him in the same hall, Mr. Gladstone being in the chair. After fulfilling short engagements in the metropolis and in the provinces, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean in 1863 left England on a tour round the world, in the course of which they visited California, Australia, the United States, Panama, Jamaica, Cuba, Canada, and penetrated as far north as Vancouver's Island, performing in all these places, and experiencing the most triumphant reception, their share of the receipts for a six months' campaign in Australia having reached £11,000. They returned to England in 1866, appeared with great success in London and the provinces until early in 1867, when Mr. Charles Kean was prevented by a serious attack of illness from continuing his engagement. The attack was attributed to over-exertion, and this distinguished actor is in a fair way of recovery.

KEAN, MRS. CHARLES, better known by her maiden name of Miss Ellen Tree, the daughter of a gentleman who held an appointment in the East-India House, born early in the century, first appeared in public at Covent Garden, in the character of Olivia, in "Twelfth Night," for the benefit of her sister, Miss M. Tree, who in 1825 married Mr. Bradshaw, some time member for Canterbury, and then retired from professional life. Miss E. Tree, having performed in Edinburgh and Bath, was engaged at Drury Lane, her first part being Violante, in the "Wonder." In 1829 she transferred her services to Covent Garden, and made her first appearance as Lady Townley, in the "Provoked Husband."

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For her benefit she played Romeo to Miss Fanny Kemble's Juliet, and her success was so great that the manager entrusted to her the heroine in Miss Kemble's play of "Francis I." She was the original Mariana in Sheridan Knowles's play of "The Wife;" the original Myrrha, in Lord Byron's "Sardanapalus;" the original Countess, in Sheridan Knowles's play of "Love;" but her name is chiefly associated with Shakespeare's Rosalind and Viola, and with Talfourd's "Ion." Between 1836 and 1839 she visited the United States, where she met with an enthusiastic reception, and was married to Mr. C. Kean, Jan. 29, 1842.

KEATING, Sir Henry Singer, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. Keating, born near Dublin in 1804, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.A.; was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1832, went the Oxford circuit (of which he became leader after Serjeant Talfourd's elevation to the Bench), and became a Q.C. in 1849, in which year he edited jointly with Mr. (now Mr. Justice) Willes, that great legal work, "Smith's Leading Cases." Mr. Keating was returned at the general election of 1852, one of the members for Reading, as a Liberal in favour of vote by ballot and an extension of the suffrage, and opposed to the Maynooth grant and church-rates. On the resignation of Mr. Stuart Wortley in 1857, he was appointed Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood, and in 1859 succeeded Mr. Justice Crowder as Judge of the Common Pleas. Sir H. Keating carried a very useful measure, known by his name, the Bill of Exchange Act, enabling holders of bills and notes to get judgment summarily.

KEATINGE, The Right Hon. Richard, son of the late Maurice Keatinge, Esq., a member of the Irish Bar, born in 1793, was called to the Bar at Dublin in 1813, and having attained the rank of King's Counsel and Serjeant, was raised to the Judicial Bench in 1843, as Judge of the Prerogative Court of Ireland, and was sworn a Privy Councillor. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Probate in Ireland in 1858. He never held a seat in Parliament.

KEELEY, Robert, comic actor, born in 1793, made his first appearance in London in 1818. The part in which Mr. Keeley acquired popularity in London was that of Jemmy Green, in Moncrieff's drama of "Tom and Jerry," produced at the Adelphi in 1821 with the greatest success. Among his numerous subsequent "hits" may be mentioned the parts of Innocent Lambskin; Rumfit, an inane tailor; Natty Larkspur; and Billy Black, in the successful farce of "The £100 Note." Mr. Keeley became manager of the Lyceum Theatre about 1844, held the post for some years, and in 1850 joined Mr. Charles Kean in the management of the Princess's Theatre. Their partnership did not last beyond two seasons, and Mr. Keeley soon after retired from the stage.

KEELEY, Mrs., wife of Mr. Robert Keeley, acquired reputation as an actress as Miss Goward, was born at Ipswich in 1806, and made her first appearance in London at the Lyceum in 1825, as Rosina, in the opera of that name, and Little Pickle. Mrs. Keeley acquired great fame by her rendering of the characters of Smike, Mrs. Peerybingle, and Clemency Newcome, in stage adaptations of Mr. Dickens's novels "Nicholas Nickleby," "The Cricket on the Hearth," and "The Battle of Life." Two daughters, Mary and Louise, have appeared on the stage; the elder, who made her *début* at the Lyceum in 1846, became the wife of the late Mr. Albert Smith, and the younger, after a very successful career, retired in 1866.

KEIGHTLEY, Thomas, historian, born in Dublin in Oct., 1789, received an ordinary education at a country school, and entered Trinity College, Dublin. He was intended for the Bar, but delicacy of constitution and other causes excluded him from this as from the other professions. He settled in England in 1824 in order to devote

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himself to literature, and having assisted the late T. Crofton Croker in the "Fairy Legends of the South of Ireland," began to write in the *Foreign Quarterly* and other reviews. His Histories of Rome, of Greece, and of England have become text-books in many of our schools. He has compiled "Fairy Mythology;" "Tales and Popular Fictions, &c.;" "Outlines of History" (in Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia); "The Mythology of Greece and Italy;" "History of India;" "The Crusaders," and "The Manse of Mastland;" has edited "Virgil's Bucolics and Georgics," with notes; "Satires and Epistles of Horace;" "Fasti of Ovid;" "Sallust;" "Life, &c., of Milton;" "Poems of Milton;" translated from the Dutch an edition of Shakespeare's Plays, in 1864; and published "The Shakespeare Expositor" in 1867.

KEITH, The Rev. Alexander, D.D., born at Keithall, N.B., in 1791, was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen. From 1816 till 1843 he was a minister of the Established Church of Scotland at St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire, and afterwards of the Free Church; but on account of the state of his health has for many years been unable to attend to ministerial duties. In 1823 he published the first edition of his "Evidences of the Truth of the Christian Religion derived from the literal Fulfilment of Prophecy," a work which became a text-book, both in England and Scotland, and to the 37th edition of which, in 1859, he appended some interesting criticisms on Professor Stanley's "Poetical Interpretation of the Prophecies." This work, which has been translated into many languages, was followed by "The Signs of the Times," published in 1831; "Demonstration of the Truth of the Christian Religion," in 1838; "The Land of Israel," in 1843; "The Harmony of Prophecy," in 1851; and "The History and Destiny of the World and of the Church, according to Scripture," Part I., in 1861. In company with the Rev. Dr. Black, the Rev. A. Bonar, and the Rev. Robert McCheyne, constituting a deputation from the Church of Scotland to Palestine and other Eastern countries, he visited some of the scenes of Scripture prophecy, to make researches respecting the actual condition of the Jews. An account of this mission was published under the title of "A Narrative of the Mission to the Jews." During this tour he obtained a quantity of accurate local information, which he has embodied in the more recent editions of his great work, the design of which he declares to be to prove "that the most literal interpretation of manifold predictions can stand every test, and give demonstration to all who have eyes to see and ears to hear, that the Word is the Word of God." His eldest son, the Rev. Alex. Keith, M.A., is the author of a "Commentary on Isaiah." Another son, Dr. G. S. Keith, of Edinburgh, who accompanied him in his last journey to the East, has illustrated the last edition of his father's work by photographic drawings.

KELLY, The Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy, son of Capt. Hawke Kelly, R.N., born in London in 1796, was, in 1824, called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and went the Norfolk circuit. In 1835 he was made a King's Counsel, elected a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and one of the members for Ipswich, and having been unseated on petition, was returned in Feb., 1838, and occupied the seat till the general election in July, 1841, when he was defeated. In March, 1843, he was returned one of the members for Cambridge, which he continued to represent till 1847, having meantime, during the administration of Sir R. Peel, held the office of Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood. At the general election in Aug., 1847, Sir F. Kelly contested Lyme Regis, but without success, and he did not again obtain a seat in the House of Commons till April, 1852, when, having accepted the post of Solicitor-General in Lord Derby's first administration, he was returned one of the members for Harwich.

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Before taking his seat for this borough he was elected one of the members for East Suffolk, in which division of the county he had acquired property, and he remained one of its members till he was raised to the Bench. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who was Attorney-General in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9, was made Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer on the resignation of Sir Frederick Pollock, in June, 1866. He is a Conservative, and an energetic member of the society instituted with a view of promoting the reform and amendment of the law. The cases by which he is best known as a lawyer are his defence of Frost and his brother-Chartists at Newport in 1840, his defence of the murderer Tawell, the Quaker, in 1845, and his prosecution of Dr. Bernard for being concerned in Orsini's conspiracy, during his Attorney-Generalship in 1858.

KELLY, FRANCES MARIA, a popular actress and singer, was born at Brighton, Dec. 15, 1790. Her father was an officer in the army, and brother to Michael Kelly, under whom she studied music and singing, and she went on the stage at a very early age, as a member of the chorus at Drury Lane, first appearing as an actress at Glasgow in 1807. She was a member of Mr. Colman's company at the Haymarket in 1808. At the English Opera House, under Mr. Arnold's management, she earned laurels as a singer, taking several of the characters which had been filled by Madame Storace, and from this house went to Drury Lane. Whilst performing there she was fired at from the pit, when a scene of extraordinary excitement ensued. The perpetrator tried for the murderous attempt was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and a similar attempt upon her life was afterwards made at Dublin, fortunately with no better success. Miss Kelly, an actress of great versatility and talent, excelled in the comedy parts filled by Mrs. Jordan, and still more in domestic melodrama. The popular plays of "The Sergeant's Wife," "The Maid and the Magpie," "The Innkeeper's Daughter," &c., are specially associated with her name. So far back as 1818 Charles Lamb complimented her in the lines beginning, "You are not Kelly of the common strain." Miss Kelly, who built the small theatre in Dean Street, Soho, long known as Miss Kelly's, and called the New Royalty, in 1861, has retired from the stage for many years.

KELLY, FREDERIC, whose name has been for many years associated with the *Post-Office London Directory*, is the son of the late Festus Kelly, of Castle Kelly, county Roscommon, formerly a captain in the 69th foot, and entered the service of the General Post-Office in 1819. He became proprietor, in 1836, of the old *Post-Office Directory*, which was a small and ill-digested production. By employing a staff of careful and intelligent canvassers, he has rendered it a thoroughly trustworthy authority. The office of Inspector-General of letter-carriers, held by Mr. Kelly, was, in consequence of a change of system, abolished in 1860, and he retired from the Post-Office. His brother, Mr. E. R. Kelly, who is engaged compiling directories on a similar plan, for the several counties of England, has already published several, including Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, the six home counties, &c.

KEMBLE, ADELAIDE, younger daughter of the late Mr. Charles Kemble, and niece of Mrs. Siddons, born about 1816, was intended for a concert singer, without any view to the stage, and at the age of seventeen appeared in London, and at the York festival in 1834, but without producing any marked effect. She then visited Paris, Germany, and Italy, for the purpose of improvement, and made her first appearance in "Norma," on the stage of the Fenice, at Venice, and achieved great success. She was equally fortunate at Trieste, Milan, Padua, Bologna, and Mantua, and at the height of her reputation was recalled to England, in 1841, by

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the serious illness of her father. She made her first appearance in London in "Norma," and at once achieved a position worthy of the name she bore, and in 1842 sang in "Figaro," the "Sonnambula," "Semiramide," "Il Matrimonio Segreto," and a variety of operas, and retired from the stage on her marriage, in 1843, to Mr. Frederick U. Sartoris. She published "A Week in a French Country House," in 1867.

KEMBLE, FRANCES ANNE, elder daughter of the late Charles Kemble, and niece of Mrs. Siddons, born in London about 1811, made her first appearance, Oct. 5, 1829, at Covent Garden Theatre, then under the management of her father, and at once established her histrionic fame. "Venice Preserved" was revived Dec. 9, in that year, for the purpose of introducing Miss Kemble as Belvidera; and such was her success that she sustained the parts of the Grecian Daughter, Mrs. Beverley, Portia, Isabella, Lady Townley, Calista, Bianca, Beatrice, Constance, Lady Teazle, Queen Catherine, Louise of Savoy in "Francis I.," Lady Macbeth, and Julia, in the "Hunchback." The three years during which Fanny Kemble retrieved the fortunes of her family and the glory of Covent Garden, were marked by the production of "Francis I.," a tragedy written by herself at the early age of seventeen. In 1832 she visited America, and, with her father, performed with great success at the principal theatres of the United States. An account of these wanderings is given in her "Journal of a Residence in America," which appeared in 1835. At this period Miss Kemble became the wife of Mr. Pearce Butler, of Philadelphia, who died in Aug., 1867, and from whom she had obtained a divorce in 1849. Her literary fame was increased by her drama of "The Star of Seville," in 1837, and a volume of poems in 1842. She has translated several plays from Schiller, &c. One of her books, "A Year of Consolation," published in 1847, is a memorial of a year passed in Italy under the roof of Mr. Sartoris, the husband of her sister Adelaide. Her "Residence in a Georgian Plantation, 1838-9," and an edition of her plays, appeared in 1863. During the last few years she has delivered Shakesperian readings.

KENNEDY, THE REV. BENJAMIN HALL, D.D., born at Summer Hill, near Birmingham, Nov. 6, 1804, eldest son of the late Rev. Rann Kennedy, incumbent of St. Paul's, Birmingham, and Second Master of King Edward's School in that town, author of "The Reign of Youth," and other poems, was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Shrewsbury School, under Dr. Butler. Entering St. John's College, Cambridge, he gained the Porson Prize and Browne's Medal for Latin Ode in 1823; the Pitt University Scholarship in his first year; Browne's Medal for Greek and Latin Odes, and the Porson Prize in 1824; Browne's Medal for Epigrams in 1825; and the Porson Prize a third time in 1826. He graduated B.A. as Senior Classic and Senior Chancellor's Medallist in 1827, gained the Members' Prize for Latin Essay, "De Origine Scripturæ Alphabeticæ," was elected Fellow and Classical Lecturer of St. John's College in 1828, became an assistant Master at Harrow, under Dr. Longley, in 1830, and was appointed Head Master of Shrewsbury School, vacant by the promotion of the late Dr. Butler to the see of Lichfield, in 1836. He has compiled an "Elementary Latin Grammar," the "Child's Latin Primer," "Tirocinium Latinum," "Latin Vocabulary," "Palæstra Latina," "Curriculum Stili Latini," an "Elementary Greek Grammar," &c.; has contributed to "Sabrinæ Corolla," published in 1850; and edited "The Psalter in English verse," by a Member of the University of Cambridge, in 1860. In 1841 he became Prebendary of Lichfield; in 1856, President of the School of Art, Shrewsbury; in 1859, President of the Mechanics' and Literary Institute, Shrewsbury; and in 1860 was appointed Select Preacher in the

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University of Cambridge. He is President of the Royal College of Preceptors, was presented to the rectory of West Felton, Salop, in 1865, resigned the Head Mastership of Shrewsbury School at Midsummer, 1866, and was appointed Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge in 1867.

KENNEDY, Charles Rann, M.A., younger brother of the Rev. B. H. Kennedy, born at Birmingham, March 1, 1808, was educated at Shrewsbury and at King Edward's School, Birmingham, whence, in 1827, he proceeded as an exhibitioner to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1828 he obtained his first Bell's Scholarship, in 1829 became a Scholar of Trinity College, winning the Browne Medal for the Greek Ode, and the Porson Prize, and in 1830 he gained the Pitt University Scholarship, Browne's Medal for Latin Ode, and the Porson Prize a second time. In 1831 he graduated B.A. as Senior Classic, was elected Fellow of Trinity College, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1835. He has published a volume of poems, translated "Virgil" and "Demosthenes," and written some legal treatises.

KENNEDY, The Right Hon. Thomas Francis, only son of the late T. Kennedy, Esq., of Dunure, Ayrshire, was born in 1788, and educated at Harrow and the University of Edinburgh. In 1811 he was called to the Scottish Bar, and in 1818 was returned to the House of Commons as member for the Ayr Burghs, which he continued to represent till Feb., 1834, when he retired from Parliament. He was Clerk of the Ordnance and a Lord of the Treasury under Lord Grey's ministry, held the office of Paymaster of the Civil Service in Ireland, was made Privy Councillor in 1837, and was appointed Commissioner of Woods and Forests in 1850. This office he held until 1854. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Ayrshire, and married the only daughter of the late Sir Samuel Romilly.

KENT, Charles, poet and journalist, born in London, Nov. 3, 1823, educated at Prior Park and Oscott Colleges, at an early age adopted literature as a profession, and was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple in 1859. He has written, among other works, "Aletheia," published in 1850; "Dreamland, with other Poems," in 1862; "The Vision of Cagliostro, a Tale of the Five Senses," reprinted in the Tales from Blackwood; "Cabinet Pictures," under the *nom de plume* of Mark Rochester; a politico-religious treatise entitled "Catholicity in the Dark Ages;" and "Foot-prints on the Road," in 1864, a work included in the "Select Library of Popular Authors." Mr. Kent became, in 1863, proprietor of *The Sun* evening newspaper, of which he continues to be the editor. He has been a contributor to the *Westminster Review*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, *Household Words*, and other well-known periodicals.

KEOGH, The Right Hon. William, son of the late William M. Keogh, of Corkip, co. Roscommon, clerk of the Crown for the county and city of Kilkenny, born in 1817, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated and obtained the highest honours in science and history. He entered as a Student at Lincoln's Inn, was called to the Irish Bar in 1840, became a Q.C. in 1849, and on the formation of Lord Aberdeen's Coalition Ministry, in 1852, was offered the post of Solicitor-General for Ireland. Though with the late John Sadleir, and other Irish members, he had agreed not to take office under any government which did not concede the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, he accepted the Solicitor-Generalship, which he held till 1855, when he became Attorney-General, and was sworn a Privy Councillor for Ireland. He was returned to the House of Commons as member for Athlone in Aug., 1847, and continued to represent that borough till April, 1853, when he was made one of the Judges of the Common Pleas in Ireland. Judge Keogh is the author of some political pamphlets, of a work on the "Practice of

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the Court of Chancery in Ireland," and of an essay upon the prose writings of Milton.

KEPPEL, The Hon. Sir Henry, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral, a younger son of the late earl of Albemarle, born June 14, 1809, entered the navy at an early age, was made Lieutenant in 1829, and Commander in 1833. In command of the *Childers*, 16 guns, he served on the south coast of Spain during the civil war of 1834–5, afterwards on the west coast of Africa, was made Captain in 1837, and commanded the *Dido* from 1841 till 1845, during which time he was employed in the China war of 1842, and afterwards in the suppression of piracy in the Eastern Archipelago. From Nov., 1847, till July, 1851, he commanded the *Mœander*, 44 guns, on the China and Pacific stations; in May, 1853, was appointed to the command of the *St. Jean d'Acre*, 101 guns; served in the Baltic and in the Black Sea, and having in July, 1855, exchanged into the *Rodney*, 74 guns, obtained command of the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol. After the fall of that stronghold he returned to England, and was appointed to the *Colossus*. In Sep., 1856, he hoisted his pennant as Commodore on board the *Raleigh*, 52 guns, and proceeded to China, where his ship was lost by striking on an unknown rock. He commanded a division of boats at the destruction of the Chinese war fleet in the Fatshan Creek, June 1, 1857, for which service he was made a K.C.B., and on attaining flag rank, he returned to England. In 1859 he was made Groom in Waiting to the Queen, which office he relinquished in May, 1860, on being appointed to the Cape of Good Hope as naval Commander-in-Chief, from which he was transferred to the Brazilian station. He is a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and Medjidie of the second class. Sir H. Keppel has written "Expedition to Borneo, with Rajah Brooke's Journal," published in 1847, and "Visit to Indian Archipelago."

KERN, J. Conrad, statesman, was born in 1808, in the market-town of Berlingen, near Arenenberg, in the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland. After studying at the gymnasium of Zurich, he proceeded to the University of Basel, to study theology, which he gave up, became a law student, and finished his education in the schools of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Paris. From 1837 he performed in his canton the duties of President of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and those of President of the Council of Education. Dr. Kern, at an early period, impelled by his liberal tendencies, was engaged in reforming the cantonal institutions. In a wider field, he was from 1833, under the old compact, as under the new federal constitution, regularly chosen representative of his canton in the Diet or in the National Assembly. In 1838 the French Government insisted, through its ambassador, the duke of Montebello, on the extradition of Prince Louis Napoleon, who, with his mother, Queen Hortense, had for some time resided in the canton of Thurgau. In the Diet, Dr. Kern protested against the right of any power to interfere with the hospitality of his canton, or with the liberty of a Swiss citizen; and on his return to Thurgau to render to the Town Council an account of the deliberations of the Diet, he urged his fellow-citizens not to allow themselves to be intimidated by the menaces of France. "*Do what is right, happen what may*," was the conclusion of his speech. Dr. Kern had the satisfaction to return to the Diet with the unanimous votes of his canton in favour of his principle. As President of the École Polytechnique of Zurich, he has done much for that valuable institution. When, in 1857, the dispute between Switzerland and the king of Prussia threatened to cause serious troubles, Dr. Kern was deputed to maintain the interest and uphold the dignity of the republic at the conference held at Neufchatel; and was appointed Swiss plenipotentiary at the court of France.

KEY, Thomas Hewitt, M.A., F.R.S.,

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son of the late Thomas Key, Esq., M.D., of London, and brother of the eminent surgeon, the late Mr. Aston Key, born in 1799, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, and graduated as a Wrangler in 1821. Having studied medicine, he accepted the Mathematical Professorship in the University of Virginia, U.S., and returning to England in 1827, became Professor of Latin in the London University, on its establishment in 1828. He was made Head Master of the Junior School in the same college, and resigned the Professorship of Latin for that of Comparative Grammar, in 1841. This professorship, as well as the head-mastership of the school, he continues to hold. Mr. Key's name stands high as a Latin Philologist; he has published a "Latin Grammar," and has been a contributor to the "Penny Cyclopædia," to the "Journal of Education," to the Proceedings and Transactions of the Philological Society, to the *Westminster Review*, &c. It is understood that he has been for many years engaged upon a "Latin-English Dictionary."

KILLALOE (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM FITZGERALD, D.D., son of Maurice Fitzgerald, Esq., M.D., born in Ireland, Dec. 3, 1814, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and of which he became a Fellow. In 1840 he endeavoured to break a lance with the writers of "The Tracts for the Times." The late Archbp. Whately appreciating his merits, transferred the Rev. W. Fitzgerald from the curacy of Clontarf to the prebend of Donoughmore, co. Wicklow, and thence to the vicarage of St. Anne's, Dublin, and the archdeaconry of Kildare. In 1848 he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy in Trinity College; and in 1853, Professor of Ecclesiastical History. Dr. Fitzgerald is known in England as the editor of "Constable's Ethics," and of "Butler's Analogy," as one of the writers in Archbishop Whately's "Cautions for the Times," and of one of the answers to "Essays and Reviews." He was joint editor (with Dr. Abeltshauser) of the *Irish Church Journal*, and has published several sermons, charges, &c. In 1859 he supported Lord Wodehouse's bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. He was consecrated to the see of Cork in 1857, and was translated to that of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, in 1862.

KILMORE, ELPHIN, AND ARDAGH (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. HAMILTON VERSCHOYLE, D.D., son of the late John Verschoyle, Esq., of Stillorgan House, co. Dublin, and nephew of the late Dr. James Verschoyle, bishop of Killala, born in 1803, was educated at Oswestry School, Shropshire, whence he passed to Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a Scholarship and fourth Moderatorship. In 1829 he was ordained for the curacy of Newtownforbes, diocese of Ardagh; in 1835 was appointed Chaplain to the Episcopal Chapel in Upper Bagot Street, Dublin; in 1855 was nominated Chancellor of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin; in 1862 Dean of Ferns, and in Dec. of the same year was consecrated to the united sees of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, vacated by the promotion of the Right Rev. M. G. Beresford to the Primacy. His diocese includes the counties of Cavan, Leitrim, Roscommon, and Longford, with parts of several adjacent counties, and is of the annual value of £5,500, with the patronage of eighty-one livings.

KILPATRICK, BRIGADIER-GEN. JUDSON, born near Dickertown, Sussex co., New Jersey, Jan. 14, 1836, having obtained admission into the West Point Military Academy, graduated early in 1861. He entered the U.S. army May 6, 1861, was severely wounded in the battle of Big Bethel, June 10, 1861, and on his recovery was commissioned Lieut.-Col. of the Harris Light Cavalry of New York Volunteers. His regiment, which was attached to Gen. Buford's brigade, participated in the operations on the banks of the Rappahannock in Aug., 1862, and in the Maryland campaign

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under Gen. Pleasanton. During the famous Stoneman raid to the rear of Gen. Lee's army, Col. Kilpatrick commanded the first brigade of the third division of Stoneman's corps, and for his services was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-Gen. of Volunteers, June 13, 1863. He was engaged at the battle of Gettysburg, commanding a division of Pleasanton's cavalry, and after other services was, in April, 1864, ordered to do duty with Gen. Sherman, and was wounded at the battle of Resacca, May 10, 1864. He commanded the cavalry during Gen. Sherman's march, and in the campaign through the Carolinas in 1865, and was nominated U.S. Minister to Chili, Nov. 11, 1865.

KIMBERLEY (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN WODEHOUSE, born Jan. 7, 1826, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, taking a first-class in classical honours. He succeeded his grandfather as third Baron Wodehouse, May 29, 1846, and was raised to the earldom of Kimberley June 1, 1866. In Dec., 1852, he accepted the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held under Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston until 1856, when he was appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg. He returned from Russia in 1858, and resumed his post as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Palmerston's second administration, June 19, 1859, retiring Aug. 14, 1861. In 1863 he was sent on a special mission to the north of Europe, with the view of obtaining some settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question; and in Oct., 1864, succeeded the late earl of Carlisle in the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, resigning that post or the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in July, 1866.

KINDERSLEY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR RICHARD TORIN, eldest son of the late Nathaniel E. Kindersley, Esq., of Sunning Hill, Berks, born in 1792, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1814, as fourth Wrangler, and was afterwards elected Fellow. In 1818 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, was appointed a K.C. in 1835, held the office of a Master in Chancery from 1848 till 1851, and in the latter year was appointed one of the Vice-Chancellors. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council Nov. 13, and resigned the Vice-Chancellorship in Dec., 1866.

KING, THE HON. PETER JOHN LOCKE, M.P., youngest son of Peter, seventh Lord King (a nobleman well known in the House of Lords for his constant efforts in the cause of Church reform), and only brother of the earl of Lovelace, was born at Ockham, Surrey, in 1811, and was named after the great John Locke, from whom he is collaterally descended. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1833, and was first elected for East Surrey, which he continues to represent, in Aug., 1847. He has frequently attempted to alter the law of succession to landed property, in cases in which the proprietor dies without a will, and in which there is no settlement, his object being to insure the application of the same law to real estate which is in force with regard to personal property. In 1854 he passed the Real Estate Charges Act, which made mortgaged estates descend with and bear their own burdens. In 1856 he was successful in obtaining the repeal of one hundred and twenty inert and useless statutes which were liable to be put in force from time to time, and applied the Statute of Distribution to all England, doing away with existing exemption. He waged war against the late Statute Law Commission, which, in consequence of his repeated attacks, ceased to exist in 1859, when the House of Commons refused the vote of supply. Mr. Locke King introduced the bill for abolishing the property qualification of members, which passed the House of Lords in 1858, and in several sessions brought forward the County Franchise Bill. For many years he urged upon the

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House the expediency of removing from the statute-book all the repealed and obsolete statutes. In 1861 Mr. Locke King introduced a Religious Worship Act, the object of which was to give the clergy of the Church of England greater religious freedom in the exercise of their calling.

KINGLAKE, ALEXANDER WILLIAM, eldest son of the late William Kinglake, Esq., of Wilton House, near Taunton, born in 1811, educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1837, but retired from the law in 1856. He is well known as the author of "Eothen," an account of his experiences in Eastern travel, published in 1844. He was returned as one of the members in the Liberal interest, in March, 1857, for Bridgewater, which he continues to represent, and has devoted his attention principally to foreign politics. In 1858 he moved the first amendment against the "Conspiracy Bill," and in the same year brought forward the question of the *Cagliari*, and in 1859 that of the *Charles et Georges*. In 1860 he took an active part in denouncing the annexation of Savoy and Nice to the French empire. His "Invasion of the Crimea," being the first portion of a History of the Russian War of 1854–6, a work upon which he had been for some time engaged, appeared in 1863, and some passages are said to have given great offence at the court of the Tuileries.

KINGSDOWN (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS PEMBERTON-LEIGH, the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Robert Pemberton, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and brother of Mr. Edward Leigh Pemberton, the eminent equity draughtsman, &c., of Lincoln's Inn, born Feb. 11, 1793, was called to the Bar in 1816 at Lincoln's Inn (of which he is a bencher), and was appointed, in 1829, a King's Counsel. He was returned member for Rye in the Conservative interest in 1831, and at the general election in Jan., 1835, was elected one of the members for Ripon, and was rechosen without a contest as the colleague of Sir Edward B. Sugden (now Lord St. Leonard's) in Aug., 1837, and in June, 1841. In Jan., 1843, he succeeded to the estates of the late Sir Rob. Holt Leigh, Bart., of Hindley Hall, Lancashire, and, in compliance with the testator's will, assumed the surname and arms of Leigh in addition to his own. In 1841 he was appointed Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales; in May, 1843, was promoted to the post of Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal to H.R.H., and sworn a member of the Privy Council, and has been for many years one of the most active members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Kingsdown, Aug. 28, 1858. It is said that when Lord Derby accepted office in 1852, he offered the seals to Mr. Pemberton-Leigh, who declined the offer.

KINGSLEY, THE REV. CHARLES, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, son of the late Rev. C. Kingsley, rector of Chelsea, is descended from an ancient family of Cheshire, the Kingsleys of Kingsley, in the forest of Delamere, who suffered severely during the civil wars for their adherence to the cause of the Parliament. He was born at Holne Vicarage, on the borders of Dartmoor, Devon, June 12, 1819, and was educated at home until the age of fourteen, when he became a pupil of the Rev. D. Coleridge, and afterwards a student at King's College, London, whence he removed to Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he gained a scholarship and several prizes, taking a first-class in classics, and a second-class in mathematics. After devoting some time to preparation for the profession of the law, he entered the Church, became curate at Eversley, a moorland parish in Hampshire, and that living becoming vacant, he was presented to it by the patron, the late Sir John Cope, Bart. Mr. Kingsley has mixed much with working men, as may be inferred

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from his "Alton Locke," and has taken part in the ragged-school movement, and in various efforts to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, to such an extent as to have earned the name of "Chartist Parson." He has distinguished himself as a dramatic and lyric poet, the "Saint's Tragedy" having been published in 1846, and is the author of several novels: "Alton Locke," &c. &c. He has written "Phaeton: Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers," published in 1852; "Hypatia, or New Foes with an Old Face," in 1853; "Alexandria and her Schools—Lectures," in 1854; "Westward Ho!" in 1855; "Two Years Ago," in 1857; "Miscellanies from Fraser's Magazine," in 1859; "The Roman and the Teuton Lectures," delivered at Cambridge, in 1864; "Hereward, the Last of the English," in 1866; and various volumes of sermons. He was appointed Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge in 1859.

KINGSLEY, HENRY, brother of the Rev. C. Kingsley, born in 1830, was educated at King's College, London, and Worcester College, Oxford. He left Oxford in 1852, and proceeded to Australia, where he resided six years, returning in 1858. He has contributed to the *North British* and *Fortnightly Reviews*, and to *Fraser's* and *Macmillan's Magazines*. His best-known works are "Recollections of Geoffry Hamlyn," published in 1859; "Ravenshoe;" "Austin Elliot," in 1863; "The Hillyards and the Burtons: a Story of Two Families," in 1865; "Leighton Court: a Country House Story," in 1866; and is publishing in the *Gentleman's Magazine* "Mademoiselle Mathilde."

KINGSTON (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. REGINALD COURTENAY, son of the late Right Hon. Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, born in 1813, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1835, M.A. in 1838, and D.D. in 1843. He was rector of Thornton Watliss, Yorkshire, from 1842 till 1856; was appointed Archdeacon of Middlesex, Jamaica, in 1843, and was consecrated Coadjutor to the Bishop of Jamaica, as Bishop of Kingston, in 1856. His episcopal jurisdiction includes part of the island of Jamaica. The gross income of the see is £2,000, £1,600 being from the Bishopric of Jamaica, and £400 from the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, Jamaica.

KINKEL, JOHANN GOTTFRIED, was born at Obercassell, a village in Rhenish Prussia, Aug. 11, 1815. His father, a Protestant clergyman, took charge of his education until he entered the Gymnasium of Bonn, where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and taught divinity, especially the history of the Church, for upwards of nine years. In 1837 Dr. Kinkel travelled through Italy for the purpose of qualifying himself to become a lecturer on Christian Art. On his return from Italy he was appointed Professor of Theology in the University of Bonn; but having offended the authorities by advocating the separation of Church and State, he abandoned theology, and devoted himself to historical literature and ancient art, on which subjects he published, in 1845, a work which is considered a standard authority in Germany. About this time he published a poem, entitled "Otto der Schutz," which has passed through several editions. He continued to lecture at Bonn and Cologne until the revolution of 1848, when he embarked heart and soul in the liberal cause, and was elected a member of the Berlin Parliament, in which he supported the democratic party. As the revolution progressed, he became more enthusiastic in its cause, and joined a free corps. The insurgents, however, were scattered by the Prussian troops, and Dr. Kinkel was taken prisoner, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to incarceration for life. In the latter part of 1850, aided by the courage and devotion of a former pupil, and the unwearied efforts of his wife, he effected his escape, landing at Edinburgh, Dec. 1. After visiting the United States, he took up his residence

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in London, acting as a Professor of German Literature and a Lecturer on History and the Fine Arts.

KIP, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM INGRAHAM, D.D., a bishop of the American Protest. Episcopal Church, was born in New York, Oct. 3, 1811, and was educated in that state. Having graduated at his college, he entered Orders, and became incumbent of St. Peter's Church, Albany. He has written "The Lenten Fast," "Christmas Holidays in Rome," a "History of the Early Jesuits," "Missions in North America," a work on Romanism and Protestantism, which has become a standard book of its kind, entitled "The Double Witness of the Church," and "The Catacombs of Rome." He was, in 1853, consecrated Missionary Bishop of California, in which state he has since resided.

KIRWAN, ANDREW VALENTINE, son of the late Thomas Kirwan, Esq., of Well Park, J.P., born in 1804, was called to the Irish Bar in 1825, and to the English Bar in 1828, and practised at both till 1855, when ill-health compelled him to relinquish the profession. He contributed, when a law student, to the *New Monthly Magazine*, and subsequently to the *Parliamentary Review*, *Athenæum*, the *Foreign* and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and other periodicals. He is the author of the article "France" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and has contributed to the "Dictionnaire de la Conversation," and to more than one French political journal. He has written the "Ports, Arsenals, and Dockyards of France," originally published in the *Times*, and a series of articles in the same journal, on the "Army and Garrisons of France," which was published separately in 1841. He was appointed in 1840, by the Court of Exchequer, a Commissioner on behalf of the proprietors of the *Times*, to take the evidence of the various bankers in the famous case of "Bogle *v.* Lawson," in most of the cities of Europe. Mr. Kirwan, who has written on foreign politics and legal subjects in the *Morning Herald*, *Chronicle*, and *Morning Post*, produced a work on "Modern France, its Journalism and Literature," published in 1863; and a volume called "Host and Guest: a Book about Dinners," in 1864. Mr. Kirwan furnished practice cases to the *Jurist* between 1834 and 1844, and produced, in conjunction with the late Mr. Carrington, two volumes of Nisi Prius Reports.

KISSELEFF, COUNT PAUL DMITREVITCH, general and diplomatist, born at Moscow in 1788, entered the military service at the age of sixteen, and made his first campaign in the war which terminated with the treaty of Tilsit in 1807. As aide-de-camp to the emperor Alexander I., he accompanied him to the Congress of Vienna, and to the second entry of the allies into Paris. Intrusted with several delicate missions in the interval, he was rewarded, on his return to his country, with the grade of Major-General. Under the emperor Nicholas I. he continued in favour, and in 1828 was called to concert with Diebitsch the second campaign against the Turks, in which he took an active part. He directed the passage of the Danube under the fire of the enemy, and was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General. On his return to St. Petersburg, he was made General-in-Chief, and a member of the Superior Council of the empire. After the peace of 1856 he was appointed Russian ambassador to France, a post a long time held by his younger brother, Nicholas, with whom he has often been confounded, and he retired in Dec., 1862, on account of failing health.

KLAPKA, GEORGE, born at Temeswar, April 7, 1820, entered the army at the age of eighteen, was at first attached to the artillery, and completed his military education at Vienna. Sent, in 1847, into a frontier regiment, he was disgusted with the profession, and resigned. He was about to travel abroad when the revolution of 1848 broke out, and he

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resumed the profession of arms. Fighting against Austria, he took command of a company of Honveds, and distinguished himself in the war against the Servians. Towards the close of 1848 he was chief of the staff of Gen. Kis, and after the defeat of Kaschau (Jan. 4, 1849), replaced Messaros at the head of his *corps d'armée*. Under Kossuth he was Minister at War, and entered completely into the views of the government of the Revolution. Quitting the ministry, he took command of Comorn, and vainly endeavoured to reconcile Kossuth and Görgei. After the unfortunate capitulation of Vilagos (Aug. 13, 1849), Klapka maintained himself heroically in Comorn, and menaced Austria and Styria until he heard of the alleged defection of Görgei. In Sep., 1849, a convention was signed between the defenders of the place and Gen. Haynau, and Klapka went into exile, first in London, and afterwards in Switzerland and Italy. His "Memoirs," published at Leipsic in 1850, were followed by "The National War in Hungary and Transylvania," in 1851. In the unfortunate arrangements set on foot by Garibaldi for the attempt on Rome, in 1862, when he sought to excite the Hungarians to take the field, a judicious counter proclamation from Klapka, pointing out the headlong temerity and rashness of the undertaking, kept them quietly in their homes.

KNIGHT, CHARLES, publisher and author, born in 1791, at Windsor, in partnership with his father, a bookseller, established in 1811 the *Windsor and Eton Express*, which he continued to edit till 1827, and at the same time printed the *Etonian*. In connection with Mr. Locker, Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, he edited the *Plain Englishman*, which was published monthly in 1820-22, being the first attempt to produce cheap literature of an improving character. In 1822 he removed to Pall Mall East, London, where he published several important works; amongst them Milton's "Christian Doctrine," in Latin and English, edited by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, and "Horace Walpole's Letters to Lord Hertford." His connection and friendship with some of the Eton scholars who contributed to the *Etonian*, led to the commencement, in 1822, of a magazine on a more extended plan, under the title of *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, in which several of Macaulay's earlier productions appeared. In 1827 he became the editor and publisher of several of the works of the Useful Knowledge Society, the "British Almanack," and "Companion to the Almanack," and the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge." In 1832 he commenced the editorship and publication of the *Penny Magazine*, which he continued for eleven years; and in 1838 he commenced the "Penny Cyclopædia," a work in the course of which forty thousand pounds were expended by him for original contributions. Mr. Knight is the author of "William Shakspere, a Biography;" and he edited the "Pictorial Shakspere." He published two pamphlets, "The Struggles of a Book against Excessive Taxation," and "The Case of the Authors as regards the Paper Duty;" and the public are indebted to him for his assistance in obtaining the removal of the oppressive duty on paper. "Once upon a Time," published in 1853, consists of a collection of papers, many of which were contributions to various periodicals; and "Knowledge is Power," published in 1855, is a re-issue, with large additions, of two small volumes — "Results of Machinery," and "Rights of Industry," which had a large circulation at a time when a spirit hostile to scientific progress and to the proper union of capital and labour, was too common amongst the producing classes. This indefatigable author edited the "English Cyclopædia," in twenty-two volumes, based upon the "Penny Cyclopædia," and was for seven years engaged on his "Popular History of England," completed in 1862. New editions of both

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of these works are in course of publication. His "Passages of a Working Life during half a Century," of which the first volume was published in 1863, the second in 1864, and the third in 1865, is an autobiography, referring more to persons literary and political with whom he has associated, than to his own private life. Mr. Charles Knight has compiled "Half-Hours with the Best Authors," and "Half-Hours of English History," of which new editions have been recently published, and is conducting through the press a new edition of the "Pictorial Shakspere." In 1866 he published a new compilation, entitled "Half-Hours with the best Letter-Writers," and during the same year a new edition of "Knowledge is Power" made its appearance.

KNIGHT, JOHN PRESCOTT, R.A., son of Knight the comedian, was born at Stafford in 1803, and became a clerk in a West India merchant's office in Mark-lane. The failure of this firm altered his plan of life. Having shown some taste for drawing, he was placed by his father for a time under Mr. H. Sass and Mr. G. Clint. His father's death again threw him on his own sources, but he fought the battle of life gallantly against adverse circumstances, and began to exhibit portraits at the Academy about 1827. He was elected an Associate in 1836, attained the full honours of the Academy in 1844, and was appointed Secretary to the Royal Academy before the term of his two years' service as Member of Council had expired. Mr. Knight's fame as an artist rests more particularly on his success as a portrait-painter.

KNOX, DR. (*See* DOWN, CONNOR, AND DROMORE, BISHOP OF.)

KOBELL, FRANZ VON, mineralogist and poet, born at Munich, July 19, 1803; was educated in his native town, where, at the age of twenty-three, he was appointed to an assistant-professorship of mineralogy. The publication of his "Characteristics of Minerals," in 1830-31, obtained for him the appointment of Titular Professor; and he has written several works on the science of mineralogy. His poems have been received with great favour by the public. The "Gedichte in Ober-Bayerischer Mundart," published in 1849, and his "Gedichte in Pfalzischer Mundart," are extremely popular. He published "Hochdeutsche Gedichte," a collection of poems in pure German, in 1852. Herr von Kobell has been decorated with several orders, in recognition of his scientific lectures.

KOCH, KARL HEINRICH EMMANUEL, naturalist and traveller, born at Weimar in 1809, studied the natural sciences and medicine at Wurzburg and Jena. In 1836 he undertook a scientific journey to Southern Russia, the result of which was his interesting work, "A Journey across Russia to the Isthmus of the Caucasus," published in 1842-3. On his return to Jena he was appointed Assistant Professor of Botany, and in 1843 set out again to explore Turkey, Armenia, the Pontus, the Caspian Sea, and the Caucasus, in order to collect the materials of a work entitled, "Wanderings in the East," which appeared in 1846-7. The third volume, under the title "The Crimea and Odessa," had been in part published when the war in the East broke out. Koch has written a number of works on various subjects in natural history, and published in 1851 an excellent map of the "Caucasian Isthmus," with explanatory notes on the political, ethnographical, botanical, and geognostic state of the country.

KOCK, CHARLES-PAUL DE, novelist, the son of a Dutch banker, who perished on the scaffold during the Revolution, was born at Passy in 1794, and at an early age devoted himself to literature. His first novel, "L'Enfant de ma Femme," written when he was only seventeen, and published in 1812, was a failure; but this did not discourage him, and he continued to write vaudevilles, melodramas, &c., for the minor theatres, until he brought himself into public notice. In 1820 he again attempted

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novel-writing, and has produced a number of stories in rapid succession, most of which are well known. The writings of Paul de Kock are disfigured by all the licentiousness, in manners and morals of the modern French school of novelists; and the morbid phenomena of Parisian life are dwelt upon and gloated over with the gusto of a cynical *roué* rather than the science of a moral anatomist. Few of his novels have been deemed worthy of translation into the English language. An edition of his works of fiction, published in 1844, consists of fifty-six volumes. In fact, he has been a most prolific writer both for the reading public and the stage.

KOHL, JOHN GEORGE, writer and traveller, was born at Bremen, April 28, 1808, where his father was a merchant. Having studied science in his native town, and law in the universities of Göttingen, Heidelberg, and Munich, he obtained, on the death of his father, in 1832, the post of private tutor in the family of the Baron de Manteuffel, in Courland, and afterwards in that of Count Medan, situations which occupied him for five years. After this he travelled over Livonia, visited a great part of Russia, and returning to Germany in 1838, settled at Dresden, whence he made those journeys to various parts of Europe which have since rendered his name as a traveller so familiar. Amongst the numerous works written by him, may be mentioned "Sketches and Pictures in St. Petersburg," and "Travels in the South of Russia," published in 1841; "A Hundred Days' Travel in the Austrian States," "Travels in Styria and Upper Bavaria," and "Travels in England," in 1842; "The British Isles and their Inhabitants," in 1844; "Travels in Denmark and in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein," in 1846; "Remarks on the Danish and German Nationalities and Language as found in Schleswig," in 1847; and "Travels in Istria, Dalmatia, and Montenegro," in 1851. In 1854 he started for the United States, where he remained four years, and wrote "Travels in Canada," published in 1855; "Travels in the North-western Parts of the United States," in 1857, and "Kitahi-Gamis; or Tales from Lake Superior." In 1857 he contributed to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, two treatises on the Maps and Charts of the New World at different periods, and wrote as a supplemental volume to Hakluyt's great work, a descriptive catalogue of all maps, charts, and surveys relating to America. In 1861 he published a "History of, and Commentary on, Two Maps of the New World, made in Spain at the commencement of the reign of the Emperor Charles V." Mr. Kohl, who has lectured before various learned societies, has written some works of a more purely scientific nature. A translation of his "History of the Discovery of America" was published in England in 1862.

KORALEK, PHILIPP, teacher of mathematics to the imperial prince of France, was born of Jewish parents, about 1820, at Kallin, in Bohemia. Excluded in his own country from the post of a teacher by his nationality and creed, he betook himself to Paris, where his mathematical skill and prodigious memory brought him under the cognizance of the emperor of the French, who eventually appointed him tutor to the heir of the French crown. The German and the French papers are at issue as to whom the merit of the discovery of the branch of mathematical science which has been Koralek's specialty is due, the former attributing to M. Arago, and the latter to the late M. O. Terquem. But the savans of Germany and France agree that Koralek is the first logarithmician in Europe.

KOSSUTH, LOUIS, ex-Governor of Hungary, was born Sep. 16, 1802, at Monok, in the county of Zemplin, where his father was a small owner, of the noble class. Louis was educated at the Protestant College of Scharasehpatack, where he qualified himself for the profession of an advo-

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cate, obtained his diploma in 1826, and in 1830 became agent to the Countess Szapary, and as such sat in the Comital Assembly. At the age of twenty-seven he took his seat in the National Diet of Presburg, as representative of a magnate. He published reports of the proceedings of this assembly on lithographed sheets, until they were suppressed by the government, and afterwards in MS. circulars. The government, which determined not to allow reports of parliamentary debates to become current in Hungary, prosecuted him for high treason; and in 1839 he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. After about a year and a half of confinement, he was liberated under an act of amnesty. In Jan., 1841, he became chief editor of the *Hirlap*, a newspaper published at Pesth. His influence with his countrymen steadily increased until, in March, 1848, he entered Vienna with a deputation to urge the claims of his country upon the government, and returned to Presburg as Minister of Finance. Under his influence the internal reforms which he had advocated were carried out; the last remains of the oppressive feudal system were swept away, and the peasants were declared free from all seignorial claims, the country undertaking to indemnify the landlords. The Diet was dissolved, and a new Diet summoned for July 2, by which Kossuth was created Governor of Hungary, and held that post during the civil war of 1848-9. After the efforts of the Hungarians had been crushed mainly by the aid of Russian armed intervention, Kossuth was compelled to retire to Turkey. He reached Shumla with Bem, Dembinski, Perczel, Guyon, and 5,000 men, and was appointed a residence in Widdin. Austria and Russia wished the refugees to be given up, in which case they would probably have been executed. Through the intervention of England and France, the demand was refused. The late Sultan behaved with great humanity and disinterestedness on the occasion. The refugees were removed to Kutahia, in Asia Minor, where they remained prisoners until Aug. 22, 1851. Kossuth left Kutahia Sep. 1, and after touching at Spezzia, called at Marseilles, but was refused permission to travel through France. Having been hospitably received at Gibraltar and at Lisbon, he reached Southampton Oct. 28, sailed for the United States Nov. 21, and made a tour, agitating in favour of Hungary. He soon returned to England, where he has since resided, occupying himself chiefly in writing for newspapers, and delivering lectures against the house of Habsburg. One of the last occasions on which his name was brought prominently before the public, was in 1860, when the Austrian government instituted a successful process against Messrs. Day and Sons for lithographing several millions of bank notes for circulation in Hungary, signed by Kossuth, as governor of that country. In Nov., 1861, he published in the *Perseveranza*, an Italian journal, a long letter, setting forth the situation of Hungary, and urging the Italians to commence war against Austria, with the view of enabling the Hungarians to develop their strength against that power; issued an inflammatory address to the Hungarians, June 6, 1866, and after the close of the war of that year advised the Hungarians to reject the concessions offered by Francis Joseph. He was elected deputy for Waitzen, Aug. 1, 1867.

KÜCKEN, FREDERICK WILLIAM, composer, was born Nov. 10, 1810, at Bleekede, in Lüneburg. His youthful compositions attracting the attention of the grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, he became, at the age of nineteen, professor of music to the hereditary prince, whom he accompanied to Berlin, where he took lessons of Rombach, and published his first opera, "The Swiss Flight," which had a great success. After spending some time at the court of the king of Hanover, he visited Vienna, and at this city some of his ballads first

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attracted attention. From 1843 till 1846 M. Kücken resided in Paris, where he took lessons of Halévy, and composed his opera, "The Pretender," as well as several romances, to six of which Henry Heine furnished words. Among his compositions may be cited, in addition to operas, five sonatas, for piano and violin, and one hundred and twenty songs and ballads, the words of many of which have been translated into English. He obtained in 1848 the first prize at several German philharmonic societies, and in 1852 the three prizes for song music offered at the Antwerp musical fête, and was until lately capell-meister to the king of Würtemberg.

KUNG, YIH-SOO, PRINCE OF, Regent of the empire of China during the minority of his nephew, was appointed to that post on the death of his brother Keen-Fung, Aug. 22, 1851. The first time he became known to the British was in the diplomatic disputes which occurred after the last war with China. He was appointed absolute plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty, and it is only fair to him to add that that treaty has been scrupulously kept. He has done much to extend the resources of his country.

KUPER, SIR AUGUSTUS LEOPOLD, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral R.N., the fourth son of the late Rev. William Kuper, D.D., who was chaplain to her Majesty the late Queen Dowager, was born in 1809, and entered the Royal Navy in 1823. He saw some active service on the South American and Mediterranean stations, and in 1841 served with distinction in China, where he took an active part in the operations at Canton. He became Commander in 1839, Captain in 1841, attained flag rank in 1861, and was appointed, in 1861, Commander-in-Chief on the East Indian and China station, with temporary rank of Vice-Admiral, and in that capacity superintended the operations on the coast of Japan in 1864, for which successful services he was created a K.C.B.

KYNASTON, THE REV. HERBERT, D.D., son of the late Roger Kynaston, Esq., a member of the family of Kynaston of Cultra, co. Down, born at Warwick in 1809, was educated at Westminster, and thence elected student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1831, taking a first class in classics. Having acted for some years as tutor of Christ Church, and having taken orders in 1834, he was appointed, in 1838, High Master of St. Paul's School, London, which post he still continues to hold, in addition to a small living in the city of London and a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. Dr. Kynaston has been a Select Preacher in the University of Oxford, and is known as the author of "Miscellaneous Poetry," published in 1841; and of "Damiani's Glory of Paradise," &c.

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LABORDE (COMTE DE), LÉON-EMANUEL-SIMON-JOSEPH, traveller and archæologist, member of the Institute, born at Paris, June 12, 1807, is the son of Alexandre de Laborde, known for his devotion to the arts. Inheriting his father's taste, at the age of twenty-one he undertook a journey to Arabia Petræa, in the course of which he filled his portfolio with sketches, and on his return to Europe, in 1830, published his observations. The success of this work induced him to embark in another enterprise, and the "Voyage en Orient," got up with great taste, appeared in 1838–55. The history of the arts next attracted his attention, and in 1839 he commenced a "Histoire de la Gravure en Manière Noire, et son Application à l'Imprimerie." In 1840 he succeeded to all the honours of his father, in 1841 was elected a deputy, and in 1842 took his place in the Academy of Inscriptions and the Belles-Lettres. In 1847 he was appointed Curator of the Antiquities in the Louvre, a position which he held until the Revolution of Feb., 1848. After a jour-

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ney into the Netherlands, he published a catalogue of the artists of that country under the dukes of Burgundy, and commenced a work intended to show the state of the arts and of industry in France and the Low Countries in the 15th century, under the title "Les Ducs de Bourgogne." He has published several works, and contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, &c. He was promoted Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 25, 1847; was a member of the commission to the Great Exhibition in London; was restored, in 1851, to his former post, as Curator of the Antiquities in the Louvre, which, in consequence of differences with the administration, he resigned in 1854, and was appointed Director-general of the Archives of the Empire in March, 1856.

LABUAN (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Francis Thomas McDougall, D.C.L., born in 1817, was educated for the medical profession at King's College, London, where he obtained the gold medal in 1837. He became a member and a fellow of the College of Surgeons, and Demonstrator of Anatomy at King's College; but, abandoning his profession, entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he received the honorary degree of M.A. in 1845, and afterwards that of D.C.L. He was ordained in 1845, and having held several curacies in the dioceses of Norwich and London, proceeded with Sir J. Brooke as chief missionary to Borneo in 1847, and was consecrated to the bishopric of Labuan, in that island, in 1855. In that capacity his knowledge of medicine and physical science has been of the greatest service, in facilitating the progress of missionary enterprise, and consequently of civilization.

LACROIX, Paul, who writes under the pseudonym of the "Bibliophile Jacob," born at Paris, Feb. 27, 1806, is the author of a series of novels and romances, which derive their interest from the curious details of book-knowledge on which they are founded. He was appointed Curator of the Library of the Arsenal in Paris in 1855, was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1835, and promoted Grand Officer Jan. 8, 1860. M. Paul Lacroix has contributed to numerous journals, has written dramas, and has distinguished himself as an archæologist.

LACY, Walter, born at the commencement of the century, after considerable experience at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, and the provinces, made his first appearance in London, as Charles Surface, in Sheridan's "School for Scandal," Aug. 2, 1838. In the following summer Mr. Lacy married Miss Taylor, who achieved considerable success in the characters of Lady Teazle, Rosalind, Ophelia, &c. After remaining at the Haymarket for three years, Mr. Lacy transferred his services to Covent Garden, and of late years has added to his well-established reputation by his performance of eccentric characters, having appeared with success as Malvolio, Touchstone, Tony Lumpkin, Acres, and Goldfinch.

LA GUÉRONNIÈRE (le Vicomte de), Louis-Étienne-Arthur, senator, whose name has of late years attained celebrity as the literary "collaborateur" of Napoleon III., is the scion of one of the most distinguished legitimist families of France. Born in 1816, he entered active life just at that period when France, impatient of the rule of her Citizen King, was intent on reviving the glories of the first empire. Debarred by the traditions of his family from seeking a career under the Orleanist *régime*, he found in the columns of the *Avenir National*, a weekly paper of Limoges, a medium for the exposition of his somewhat mystic political views. Whilst thus engaged, he attracted the attention of M. de Lamartine, and laid the foundation of a friendship which conduced to his literary success. After the Revolution of Feb., 1848, M. de Lamartine gave him a post in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and having retired with his chief, he assisted in the direction of the *Bien Public*, and on its extinction, joined the staff of the *Presse*. The

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socialistic tendencies of its proprietor, M. Émile de Girardin, having caused differences which led to a separation, M. de la Guéronnière became editor of the *Pays*, where he was again associated with M. de Lamartine, its political director. This connection, however, was severed by a difference of opinion respecting the character and tendencies of Louis Napoleon, then president of the republic, of whom M. de la Guéronnière was an enthusiastic admirer, and during the dictatorship which followed the *coup d'état*, he was selected as the literary advocate and exponent of "Les Idées Napoléoniennes." In addition to the official distinction which he enjoys as a member of the Senate and a Commander of the Legion of Honour, he is a member of the Council of State, and President of the Council-General of the department of the Haute-Vienne. It is generally believed that the three pamphlets "Napoléon III. et l'Angleterre," "Napoléon III. et l'Italie," and "Le Pape et le Congrès," were the joint production of le vicomte de la Guéronnière and his imperial master. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in Aug., 1852, was promoted Grand Officer soon after, and took the direction of *La France* Aug. 1, 1862.

LAING, SAMUEL, M.P., son of Mr. Samuel Laing, of Rapdale, co. Orkney, and nephew of Mr. Malcolm Laing, author of a "History of Scotland," born in 1810, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1832, being second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman. He was elected a Fellow of St. John's, resided in the university as a mathematical tutor, and entered at Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the Bar in 1840, and soon after became private secretary to Mr. Labouchere, then President of the Board of Trade. Upon the formation of the Railway department, he was appointed secretary; and thenceforth distinguished himself in railway legislation under successive presidencies of the Board of Trade. In 1844 he proved the results of his experience in "A Report on British and Foreign Railways," gave much valuable evidence before a committee of the Commons upon railways, and to his suggestions the humbler classes are mainly indebted for the convenience of parliamentary trains at a minimum rate of payment of one penny per mile. In 1845 Mr. Laing was nominated a member of the Railway Commission, presided over by Lord Dalhousie, and drew up the chief reports on the railway schemes of that period. Had his recommendations been followed, much of the commercial crisis of 1845 would, as has since been proved, have been averted. The reports of the commission having been rejected by Parliament, the commission was dissolved, and Mr. Laing, who resigned his post at the Board of Trade, returned to practice at the Bar. In 1848 he accepted the post of chairman and managing director of the Brighton Railway Company, and under his administration the passenger traffic of the line was in five years nearly doubled. In 1852 he became chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, from which he retired in 1855, as well as from the chairmanship of the Brighton Railway Company. In July, 1852, Mr. Laing was returned in the Liberal interest for the Wick district, which he represented till 1857, and having been re-elected in April, 1859, resigned in Oct., 1860, on proceeding to India as Finance Minister, in place of the late Mr. James Wilson, and was once more elected in July, 1865. Mr. Laing, who was Financial Secretary to the Treasury from June, 1859, till Oct., 1860, again accepted the chairmanship of the Brighton Railway in 1867.

LAIRD, JOHN, M.P., eldest son of the late Mr. Wm. Laird, of Birkenhead, and brother of the late Macgregor Laird (the African explorer and founder of steam navigation with Africa), born at Greenock, Scotland, in 1805, was head of the firm of Laird & Sons, iron shipbuilders, for many years prior to 1861, when he retired. He has been an active promoter of the docks and

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other public works at Birkenhead, and is one of the four nominees appointed by the Government as trustees of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. Mr. Laird, who is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Cheshire, was, in Dec., 1861, elected the first member for Birkenhead, in the Conservative interest, on the erection of that rising and populous seaport town into a Parliamentary constituency, and takes an active part in the debates on shipping and naval affairs. He was re-elected in July, 1865.

LAKE, Col. Henry Atwell, C.B., a distinguished officer of the Indian army, third son of the late Sir Samuel William Lake, Bart., born about 1809, was appointed to the Madras Engineers in 1826, attained the rank of Captain in 1842, and of Lieutenant-Colonel in Nov., 1855. He gave up a valuable post in India for service in Turkey at the outbreak of the Russian war, and volunteered to go, on a reduced salary, to Kars, where he rendered valuable services to Gen. Williams, by whose side he stood throughout the hard-pressed siege, and by his skill rendered the fortress almost impregnable, so that he was called by the Russians "the English Todleben." The surrender of this fortress, owing not to the superior skill or strategy of Mouravieff, but to the failure of the promised support from Constantinople, was severely criticised in Parliament. Col. Lake accompanied his chief as a prisoner of war to Russia, where he was honourably treated, and on the conclusion of peace returned to England, and published, in 1856, an account of his Eastern reminiscences, entitled "Kars and our Captivity in Russia." He was nominated an A.D.C. to her Majesty in 1857, and was afterwards appointed to a military command in Ireland.

LAKE, The Rev. William Charles, M.A., son of Capt. Lake, born in Jan., 1817, was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, whence he was elected, in 1834, to a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, and took first-class honours in classics. He obtained the Latin Essay, became Fellow and Tutor of his College, Proctor, and Assistant Preacher and Public Examiner in classics and in modern history. Lord Panmure named him member of a commission to inquire into the state of military education in France, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia, and, conjointly with Col. Yolland, R.E., he submitted, in 1856, a report on the subject to both Houses of Parliament. He was again appointed, in 1858, member of the royal commission under the presidency of the late duke of Newcastle, to report on the state of popular education in England; in 1858 was presented by his college to the living of Huntspill, Somerset; was appointed by the bishop of London preacher at the Chapel Royal of Whitehall, and was made prebendary of Wells.

LAKEMAN, Sir Stephen Bartlett, son of Stephen Lakeman, Esq., of Grange-Wood Hall, Leicestershire, descended from a Dutch family that came over to England with William III., was born in 1825, and having received his education at the College of Louis le Grand in Paris, graduated in that university. He received the honour of knighthood in 1853 for his gallant services with the Waterkloof Rangers, which he raised and commanded during the Kafir war of 1852; and he afterwards saw some active service with the Turkish army in the East in 1854–5, more especially in the Danubian provinces. He holds the rank of a lieutenant-general in the Turkish service.

LAMARTINE, Alphonse-Marie-Louis Prat de, poet and historian, was born at Mâcon, Oct. 21, 1790. His family name is Prat, but he adopted that by which he is best known, after his maternal uncle, Lamartine, who left him a considerable legacy. His father was an officer of cavalry under the Bourbons. During the Reign of Terror, M. de Lamartine's family retired to an obscure estate at Milly, whence he was sent to complete his education at Belley, in the College of the Pères de la Foi. After leaving this seminary, he spent some time at

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Lyons, made a short tour in Italy, and repaired to Paris. In 1818 he went a second time to Italy, applied himself to poetry, and in 1820 published his "Méditations Poétiques," which won general admiration. This literary success led to his introduction to a diplomatic career, and he became Attaché to the Embassy of Florence, where he resided till 1825, and having afterwards become Secretary to the Embassy in London, he married Miss Birch, an English lady of fortune, who died at Paris, May 21, 1863. Having returned to Florence as Chargé d'Affaires in 1829, he published the collection of "Harmonies Poétiques et Religieuses," a brilliant defence of the throne and the altar, and the same year was elected member of the French Academy. On the eve of that revolution which drove the Bourbons a second time from France, he was nominated Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece. In 1832 he undertook a poetical pilgrimage to the East, where he had the misfortune to lose his eldest daughter, Julia, and in 1835 published the "Voyage en Orient," a work which has been translated into English. Hearing at Jerusalem that he had been elected Deputy for the department du Nord, he returned to France. At first he embraced the Conservative cause, and supported M. Guizot; but gradually adopted extreme views. His poem "Jocelyn" appeared in 1835, followed by "La Chute d'un Ange" in 1838. The first instalment of his great work, in eight volumes, the "Histoire des Girondins," appeared in 1847. M. de Lamartine, who mingled freely in political matters, took an active part in organizing the reform banquets of Jan., 1848, and after the revolution in Feb. of that year, became a member of the Provisional Government as Minister for Foreign Affairs. His popularity for a short time was very great, and at the election of 1848 he was returned for no less than ten different departments. He was, with his colleagues, driven from power in June of that year, and at the election of 1849 was not returned for a single department. After the *coup d'état* in Dec., 1851, he retired into private life. M. de Lamartine, who has been a prolific writer, has written, amongst other works, in addition to those already noticed, "Le Génie du Christianisme;" "Trois Mois du Pouvoir," published in 1848; "Histoire de la Révolution de 1848," in 1849; "Histoire de la Restauration," in 1851-63; "Histoire de la Turquie," in 1854; and "Histoire de la Russie," in 1855. A complete edition of his works has been published, and many of them have been translated into English and other languages.

LA MARMORA (MARQUIS DE), born Nov. 17, 1804, entered the Military Academy in 1816, and left it in 1823, as Lieutenant of artillery. His gallantry in several affairs during the war of independence, especially on the heights of Pastringo, when, by a happy diversion in the rear of the Austrian army, he enabled the Piedmontese to reform and dislodge the enemy, gained for him the rank of major. His firmness in the midst of a popular agitation, which threatened to imperil the person of Charles-Albert, at Milan, caused La Marmora to be appointed General of Brigade in 1848, and in 1849 he was appointed to the command of a *corps de réserve*. Having tried an intervention in Tuscany, he received orders to co-operate with the Sardinian army, which had passed the Ticino; but being at a distance from thet heatre of war, he did not arrive in time, and the battle of Novara was lost. Victor Emanuel made him Minister of War and Lieut.-General in 1849, and he undertook to reorganize the Sardinian army, in spite of the clamour which rose on all sides against him. In 1855 he took command of the division sent to co-operate with France and England in the Crimea, materially aided the French in the defeat of the Russians on the Tchernaya, and at the close of the war he received the Order of the Bath and the Grand Cross of the Legion of

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Honour, and again entered the ministry of Cavour as Minister of War. In 1861 he succeeded Gen. Cialdini as Commander-in-Chief of the troops of the king of Italy, in the autumn of 1864 was chosen Premier, resigned in Dec., 1865, and was soon after induced to form a new ministry. He took part in the campaign against Austria in 1866.

LAMBRUSCHINI, The Abbé Raffaelle, a writer, chiefly on educational subjects, born at Genoa, Aug. 14, 1788, proceeded to Rome to pursue his ecclesiastical studies in 1805, and went to reside in Florence, where he actively pursued the study of agriculture and political economy in 1812. Since 1830 he has devoted himself entirely to the cause of education, has contributed articles to the "Italian Anthology," the "Tuscan Journal of Agriculture," the "Instructor's Guide," and to the Transactions of the Académie Géorgophiles. His most important work, "On Education," was published in 1849. The Abbé, who was elected a member of the National Assembly of 1848, and sat among the moderate Liberals, was appointed Inspector-General and Minister of Public Instruction in 1866.

LAMPSON, Sir Curtis Miranda, Bart., born in Vermont, United States, Sep. 21, 1806; came to England in 1830, and was naturalized in 1848. Upon the formation of the company for laying the Atlantic telegraph, in 1856, he was appointed one of the directors, and became vice-chairman. The important aid rendered by him in the great undertaking was acknowledged in a letter from Lord Derby to Sir Stafford Northcote, who presided at the banquet given at Liverpool, Oct. 1, 1866, in honour of those gentlemen who had taken an active part in the laying of the cable, and he was made a baronet Nov. 13, 1866. Sir Curtis Lampson is deputy-governor of the Hudson Bay Company, and one of the trustees of the fund given by his friend Mr. Peabody for the benefit of the poor of London.

LANDSEER, Charles, R.A., son of the late John Landseer, A.R.A. and F.S.A., and elder brother of Sir Edwin Landseer, born in 1799, having been instructed by his father, became one of Haydon's pupils, and entered the schools of the Academy as a student in 1816. In early life he accompanied the late Lord Stuart de Rothesay to Portugal, and to Rio de Janeiro, on his mission to negotiate a commercial treaty with Don Pedro I., for whom he made a large collection of drawings and sketches. In 1828 he exhibited at the Academy, "Dorothea;" and at the British Institution studies from Continental subjects—a "Group of Portuguese Peasants," and "The Tyrolese Hunter;" but did not again exhibit at the Academy till 1832. His picture, "Clarissa Harlowe in the Prison-room of the Sheriff's Officer," is in the Vernon Gallery, and the "Plundering of Basing House," and the "Battle of Langside," led to his election as Associate of the Academy in 1837. His pictures of the "Departure in Disguise of Charles II. from Colonel Lane's," in 1842, "The Monks of Melrose," in 1843, and the "Return of the Dove to the Ark," in 1844, secured the favour of Art Union prize-holders for £300, £400, and £300 respectively. Elected R.A. in 1845, he succeeded Mr. Jones as "Keeper" of the Academy in 1851.

LANDSEER, Sir Edwin, R.A., third and youngest son of the late John Landseer, A.R.A. and F.S.A., born in London in 1802, excelled in the painting of animals while a boy, and became a student of the Academy in 1816. He began to exhibit when little more than fourteen years of age, and his earliest productions attracted attention, and gave great promise of future excellence. Among the best-known of his numerous pictures are the following, all of which have been exhibited at the Royal Academy:—"A Highland Breakfast;" "The Drover's Departure;" "The Dog and the Shadow;" "A Fireside Party;"

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"There's no Place like Home;" "The Twa Dogs;" "The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner;" "A Jack in Office;" "Tethered Rams;" "Sancho Panza and Dapple;" "The Angler's Guard;" "Suspense;" "Comical Dogs;" "Young Roebuck and Rough Hounds;" and "The Eagle's Nest." All of the above-mentioned, as well as his famous compositions of "War" and "Peace," are in the Sheepshanks Collection at South Kensington. Equally celebrated are "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time;" "Titania;" "Laying down the Law;" and "The late Duke of Wellington, accompanied by his Daughter-in-Law, visiting the Field of Waterloo." In 1858 he exhibited "Deer-Stalking," the first of his large drawings in chalk which have since become so popular; in 1859 his picture of "Doubtful Crumbs," and "A Kind Star;" in 1860 his "Flood in the Highlands;" and in 1861 "The Shrew tamed;" with three large drawings in chalk; and more recently "Windsor Park," "Squirrels Cracking Nuts," and "Man Proposes, but God Disposes," a scene in the Arctic regions. The majority of his compositions have become popular as engravings. His grand bronze figure of the "Stag at Bay" was in the R.A. Exhibition of 1866, and the four lions in bronze for the base of the Nelson column, Trafalgar Square, for which he received the commission from the Government in 1859, were placed on the pedestals and uncovered Jan. 31, 1867.

LANDSEER, THOMAS, elder brother of Sir Edwin and Charles Landseer, born towards the close of the last century, has occupied for many years a distinguished place as an engraver, and has constantly exhibited at the Royal Academy. His finely-executed plate of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse-fair," published in 1861, added greatly to his reputation. His best engravings are after his brother's pictures, of which he has managed to catch not only the spirit, but even the style in which they are painted, giving almost the touches of the brush.

LANE, EDWARD WILLIAM, son of the Rev. Theophilus Lane, LL.D., Prebendary of Hereford, born at Hereford in 1801, is a brother of Mr. R. J. Lane, A.R.A., and of Mrs. Poole, author of "The Englishwoman in Egypt." He was educated for the Church, but a strong desire to visit eastern countries induced him to turn his attention to the study of Arabic, and of some branches of practical science necessary for a traveller. In 1825 he went to Egypt, and after having made two voyages up the Nile, returned to England in 1828, and prepared for the press a work on Egypt and Nubia, which the late Mr. Murray announced for publication; but, though repeatedly advertised, it never appeared. The committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge having requested Mr. Lane to write a work, to be published under their superintendence, on the Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians, he went a second time to Egypt in 1833, and returned to England in 1835 with the work, which was published in 1836. Soon after, Mr. C. Knight engaged him to undertake a new translation of "The Thousand and One Nights," which was completed in 1841. Mr. Lane wrote a small volume of "Selections from the Kur-án," which was incorrectly printed, having been published when the author was abroad, and unable to correct the proofs; and afterwards undertook, under the patronage of the duke of Northumberland, the compilation of an "Arabic Lexicon," and visited Egypt a third time in 1842, in order to avail himself of the valuable stores in the libraries of some of the mosques of Cairo. On this occasion he was accompanied by his sister (Mrs. Poole), with her two sons, and remained in Egypt until 1849, engaged in collecting the materials for the Lexicon, superintending their transcription, and translating. Lord Russell, at that time Prime Minister, granted him an annual allowance of a hundred pounds from the Special Service Fund, and it was continued by Lord

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Aberdeen. The first part of his Lexicon was published in 1863, when a civil-list pension of a hundred pounds was granted to him "in testimony of its value," and the second part in 1865.

LANG, THE REV. JOHN DUNMORE, D.D., born at Largs, Ayrshire, about the commencement of the present century, emigrated to Sydney at an early age, and became Principal of the Australian College. He is the author of "The History of New South Wales both as a Penal Settlement and as a British Colony," published in 1834, being the first large important history of the colony, containing much accurate information respecting the state of morals, religion, and education in that country, in the earlier stages of its existence. This author has written several works on the colony.

LANGDALE, THE HON. CHARLES, a younger son of the 16th Lord Stourton, born in 1787, was educated at the Jesuits' College at Stonyhurst, Lancashire, and assumed in 1815 the name of Langdale, on succeeding to the estates formerly held by the late Lord Langdale. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Yorkshire, and sat as one of the members in the Liberal interest for Beverley, from Dec. 1832 till Jan. 1835, and for Knaresborough from July 1837 till June 1841. He is one of the most influential leaders of the English Roman Catholic body, has taken an active part in the spread of education, and in the introduction of the reformatory system among his co-religionists, and is the author of "Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert," published in 1856, and of several pamphlets, letters, &c., on questions affecting the Roman Catholic Church in England.

LANGENBECK, MAXIMILIAN, a German physician, son of a surgeon, well known by his anatomical works, studied medicine under the direction of his father, and became Professor in the University of Göttingen. He has written "Clinical Contributions to the Domain of Surgery and Ophthalmology," published in 1840–50, "De la Police Médicale," in 1847, &c.

LANGEVIN, THE HON. HECTOR LOUIS, Postmaster-General of Canada, born in Quebec, Aug. 15, 1820, educated at the college in his native city, studied law at Montreal, and was called to the Bar in 1850. He was for some time chief editor of the *Mélanges Religieux*, a newspaper published three times a week at Montreal; was afterwards one of the editors of *Le Courrier du Canada*, a daily paper published in Quebec, and wrote "Droit Administratif des Paroises, or Parochial Laws and Customs of Lower Canada," published in 1862. Mr. Langevin, elected Mayor of Quebec in Dec. 1857, was re-elected in 1858 and 1859, has filled the chair of the Institut Canadien, and has been President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec. He was elected, Jan. 2, 1858, member of the Provincial Parliament, by the county of Dorchester, which he continues to represent, and has always supported the Conservative party. In March, 1864, Mr. Langevin became Solicitor-General for Lower Canada, with a seat in the Cabinet in Sir E. P. Tache's administration, and exchanged the former post for the Postmaster-Generalship in Nov. 1866. He was one of the Canadian Delegates to the Conference at Prince Edward's Island, on the question of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces in the summer of 1866, and afterwards to the Quebec Conference, and repaired to London with other commissioners towards the end of that year, in order to complete the arrangements.

LANGIEWICZ, MARIAN, Polish general, born Aug. 5, 1827, at Krotoszin, in Posen, studied at the universities of Breslau and Prague, and, after some military service, travelled in England, Italy, and France. In 1860 he served in Garibaldi's expedition; repaired to Poland, and took part in the insurrection of 1863. He was soon after appointed general

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by the national government, repulsed the Russians in several sanguinary battles, and assumed the Dictatorship. The Russian government having brought overwhelming forces against him, defeated his small army at Zagosz, March 17 and 18, and Langiewicz crossed the Vistula and took refuge in Austria. Having been kept a prisoner for some time, he was released, and took refuge in Switzerland in Feb. 1865.

LANKESTER, EDWIN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., born April 23, 1814, at Melton, Suffolk, and educated at Woodbridge, where he was apprenticed to a surgeon; studied medicine from 1834 till 1837 at University College, London, and in 1837 was made a Member of the College of Surgeons and Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society. In 1839 he visited the continent, and graduated at Heidelberg; in 1843 became Lecturer on Materia Medica and Botany at the St. George's School of Medicine; in 1844 Secretary to the Ray Society; and in 1845 was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1850 he was appointed Professor of Natural History, New College, London; in 1851 received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst, United States; in 1853 became Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at Grosvenor-place School of Medicine; in 1858 Superintendent of the Food Collections at the South Kensington Museum; in 1859 President of the Microscopical Society; in 1862 Examiner in Botany to the Science and Art Department at South Kensington; and was elected Coroner for Central Middlesex in 1862. Dr. Lankester has contributed to the "Naturalist," "Annals of Natural History," to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, the "Penny Cyclopædia," and "Reports of the British Association for Advancement of Science." He wrote "Natural History of Plants yielding Food," and "Memorials of John Ray," published in 1845; edited the "Correspondence of John Ray," in 1846; contributed the article "Rotifera," to the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology," and a "Report on the Progress of Organic Chemistry" to the "Companion to the British Almanack," in 1847; and published a translation of Schleiden's "Principles of Scientific Botany," in 1849. Dr. Lankester, who has contributed reviews of medical works and papers on Natural History to the *Athenæum*, became joint editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science* in 1853; has written "Botany" in Hughes's "Reading Lessons," and by the command of Her Majesty edited "Natural History of Dee-side." He translated Küchenmeister's "Animal Parasites" in 1859; contributed, in conjunction with Dr. Letheby, the article on Sanitary Science to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," in 1859; published "Half-hours with the Microscope;" "Two Addresses to the Microscopical Society of London;" "A Guide to the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum;" "A Course of Lectures on Food," and a Course of Lectures on "The Uses of Animals;" and has delivered lectures on natural history and its various branches, at the Royal Institution; several courses on physiology and botany, at the London Institution; and several courses on botany before the Royal Botanical Society of London. As coroner for Middlesex he has published three "Annual Reports" in the "Proceedings of the Social Science Association," and as Medical Officer of Health for St. James's, Westminster, has published ten "Annual Reports." In 1866 he edited the *Journal of Social Science*, and published a small work entitled "Cholera: What is there to Prevent it?"

LARCOM, SIR THOMAS AISKEW, K.C.B., second son of the late Capt. Joseph Larcom, R.N., born in 1801, and educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers at the age of nineteen. In 1828 he was intrusted with the direction of the Irish Ordnance Survey Office, of which post he discharged the duties until 1846, when he was appointed a Commissioner of Public Works in

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Ireland, of which he became deputy-chairman, and in 1853 was appointed Under-Secretary for Ireland. He has been employed on various parliamentary inquiries and commissions, organized the system of agricultural statistics in Ireland, contributed to the Transactions of several learned societies, and edited Sir W. Petty's "History of the Survey of Ireland, A.D. 1656." Sir Thomas, who is a F.R.S., M.R.I.A., LL.D. of the University of Dublin, and a Member of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland, became a Major-Gen. in the Engineers and C.B. in 1858, and was created a K.C.B., Civil division, in 1860.

LARREY, Baron Félix-Hippolyte, son of the celebrated surgeon Baron Larrey, born Sep. 18, 1808, entered the medical service of the French army, and was made M.D. in 1832. As physician on the staff, he was present at the siege of Antwerp, and was made Chevalier of the order of Leopold. In 1841 he became Professor of Pathology at Val de Grâce, was created Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1843, promoted Officer Dec. 9, 1851, and Commander June 25, 1859. He was appointed Sanitary Inspector in the army Feb. 13, 1858, went through the Italian campaign as chief surgeon, and has written "Medical History of the Events of July in the Military Hospital of Gros Caillou," published in 1830; "Medical History of the Siege of Antwerp," in 1833; "Discourse on the Analytical Method in Surgery," in 1841; and numerous articles in *La Clinique*, *La Gazette Médicale*, and *La Gazette des Hôpitaux*.

LASSEN, Christian, orientalist, born at Bergen, in Norway, Oct. 22, 1800, studied in the University of Christiana, and afterwards at Heidelberg and at Bonn under Wilhelm Schlegel, who sent him to Paris and London to copy and collate manuscripts for his edition of the "Râmâyana." In Paris he made the acquaintance of another orientalist, M. Eugène Burnouf, and published, in conjunction with him, at the expense of the Asiatic Society, an "Essay on the Pali," in 1826. At Bonn, after having gained his degree of Ph. D., he received his licenses to teach, and in 1830 was made assistant, and in 1840 titular professor of Indian languages and literature. His more important works are, in conjunction with Schlegel, "Hitopadesa," a collection of Indian Fables, published in 1831; the "Gymnosophista, sive Indicæ Philosophiæ Documenta," in 1832; "The Ancient Persian Cuneiform Writings," in 1836; an edition of the "Gitagovinda" of Jayadeva, in 1837; "Introduction to the History of the Greek and Indo-Scythian Kings of Bactria, Cabul, and India," in 1838; "Indian Archæology," in 1844–58; and a critical edition of the "Vendidad" in 1852. At one time he was editor of the *Zeitschrift für Kunde der Morgenlandes* (Oriental Journal), to which he contributed many valuable articles.

LASTEYRIE (Comte de), Charles-Léon-Ferdinand, politician, better known as a writer on art, born June 15, 1810, was elected a deputy in 1842, and supported M. Odilon Barrot. After the *coup d'état* of Dec., 1851, he was, for some free expression of his opinion, detained in prison, and did not re-appear on the political stage until 1857, when he was a candidate for the Corps Législatif. M. Lasteyrie, who is a member of several learned societies, was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres in April, 1860. He has written the "History of Painting on Glass, from the Monuments of France," which received the prize of the Institute, published in 1837–56; a "Report on the Manufactures of Sèvres and the Gobelins," in 1850; "Theory of Painting on Glass," in 1853; "The Cathedral of Aosta," in 1854; the introduction to a series of archæological studies of the churches of the Alps; and other works.

LATHAM, Robert Gordon, M.D., F.R.S., a native of Lincolnshire, born in 1812, was educated as a Colleger

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at Eton, and proceeded as a scholar to King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1835, and was elected Fellow. He afterwards studied medicine, and became assistant physician to the Middlesex Hospital, where he lectured on Forensic Medicine and Materia Medica. His name, however, is best known to the world by his ethnological researches, and his writings on that subject and on philology. In addition to other works, he has written "Norway and the Norwegians," a translation from the Swedish of Tegner's "Frithiof Saga," and "Axl," published in 1840; "The Ethnology of Europe," in 1852; "Treatise on the English Language," in 1855; "Descriptive Ethnology," in 1859; "Nationalities of Europe," in 1863; several papers on "Logic;" and has been for many years at work on a new edition of "Johnson's Dictionary," of which the first volume has appeared, and the second is in course of publication.

LAUBAT. (*See* CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, COMTE DE.)

LAUBE, HENRY, poet, &c., born at Sprottau, in Silesia, Sep. 18, 1806, was educated at Halle and Breslau, and became professor at the latter. He went to Leipsic in 1831, travelled in Italy in 1834, and some time after his return was imprisoned for nine months for his connection with a secret society. In 1839 he visited France, soon after returned to Leipsic, was elected in 1848 to the Assembly at Frankfort, and retired in 1844, when he was appointed Director of the Vienna Theatre. He has written a number of romances, some books of travel, and numerous dramas. An edition of his dramatic works appeared at Leipsic in 1845-8.

LAUDER, ROBERT SCOTT, R.S.A., was born at Silver Mills, near Edinburgh, in 1803. The "Arabian Nights" suggested some of his earliest attempts at design, and the late Mr. D. Roberts was the first to give him advice and encouragement, whilst an exhibition of the works of Scottish artists, which he visited in his youth, confirmed his resolution to be a painter. An introduction to Walter Scott secured his admission as student in the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, where he remained four or five years; and, proceeding to London, he studied three years at the British Museum and in a private life-academy. In 1826 he returned to Edinburgh, was elected associate of the new Scottish Academy, and resumed his studies in the Trustees' Academy; often taking the master Sir W. Allan's place, as teacher. In 1833 he went to Italy, where he remained five years, visiting Munich on his return, and for ten years he resided in London, exhibiting at the Academy many clever pictures from Scottish history and romance. His best are subjects from Scott; such as "The Bride of Lammermuir;" "The Trial of Effie Deans;" "Meg Merrilies;" "Claverhouse ordering Morton to be shot," in 1844, selected by an Art-Union prizeholder for £400; and the "Gow Chrom and the Glee Maiden," in 1846, chosen by a prizeholder for £150. In 1847 he sent compositions of more ambitious aim—"Christ teaching Humility," and "Christ Walking on the Waters," to Westminster Hall, where his brother and fellow-academician, James Eckford Lauder, gained a premium of £200 for his "Parable of Forgiveness." "Christ teaching Humility," by Mr. Robert Scott Lauder, has been purchased by the Scottish Association for the Encouragement of Art, as the commencement of a Scottish National Gallery. Since 1849 he has resided in Edinburgh.

LAUGIER, AUGUSTE-ERNEST-PAUL, astronomer, born at Paris, Dec. 22, 1812, studied at the École Polytechnique and the Observatoire de Paris, in the direction of which he took an active part for twenty years. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1848, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1844, and has published numerous astronomical treatises. His brother Stanislas, the celebrated surgeon, born at Paris in

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1799, became a member of the Academy of Medicine in 1844, was President in 1858, and was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 13, 1861. He has written numerous treatises on matters connected with his profession.

LA VALETTE (MARQUIS DE), CHARLES-JEAN-MARIE-FÉLIX, diplomatist and senator, born at Senlis, Nov. 25, 1806, entered the diplomatic service under Louis-Philippe, became Secretary to the Embassy at Stockholm in 1837, Consul-General at Alexandria in 1841, and Minister Plenipotentiary at Hesse-Cassel in 1846. Recalled in 1849, he was appointed, at the commencement of 1851, Envoy Extraordinary to Constantinople, and fulfilled the difficult duties appertaining to that important post until, fearing that his antecedents in the question of the Holy Places might prove an obstacle to conciliation, he asked permission to return to France, and was replaced, Feb. 18, 1853, by M. de la Cour. He was raised to the dignity of a Senator, June 23, 1853; was again accredited Ambassador to Constantinople, May 21, 1860; was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, in place of the duc de Gramont, in Aug., 1861, and remained there until the retirement of the late M. Thouvenel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oct. 18, 1862. He was by decree, March 20, 1865, appointed to the Ministry of the Interior in place of M. Boudet. The Marquis de la Valette was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 15, 1852, and Grand Cross, July 10, 1861.

LAWRENCE, GEORGE ALFRED, born in 1827, and educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1848 as a second class in Literis Humanioribus, was called to the Bar about 1852. He is the reputed author of "Guy Livingstone" and "Sword and Gown," both published anonymously; and of "Barren Honour," which first appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*. Mr. Lawrence holds a lieutenant's commission in the Northamptonshire Militia.

LAWRENCE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN LAIRD MAIR, BART., G.C.B., K.S.I., Viceroy Governor-General of India, who has been emphatically styled the saviour of that vast possession of the British crown during the mutiny of 1857, brother of the late lamented Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., killed in the same year, in the defence of Lucknow against the rebels, was born March 4, 1811, and received his early education at Foyle College, Londonderry, and at the East-India College, Haileybury. He obtained his nomination to India as a writer in 1829, became Assistant to the Chief Commissioner and Resident at Delhi in the early part of 1831; was promoted to the post of Officiating Magistrate and Collector in Dec., 1833, and to a similar post at Paniput in 1834; was appointed Joint-Magistrate and Deputy-Collector of Goorgaon, and the Southern division of Delhi, in July, 1836, and Officiating Magistrate of the southern division only, in Dec.; had the sole charge of Goorgaon, and conducted the settlement duties in zillah Etawah, in 1838; proceeded to Europe on furlough, in Feb., 1840, and did not return to India until Dec., 1842. Up to this time, Mr. Lawrence had been chiefly engaged in the collection of revenue. After holding one or two temporary employments, he was engaged as Judge, Magistrate, and Collector for the important district of the Central Division of Bengal, when his administrative ability attracted the attention of the Gov.-Gen., Sir H. Hardinge, and an opportunity for making himself a name presented itself on his being appointed to the important post of Commissioner of the trans-Sutlej provinces, which had been added to our Indian empire, as the result of the first Sikh war of 1845–6. In this position he found ample scope for the exercise of his great abilities and persevering energy, and succeeded in reducing a chaos of disorder, political, fiscal, and agricultural, into system, shape, and

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form. The assassination, at Mooltan, of the English envoys, Mr. Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, April 18, 1848, followed by a general insurrection in the Punjaub, led to the second Sikh war. After a long and obstinate contest, the Sikhs were finally defeated by Lord Gough at Goojerat, Feb. 21, 1849, when their territory was surrendered into our hands, and was declared by Lord Dalhousie to be thenceforth annexed to our possessions in India. The first important step on the part of the Governor-General, was to seek for men of great administrative ability to bring the newly acquired territory under British laws and rule. Sir H. Lawrence, who had filled the post of Resident at Lahore, and his brother, Mr. John Lawrence, were nominated two out of three members of the board for the administration of the Punjaub. Some slight idea of the labours of this commission may be formed from the fact that the superficial area of the country is 50,400 square miles, and that it contains a population, partly military and partly agricultural, of various races and religious creeds, who all "hated every dynasty except their own, and regarded the British as the worst, because the most powerful of usurpers." Under their former sovereign, Runjeet Singh, the administration was deplorable. There was scarcely a crime for which impunity could not be purchased by bribes; while the oppressive exactions of the provincial governors, who farmed the taxes, were unchecked. Such was the state of affairs when the British Government first interfered in the internal administration of the country. Much had been done by Sir H. Lawrence, when acting as Resident at Lahore, to ameliorate the condition of the people; but his endeavours were interrupted by the rebellion of 1848–9. The first labour undertaken by the board appointed by Lord Dalhousie, was to organize a comprehensive system of law and justice, and of social and financial improvement throughout the Punjaub. It was found necessary to disband the Sikh soldiery, though many of them afterwards entered the British service, and an irregular force, consisting of ten regiments, was raised for the protection of the western frontier. In consequence of these measures, at the end of two years the board was able to report to the Governor-General that "the entire British system and its institutions were thoroughly introduced into the Punjaub." One triumphant result of this consummation was shown in the fact that in the great mutiny of 1857, that province remained faithful to British rule, and contributed largely to the preservation of our Indian empire. In 1856 Sir J. Lawrence was made a K.C.B. in reward of his services as chief commissioner of the Punjaub, and was advanced to the dignity of a G.C.B. (civil) in 1857, for his zeal, intrepidity, and energy in aiding the military authorities to suppress the formidable revolt. He was created a baronet Aug. 16, 1858, sworn a member of the Privy Council, and on the creation of the Order of the Star of India, was made K.S.I. In Dec., 1863, he succeeded the late Lord Elgin as Governor-General of India, an appointment which gave great satisfaction both in this country and in India. He was made a member of the Indian Council, and the Court of Directors of the East-India Company granted him a life pension of £2,000 per annum, which, by a special act (27 Vict. c. 2), he is empowered to hold with his full salary as Viceroy of India. Sir John Lawrence, who has received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, is known as an earnest advocate of a more open Christian course in the government of India; and especially of making the Bible a class-book in the Government schools, but allowing the attendance of the native pupils to be voluntary.

LAWSON, The Right Hon. James Anthony, LL.D., M.P., born at Waterford, in 1817, was educated at Trinity

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College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1840. He became a Q.C. in 1857, was appointed law adviser of the Crown in Ireland, and on the formation of Lord Palmerston's second administration, in 1859, Solicitor-General for Ireland, succeeding Mr. O'Hagan as Attorney-General in 1865; from which office he retired on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in July, 1866. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal interest for the University of Dublin in April, 1857, and was first returned for Portarlington at the general election in July, 1866. He has written "Lectures on Political Economy," published in 1844, and has contributed papers on Law Reform to the Transactions of the Dublin Statistical Society, of which he is president.

LAYARD, AUSTEN HENRY, M.P., D.C.L., son of Henry P. J. Layard, Esq., and grandson of the late Dr. Layard, dean of Bristol, born in Paris, March 5, 1817, is descended from a family of French Protestants driven from their country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Having commenced the study of the law, which he soon relinquished for more congenial pursuits, he, in 1839, set out with a friend on a course of travel, visited various points in northern Europe, and proceeded through Albania and Roumelia, to Constantinople, where, at one period, he acted as a correspondent of a London newspaper, and afterwards travelled through various parts of Asia, and learned the Arabic and Persian languages. In his wanderings he made it a special point to explore those spots believed to have been the sites of ancient cities, and when at Mosul, near the mound of Nimroud, he was impelled with an irresistible desire to examine carefully the spot to which history and tradition point as the "birthplace of the wisdom of the West." On hearing that M. Botta, a Frenchman, had been carrying out excavations at the cost of his Government, and had found a great number of curious marbles, Mr. Layard longed for the opportunity of making similar discoveries. Returning to Constantinople, he laid his views before Sir Stratford Canning, who, in 1845, generously offered to share the cost of excavations at Nimroud, and in the autumn Mr. Layard set off for Mosul, and began his labours on a spot previously undisturbed. Here he ultimately succeeded in exhuming some of the numerous wonderful specimens of Assyrian art which enrich the British Museum. The Government and the authorities of the British Museum, however, for a time failed to appreciate the value of Mr. Layard's researches. He was appointed Attaché to the Embassy at Constantinople, April 5, 1849, and Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Russell's first administration for a few weeks in 1852; Lord Derby, on his accession to power in Feb. of that year, having offered to retain him in that office until the return of Lord Stanley to England, and then to give him a diplomatic appointment. This offer Mr. Layard, after taking the advice of Lord Russell, declined. In the Coalition Cabinet under Lord Aberdeen, he was offered various posts, which, as they were of a nature to remove him from the field of Eastern politics, he declined. In 1853 he was presented with the freedom of the city of London, in consideration of his discoveries amongst the ruins of Nineveh, and went to Constantinople with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; but, disagreeing with his chief, returned in the course of the year to England. In the House of Commons he became the advocate of a more decided course of action on the Eastern question, and delivered several energetic and impressive speeches on that important subject. In 1854 he again proceeded to the East, was a spectator of the important events then taking place in the Crimea, witnessed the battle of the Alma from the maintop of the *Agamemnon*, and remained in the Crimea till after the battle of Inkermann,

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making himself acquainted with its actual condition. He was one of the most urgent among the members of the House of Commons in demanding the committee of inquiry into the state of the army; and he took a leading part in the investigation, to which he contributed his evidence. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's first administration, in 1855, he was again offered a post; but as it was unconnected with the foreign policy of the country, he declined it, became one of the leaders of the Administrative Reform Association, and brought before the House of Commons, in June, 1855, a motion embodying their views, which was rejected by a large majority. He spent some time in India during the rebellion of 1857–8, endeavouring to ascertain its cause. He was returned one of the members in the Liberal interest for Aylesbury in July, 1852; was defeated at the general election in March, 1857; was an unsuccessful candidate at York in April, 1859, was returned one of the members for Southwark in Dec., 1860, and still retains this seat. In 1848–9 he published "Nineveh and its Remains;" and, in 1853, a second part of the work. His "Monuments of Nineveh" appeared in 1849–53, and an abridged edition of "Nineveh and its Remains" in 1851. Mr. Layard, elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University in 1855 and 1856, became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Palmerston's second administration, in July, 1861, and retired on the fall of Lord Rus, sell's second administration, in July, 1866. He was appointed a trustee of the British Museum in Feb., 1866.

LECURIEUX, JAQUES-JOSEPH, historical painter, born at Dijon, Aug. 13, 1801, repaired to Paris in 1822, where he studied under Lethière, and after undergoing the usual probation, was employed as an illustrator of books. He first exhibited in 1827, and his chief historical pictures are "Francis I. at the Tomb of John the Fearless," "The Chevalier Bayard at Dijon," "St. Louis at Damietta," "The Raising of Jairus's Daughter," "The Education of Jesus," "The Last Moments of Louis XI.," "Mary of Burgundy," "Luther when a Child," "St. Firmin baptizing the Princess Attalia," and "St. Bernard setting out to found the Abbey of Clairvaux." His attention was formerly directed to works of a devotional character, but he has painted a considerable number of *tableaux de genre*. The versatility of M. Lecurieux's genius has rendered him extremely popular in France. He obtained a third-class medal in 1844, and a second-class in 1846.

LEDRU-ROLLIN, ALEXANDRE-AUGUSTE, ex-minister of France, born in Paris, Feb. 2, 1808, became an advocate in 1830, and was frequently engaged to defend men charged with offences against the Government. Being a politician of vehement character and extreme opinions, he rendered himself conspicuous as an avowed representative of the Communist interest. Having married an Irish lady, M. Ledru-Rollin paid a visit to Ireland during the summer of O'Connell's "monster meetings," was present at the memorable assemblage at Tara, and on that occasion was hailed by the excited multitude as a delegate from the republicans of France to the Irish republic. He took a prominent part in the revolution of Feb., 1848, was nominated Minister of the Interior in the Provincial Government, and was third on the poll in the candidature for the presidency of the Republic. Having been implicated in a conspiracy to overthrow Louis Napoleon, he was forced to seek safety in England, and published, in 1850, "La Décadence de l'Angleterre," a work inspired by the bitterest animosities against the institutions and ideas of the country that had given him shelter. He has written other works on legal and political subjects, all characterized by extreme views, and has fraternized with the most notable of

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the proscribed men of the day; such as Mazzini, Kossuth, Ruge, &c. He resides alternately in London and Brussels, subsisting on the wreck of his fortune and by the aid of his pen. In 1849 he was condemned by default to transportation for his share in the revolutionary movements of that year, and again in 1857 for being concerned with Mazzini and others in a plot against Napoleon III., and his name was excepted from the general amnesty of 1860.

LEE, Dr. (*See* Manchester, Bishop of.)

LEE, Frederick Richard, R.A., landscape-painter, born at Barnstaple, Devon, in June, 1798; received a commission in the 56th foot at a very early age, and served in the Netherlands. He first exhibited his pictures in London at the British Institution, from whose directors he afterwards received a £50 prize; commenced exhibiting at the Royal Academy in 1824; was elected Associate in 1834, and R.A. in 1838. He excels in cheerful landscapes, representing English rivers, and avenues of trees, and in Scottish scenery. Some of his finest works are in the collections of the marquis of Breadalbane, the late Lord Lansdowne, Lord Ellesmere, Lord Spencer, Sir G. Philipps, Sir J. Warrender, Sir T. Baring, Alderman Salomons, J. Cuningham, Esq., of Carshalton, and Messrs. A. and T. Burnand. The "Ploughed Field" was purchased from the Academy by the late Mr. Beckford, who showed the value he set upon it by reserving it in his will. In 1848 he commenced his series of joint works with Thomas Sidney Cooper, the eminent cattle-painter. Among Mr. Lee's latest works are the "Bay of Biscay," "The Plymouth Breakwater," the "Signal-Station at Gibraltar," "View of Gibraltar from the Sands, on the Western Shore," and "View of Garibaldi's Residence at Caprera," done from painted sketches made on the island during a fortnight's residence with the General. This picture, with "Bay of Biscay" and the "Signal-Station, Gibraltar," is in the possession of Mr. Christie, of Victoria Street, Westminster. His "Land we Live in" was at the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1867.

LEE, The Rev. Robert, D.D., Professor of Biblical Criticism in the University of Edinburgh, and one of the ministers of that city, born at Tweedmouth, North Durham, in 1804, was educated at the grammar-school of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Having studied at St. Andrew's from 1824 till 1832, he was elected minister of a chapel-of-ease at Arbroath, in 1833, from which he was translated to the parish of Campsie in 1836; became minister of the Grey Friars Church, Edinburgh, in 1843, and on the institution of a Chair of Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities in the University of Edinburgh, in 1846, was appointed the first Professor. In this office his great learning and ability have given him wide influence among the younger clergy. Dr. Lee, who is the leader of the liberal party in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, was formally accused of departing from its narrow traditions by the introduction of painted windows, the practice of kneeling, repeating "amen," &c., in public service. The General Assembly, in May, 1859, declined to entertain the charges, and by so doing gave a tacit sanction to the innovations; but the General Assembly in 1866 pronounced an adverse decision, and the case has not yet been finally settled. In addition to numerous articles, lectures, sermons, &c., Dr. Lee has translated "The Theses of Erastes," with a preface, published in 1844; has written "A Handbook of Devotion," published in 1845; "Thou art Peter: a Discourse on Infallibility," in 1851; "The Bible with New Marginal References," in 1854; a sermon on "War," with "Reply to Peace Societies;" letters on "Scotch Universities," in the *Scotchman* and *Daily News*, and "The Christian Duty of Caring for the Body" (a sermon published by command of the Queen), in 1857; "Prayers for Family Worship," in 1861; "The Family and

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its Duties," in 1863; "The Reform of the Church of Scotland, in Worship, Government, and Doctrine," in 1864; "The Order of Public Worship and Administration of the Sacrament as used in the Church of the Grey Friars," in 1865; and "The Clerical Profession; some of its Difficulties and Hindrances," in 1866. Dr. Lee is Dean of the Chapel Royal, and one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland.

LEE, ROBERT, M.D., born about the beginning of the present century, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated in due course, and after travelling on the Continent, especially in Russia, settled in London, and became Physician to the British Lying-in Hospital, and Lecturer on Midwifery in the Medical School of St. George's Hospital. He has written several works in connection with medical subjects, including the "Pathology and Treatment of the Diseases of Woman," "Clinical Midwifery," &c., and has been a frequent contributor to the *Philosophical* and *Medical Transactions*. His "Diary during a Stay in Russia in 1824–6," giving an account of the last days of Alexander I., and of the early part of the reign of Nicholas I., appeared in 1854.

LEE, GEN. ROBERT EDMUND, late Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate army in Virginia, son of Gen. Henry Lee, the friend of Washington, was born in Virginia in 1808. After receiving a liberal education, he was admitted into West Point as a cadet, in 1825, entered the U.S. army as 2nd Lieut. in July, 1829, was made 1st Lieut. in Sep., 1836, and Captain in July, 1838. He was appointed a member of the Board of Engineers in 1845, Chief Engineer of the army in Mexico in 1846; was made Major, April 18, 1846, for gallant conduct at Cerro Gordo; Lieut.-Col., Aug. 20, 1847, for bravery at Contreras and Churubusco; and Col., Sep. 13, 1847, for gallant conduct at Chapultepec. At the end of the Mexican war he was reappointed a member of the Board of Engineers, and in 1852 was raised to the post of Superintendent of West Point Military Academy, which he held till March, 1855, when he was appointed Lieut.-Col. of Cavalry. He was appointed Col. of Cavalry March, 16, 1861, resigned his commission in the U.S. army, April 25, and offered his sword to Virginia, which State had then seceded from the Union and was threatened with invasion by the Federals. Gen. Lee's first appointment in his new sphere of action was that of Commander-in-Chief of the forces of his native State. In the summer of 1861 he was sent by President Davis to conduct the military operations in the mountain regions of Virginia, but nothing of importance was accomplished by him, as he was thwarted at every step by a defective organization and the impassable condition of the roads. He returned to Richmond, and was occupied till June, 1862, with the general disposition and equipment of the Confederate forces. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston having been disabled by a wound received at the battle of the Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, the command of the army entrusted with the defence of Richmond—at that time threatened by the approach of a formidable Federal army—was conferred upon Gen. Lee, who found himself opposed to Gen. McClellan, his old companion in arms, and associate as a member of the commission sent by the U.S. Government, in 1854, to the seat of war in the Crimea, to watch the progress of the siege of Sebastopol. In the campaign that ensued, the object of which was the capture of Richmond, a series of formidable attacks, known as "The Seven Days of Richmond," were made by Gen. McClellan, and the issue was most triumphant to the Confederate cause. Gen. Lee, aided by the late lamented "Stonewall Jackson," completely baffled all his efforts, and compelled him to retreat. In Aug. of the same year, he forced Pope to fall back precipitately upon Washington; but in his Maryland campaigns of 1862 and 1863 was not equally

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fortunate. The sanguinary conflict at Antietam or Sharpsburg, Sep. 17, 1862, was a drawn battle, and he soon after withdrew south of the Potomac; and although victorious the first day at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, he was foiled July 3, and from want of ammunition compelled to retire. Yet Gen. Lee had signally defeated Gen. Burnside at Fredericksburg, Dec. 12–16, 1862, and Gen. Hooker at Chancellorsville, May 1–4, 1863. In returning from the battle of May 2, Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson received a wound of which he died, May 10. From Aug., 1863, till May, 1864, Gen. Lee was engaged in operations on the line of the Rappahannock, and defeated Gen. Grant in the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, but on account of insufficient forces retired to his position on James River, May 7 and 8. From that time until April, 1865, having been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate armies Feb. 6, he held the defences of Petersburg and Richmond, fighting several battles. After the most heroic resistance to overwhelming forces, he was driven from Petersburg, April 2, and surrendered with his army, April 9. Gen. Lee was installed President of Washington College, Oct. 2, 1865.

LEE, THE VEN. WILLIAM, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin, son of the Rev. William Lee, rector of Emly, born in Ireland, in 1815, was educated at the Endowed School of Clonmel and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained the First Classical Scholarship, First Mathematical Moderatorship, and the Mathematical Prize. He was elected Fellow in 1839, was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in 1857, and Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity in 1863. He has written "Three Introductory Lectures on Ecclesiastical History," published in 1858; "An Examination of the Remarks of the late Professor Baden Powell on the Study of the Evidence of Christianity," in 1861; a Sermon on the Consecration of Archbishop Trench, in 1864; and "Strictures on a Recent Attempt to Deny the Succession of the Hierarchy of the Church of Ireland from the Antient Irish Church," in 1866. Dr. Lee is best known by his celebrated "Donnelan Lectures" for 1852, on the "Inspiration of Holy Scripture, its Nature and Proof." In this work Dr. Lee may be said to have divined the point to which the theological speculations of the age were then tending, and the book is remarkable for philosophical depth.

LEES, EDWIN, F.L.S., F.G.S., born at Worcester, May 12, 1800, was educated there, and afterwards at a private school in Birmingham. Having been brought up to commercial pursuits, he abandoned them for the more congenial studies of botany and natural history. The natural history of Worcestershire in particular has been his study, and he assisted the late Sir Charles Hastings in establishing the Worcestershire Natural History Society, of which he was the first Hon. Curator; and became the first President of the Worcestershire and Vice-President of the Malvern Naturalists' Clubs. He is well known as a lecturer and writer on botany, and has written "The Botanical Looker-out in England and Wales;" lecture on "The Affinities of Plants and Animals, their Analogies and Associations;" "Pictures of Nature around the Malvern Hills and Vale of Severn;" "The Botany of the Malvern Hills;" some poetical pieces, and numerous papers in magazines devoted to Botany and Natural History.

LEFEVRE, SIR JOHN GEORGE SHAW, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., younger brother of Viscount Eversley, born in London, Jan. 24, 1797, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated, in 1818, as Senior Wrangler, and became a Fellow. In 1824 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and represented Petersfield in the Liberal interest in the first Reformed Parliament. He has been Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, a Commissioner of the Poor-Laws, and an

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Ecclesiastical Commissioner; is Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, a Commissioner of Church Estates, Deputy-Clerk of the Parliaments, and one of the Civil Service Commissioners.

LEFROY, The Right Hon. Thomas, late Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Anthony Lefroy, of French Huguenot extraction, born in 1776, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated towards the close of the last century, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1797. He was appointed a Bencher of King's Inns in 1819, and having represented the University of Dublin in Parliament, in the Conservative interest, from 1830 till 1841, when he was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, was promoted in 1852 to the Chief Justiceship, and retired from the bench in July, 1866.

LEIGHTON, Frederick, A.R.A., born at Scarborough, Dec. 3, 1830, early evinced a passion for painting, and his first systematic instructions in drawing were received at Rome when he was about twelve years of age. In 1843 he entered as a student the Royal Academy of Berlin, after which he prosecuted his studies in general education at Frankfort. During the winter of 1845–6, spent in Florence, his father decided that he should adopt painting as a profession,—a decision that was materially influenced by the favourable opinion expressed by Hiram Power, the sculptor, of his son's drawings. After resuming his general studies for a time at Frankfort, between 1846 and 1848, he went to Brussels, where he painted his first finished picture, representing Cimabue finding Giotti drawing in the fields, and proceeding to Paris, copied in the Louvre and attended a life-school. Returning to Frankfort, he became for about three years a pupil of Herr E. Steinle, of Vienna (one of the school of Overbeck), in whose studio he worked under his direction, and among the pictures painted by him at this period is the large one of "The Death of Brunellesco." Part of the next three winter seasons was passed by Mr. Leighton in diligent study at Rome, where he executed his large picture of "Cimabue," representing the triumphant procession, through the streets of Florence, of that painter's picture of the "Madonna." This fine work of art, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1855, coming from a native artist, unknown in England, made a great impression on the London public, and was at once purchased by the Queen. Each succeeding work of the painter was regarded with much interest until "Dante in Exile" was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1864—a picture deemed by many almost equal to his "Cimabue." After the exhibition of the last-named work, Mr. Leighton resided in Paris, and profited by the counsel of Ary Scheffer, Robert Henry, and other eminent French painters. His best-known pictures, in addition to those above mentioned, are—"The Triumph of Music"—Orpheus redeeming his wife from Hades—exhibited in 1856; "The Fisherman and the Siren," and "Scene from Romeo and Juliet," in 1858; "Looking at the Autumn Fields," in 1859; "Capri—Sunrise," in 1860; "Paolo and Francesca," "A Dream," and "Lieder ohne Wörte," in 1861; "Odalesque," "The Star of Bethlehem," and "Michael Angelo Nursing his Dying Servant," in 1862; "Ahab and Jezebel," "A Girl Feeding Peacocks," "A Girl with a Basket of Fruit," and an "Italian Crossbowman," in 1863; "Golden Hours," in 1864; and "Helen of Troy," "David," and "The Mother and Child," in 1865. His "Syracusan Bride leading Wild Beasts in Procession to the Temple of Diana," in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy in 1866, and his nude Venus in that of 1867, excited great attention. He has executed many drawings for book illustrations; among which may be specially mentioned his Designs for George Eliot's Florentine tale of "Romola." It has been said by a judicious critic

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that "whatever diversity of opinion may exist respecting some characteristics of Mr. Leighton's art, it is universally admitted that no English painter's works are distinguished in greater or perhaps equal degree by the attribute of style; that is to say, as preserved on the Continent by long and uninterrupted adherence to the examples and traditions of the schools, especially that of Venice."

LEIGHTON, JOHN, F.S.A., of Scottish descent, was born in St. James's, Westminster, in 1822. At the age of twenty-one he entered the studio of Mr. Howard, R.A., and published several serio-comic works, including a large book on design, under the *nom de plume* of Luke Limner. Mr. Leighton, who is a member of several learned societies, served on the Commission for the International Exhibitions of 1855 and 1862, receiving first-class medals both at London and Paris, and has been engaged on several illustrated works.

LE JEUNE, HENRY, A.R.A., of Flemish extraction, was born in 1819. In early life he was sent to study at the British Museum, and in 1841 he obtained the gold medal of the Royal Academy for a picture of "Samson Bursting his Bonds." He was Head Master of the Government School of Design from 1845 till 1848, when he became Curator of the Painting School at the Royal Academy, retiring from this post in 1864. He has been a frequent exhibitor since 1841, and was chosen an A.R.A. in 1863.

LE MARCHANT, SIR DENIS, BART., eldest surviving son of the late Major-Gen. Le Marchant, the originator of the establishment of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, born July 3, 1795, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1823; was appointed Principal Secretary to Lord Brougham in 1830; held the post of Secretary of the Board of Trade from 1836 till 1841; and that of Secretary to the Treasury at the close of Lord Melbourne's administration in 1841; and became Under-Secretary for the Home Department. In 1850 he was appointed Chief Clerk to the House of Commons, and was raised to a baronetcy by Lord Melbourne in Aug., 1841. Sir Denis Le Marchant wrote a "Report of the Proceedings on the Claim to the Barony of Gardner;" and edited Walpole's "Memoirs of George III."

LE MARCHANT, SIR JOHN GASPARD, KNT., younger brother of Sir Denis le Marchant, born in 1803, was educated at Sandhurst, entered the army in 1821, and for some time commanded the 85th foot as Lieut.-Col. He served as Brigadier and Adjutant-Gen. of the Anglo-Spanish Legion, in the war between the Christinos and the Carlists in Spain, and was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland from 1847 till 1852, when he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia; was transferred thence to Malta in 1857, and made Commander of the Forces in that island, with the local rank of Lieut.-Gen., in 1858, which post he held till 1863. He was knighted for his services in 1838.

LEMOINNE, JOHN-EMILE, publicist, born in London, of French parents, Oct. 17, 1815; commenced his studies in England, and finished them in France. In 1840, the director of the *Journal des Débats* intrusted him with the supervision of the English correspondence of that journal, a position which he still holds. He has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* numerous articles, for the most part relating to political history, England, biography, &c. Several of these articles were published in a separate form, under the title of "Études Critiques et Biographiques," in 1862.

LEMON, MARK, editor of *Punch*, born in London, Nov. 30, 1809, was for some years a writer for the stage, and as a member of the Guild of Literature and Art occasionally donned the sock and buskin. He was one of the knot of authors who established *Punch* in 1841; from the first acted as joint-editor, and on the secession

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of Mr. Henry Mayhew succeeded to the chief post, which he has since retained. He is the author of upwards of sixty dramatic pieces, and of numerous articles in *Household Words*, the *Illustrated News*, and other publications. He has written "The Enchanted Doll," a fairy tale, published in 1849; "A Christmas Hamper, prose and verse, a collection of stories," in 1859; "Wait for the End," in 1863; "Legends of Number Nip" and "Loved at Last," in 1864; "Falkner Lyle; Story of Two Wives," and "Leighton Hall, and other Tales," in 1866. He has edited a collection of jests and written about a hundred songs.

LENNEP, JAKOB VAN, novelist, born at Amsterdam, March 25, 1802, received an excellent education under his father, a man of taste and learning, and adopted the legal profession, in which he soon made a reputation. Although much occupied at the bar, he has, for more than thirty years, assiduously cultivated literature, especially the branch of fiction, his success in which has led to his being styled the Dutch Walter Scott. In 1830 he produced, with much success, two political comedies, "The Village Frontier," and "The Village beyond the Frontier," founded on the Belgian revolution. He has written upwards of fifty novels and romances; among which may be named "Our Forefathers," a series of narratives in which the history of Holland is passed under review; the "Rose of Dekama," one of his most popular, translated into English in 1847; and the "Adopted Son." He made his first appearance in literature as a poet, having published, before 1831, a collection of national lyrics, and of late years he has translated into Dutch poems from Southey and Tennyson. He has also prepared a version of "Othello," and of "Romeo and Juliet;" and has written a history of North Holland. He is the editor of the literary annual "Holland," and of a complete edition of the works of the poet Vondel.

LENNOX, LORD WILLIAM PITT, younger son of the fourth Duke of Richmond, and godson of William Pitt, born Sep. 20, 1799, and educated at Westminster, was for some time on the staff of the duke of Wellington, whom he accompanied to Brussels, Waterloo, Paris, and Vienna, and retired from the army in 1829. His lordship has contributed to the *Sporting Review* from its commencement, to the "Diadem," "Book of Beauty," *Bentley's* and other magazines. For a year he edited the *Review* newspaper, and is a contributor to the *Illustrated London News*, *Once a Week*, and *Land and Water*. Amongst his numerous works of fiction may be mentioned: "Compton Audley," published in 1841; "The Tuft-Hunter," in 1843; "Percy Hamilton," in 1852; and "Philip Courtenay," "The Story of my Life," in 1857. He has written "Three Years with the Duke of Wellington in Private Life;" "Merrie England: its Sports and Pastimes," dedicated to the late Prince Consort, published in 1857; "Pictures of Sporting Life and Character," in 1859; "The Victoria Cross," dedicated to Her Majesty; "London at Table;" "Recreations of a Sportsman," in 1862; "Life of the Duke of Richmond;" and "Fifty Years' Biographical Reminiscences," in 1863; "Adventures of a Man of Family," in 1864; and "Drafts on my Memory," in 1865.

LENSTRÖM, KARL JULIUS, born at Gefle, in Sweden, in 1811, studied at Upsal, obtained a chair of history and philosophy at Atterborn, and after travelling in Denmark and Germany, took orders, and was appointed professor of theology in the college of his native town. He has contributed a number of literary articles to the journals of Sweden, and has written, amongst other works, "History of the Theories of Art," and "History of Swedish Poetry," published in 1839; a "Swedish Anthology," in 1840–1; "History of Literature and Art in Sweden," in 1841; "History of the Church Universal, and of the Swedish Church," in 1843; "Sigurd

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and Brynhild," an epic in twenty-four cantos; and a drama, "Nero."

LEOPOLD II. (*See* BELGIANS, KING OF THE.)

LEPSIUS, KARL RICHARD, orientalist, born at Naumburg, Dec. 30, 1813, studied philology at Leipsic, Göttingen, and Berlin, under the direction of Bopp; after receiving his doctor's degree in 1833, repaired to Paris, furnished with letters of recommendation to Von Humboldt, and in 1834 gained the Volney prize for his memoir, "Palæography applied to Linguistic Researches," published at Leipsic; in 1842. This treatise was followed by two important ones, printed in the Transactions of the Academy of Berlin; "Report on the Semitic, Indian, ancient Persian, ancient Egyptian, and Ethiopic Alphabets," and "On the Origin of the Nouns of Number in the Indo-Germanic, Semitic, and Coptic Languages." In 1835 he went to Italy to make researches in various libraries, and at Rome gained the friendship of Bunsen; and in 1837 published his celebrated "Letter to M. Rosellini on the Hieroglyphic Alphabet," which was followed by "Memoirs on the Architecture and Monuments of the Egyptians." Since that time Lepsius has confined his researches and studies almost exclusively to languages and Egyptian antiquities. In 1838 he was sent to England by the Archæological Institute, where, meeting with Bunsen, the project was formed of an expedition to Egypt, which had the sanction of the king of Prussia. This expedition, which comprised English and German men of science as well as artists, left England in Sep., 1842. Favoured by the protection of Mehemet Ali, it lasted four years, and produced the happiest results. On his return to Germany, in 1846, Lepsius was nominated titular professor at Berlin, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. He has since occupied himself in publishing the fruits of his researches on the history, geography, chronology, the arts, language, literature, and religion of the Egyptians. "Monuments of Egypt and Ethiopia" appeared in 1853–7; and "The Universal Linguistic Alphabet" in 1855. He has published a work on the Nile, which has been translated into English.

LEROUX, PIERRE, Socialistic writer, born at Rennes in 1798, found employment at Paris as a compositor and corrector of the press. In 1814 his old schoolfellow, M. Dubois, met him in the printing-office, in which he intended to bring out the *Globe*. This led to his being associated with him in his labour, in which he had De Broglie, Guizot, and Cousin for fellow-workers. In 1831 he became a St. Simonian, abandoned the communion when the late Father Enfantin proposed the question of the emancipation of women, and afterwards contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, ceasing to do so when it became Conservative. He was associated with Georges Sand in the *Revue Indépendante*, and pursued with ardour his attacks on the religion and philosophy then prevailing. Since 1843, Leroux has chiefly occupied himself with philosophy applied to Socialism, and has had Proudhon for an opponent. In the Legislative Assembly of 1848, of which he was a member, he distinguished himself by an amendment, which bears his name, to the effect that all parties found guilty of adultery should lose their civil rights. After the *coup d'état* of Dec., 1851, he withdrew to Jersey, and applied himself to literature and philosophy. Has led an active literary life, and written many works, the best known being—"De l'Humanité, de son Principe et de son Avenir," published in 1849.

LESLIE, HENRY DAVID, musical composer, son of John Leslie, born in London, June 18, 1822, and educated at the Palace School, Enfield, commenced his musical studies in 1838, under the direction of Charles Lucas, now Principal of the Royal Academy of Music. He was appointed Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Musical Society of London on its formation in 1847,

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and from 1855 until its dissolution in 1861 was its conductor. In 1856 he founded the Choral Society known by his name, and still conducted by him, and is principal of the College of Music, an institution founded in 1864 for the purpose of enabling students to obtain a complete musical education on the system of the continental conservatories. He has composed "Te Deum and Jubilate in D," published in 1841; "Orchestral Symphony in F," in 1847; Festival Anthem, "Let God Arise," for soprano and tenor solo, double chorus and orchestra, in 1849; dramatic overture, "The Templar," in 1852; oratorio, "Immanuel," in 1853; operetta, "Romance, or Bold Dick Turpin;" and oratorio, "Judith," in 1857; cantata, "Holyrood," in 1860; wedding cantata, "The Daughter of the Isles," in 1861; besides various compositions for stringed instruments, and some sixty or seventy single songs, duets, anthems, pianoforte pieces, &c., which have been published during the last few years. Mr. Leslie in 1864 composed a romantic opera in three acts.

LESSEPS, Vicomte Ferdinand de, diplomatist and engineer, born at Versailles, Nov. 19, 1805, was appointed, in 1828, Attaché to the French consulate at Lisbon, and after holding various consular offices in Europe and the East, was made Consul at Barcelona in 1842, during the bombardment of which town he zealously devoted himself to protect French life and property, besides affording an asylum to Spaniards and others on board French ships. His notoriety rests chiefly on his scheme to pierce the Isthmus of Suez by means of a canal, and in carrying it out he has shown much zeal and indefatigable energy. It was in 1854, when in Egypt on a visit to Mehemet Saïd, that he opened the project to Saïd Pasha, who, seeing the advantage that might be expected to accrue from its execution, invited him to draw up a memorial on the subject. This was done with full details, under the title of "Percement de l'Isthme de Suez exposé, et Documents Officiels." M. Lesseps received a firman sanctioning the enterprise in 1854, and a letter of concession was granted by the viceroy of Egypt in Jan., 1856. Eminent English engineers (and among them the late G. Stephenson) have questioned its practicability. The works were commenced soon after the company was constituted, in 1859; large sums have since been expended, and the late Pasha of Egypt was induced to take a large number of shares in the undertaking, besides permitting M. Lesseps to employ native labourers. This ingenious scheme was at first favoured by a portion of the commercial body in this country, but it soon became evident that the project was virtually a political one, and in this point of view has not received encouragement from the British government. On the death of the late pasha of Egypt in 1863, the question of the sanction of the Ottoman Porte was more actively discussed, and the right of the Sultan to grant it formally insisted upon. The result was the withdrawal of the permission to the company to hold any portion of Egyptian territory—the covert design of the project; and after much dispute between M. Lesseps and the Egyptian government, the claim for compensation to the company he represented was left to the arbitration of the emperor of the French, who imposed certain conditions on both parties, and allowed the works to be continued. A canal, with sufficient water to admit of the passage of steamboats, was opened Aug. 15, 1865.

LETHEBY, Henry, M.B., born in 1816, became a Bachelor of Medicine in 1843, Ph.D. and M.A. in 1858, and L.S.A. in 1837, is well known as the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London, Lecturer on Chemistry and Toxicology in the London Hospital; Chemical Analyst to the corporation of London; and a Fellow of the Linnæan and Chemical Societies. He has compiled "Reports on the Sanitary Condition of the City of London;" a

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series of papers on the "Mode of Conducting Post-Mortem Examinations in Cases of Suspected Murder," which appeared in the *Lancet*; a course of lectures on Practical Toxicology, in the *Medical Times*; and has contributed to the Transactions of learned societies and to various medical journals and reviews.

LEVER, CHARLES JAMES, son of an architect, was born in Dublin in 1809. At an early age he was destined for the medical profession, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, attended lectures, and eventually took his degree in medicine; afterwards passing through a course of study at Göttingen, where he also obtained a degree. When the cholera broke out in Ireland, in 1832, Mr. Lever was appointed medical superintendent of an extensive and populous district, which included the city of Londonderry and the towns of Newtown-limavady and Coleraine. In this position he rendered good service, and when the disorder had abated, was attached to the British Legation at Brussels, in the capacity of physician. Whilst occupying this post, he produced "Harry Lorrequer," commenced as a serial, a novel of Irish life and character, the success of which led to his writing other novels, mostly in a serial form. Of these the best known are — "Charles O'Malley," "Jack Hinton," "Our Mess," "The O'Donoghue," "St. Patrick's Eve," "Roland Cashell," "The Knight of Gwynne," "The Daltons," "The Dodd Family Abroad," and "Arthur O'Leary." He has been very successful in these and many others, touching chiefly on the various phases of Irish military life, which were illustrated by the pencil of Mr. Hablot Browne. Whilst engaged upon these productions, he undertook the editorship of the *Dublin University Magazine*, 1842–1845, contributing to its pages, after which he retired to the Continent, establishing himself first in a castle in the Tyrol, and afterwards at Florence. He was appointed by Lord Derby Vice-Consul at Spezzia, Nov. 26, 1858, and was transferred to Trieste in Feb., 1867. Amongst the best of his works published anonymously is "Diary of Horace Templeton," and "Con Cregan," an Irish Gil Blas; and his more recent productions are "One of Them," "Barrington," "Luttrell of Arran," "A Day's Ride," and "Sir Brook Fosbroke," a tale originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

LE-VERRIER, URBAIN-JEAN-JOSEPH, astronomer, born at St. Lô (Manche), March 11, 1811, was a distinguished pupil of the Polytechnic School, and on leaving it chose to accept the office of engineer to the administration of tobaccos, that he might be able to reside in Paris to continue his studies. Though he made one or two important discoveries in chemistry, astronomy became the study in which he achieved a high reputation. After many years silently carrying forward works of enormous extent, he one day astonished the scientific world by the announcement that, in an indicated point of space, and at a specified instant, they would see a star until then unknown. That discovery installed him as the first astronomer of France. Honours and places were heaped upon him from all sides, and the electors of the department of La Manche returned M. Le-Verrier as their representative to the Legislative Assembly. The Royal Astronomical Society of London voted him, in 1848, a testimonial "for his researches in the problem of inverse perturbations, leading to the discovery of the planet Neptune." Mr. Adams, the celebrated English astronomer, having to the satisfaction of the Royal Astronomical Society made good his claim to the almost simultaneous discovery of this planet, that body conferred upon him a similar testimonial to that bestowed upon the French astronomer. M. Le-Verrier, who succeeded M. Arago in the Observatory of Paris, in the Legislative Assembly contributed greatly to forward the cause of education in France. He is a senator, was, in 1846, elected a

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member of the Academy of Sciences, and was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 14, 1863.

LEVI, LEONE, born at Ancona, in Italy, June 6, 1821, was educated for mercantile pursuits, in 1844 arrived at Liverpool, and in 1847 was naturalized, and became a British subject. Mr. Levi, being struck with the want, in so great a commercial community as our own, of a Chamber of Commerce, with a supplemental tribunal of commerce for the settlement of commercial disputes, agitated the question as one of public interest. His appeal was successful, and the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was established in 1849, and numbers upwards of 600 members. This important example led to the formation of similar institutions in other commercial towns in the provinces. In his capacity of Hon. Sec. of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Levi procured information respecting similar institutions abroad, and was enabled to produce his "Commercial Law of the World," which appeared in 1850. This gained for the author the Swiney Prize awarded by the Society of Arts and the College of Physicians, and from the emperor of Austria and the king of Prussia their great gold medal for science and art. Mr. Levi suggested the utility of an International Commercial Code, and lectured on the subject before the Chambers of Commerce. A conference, presided over by Lord Brougham and the earl of Harrowby, was held in London on the subject, and the result was that two Acts were passed, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 60, and 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, whereby the mercantile laws of the United Kingdom were made uniform on many points. Since then considerable advance has been made towards unity of commercial legislation even in foreign countries. Mr. Levi has written "On Taxation, How it is Raised, and How it is Expended," published in 1860, and "International Commercial Law," in 1864. In 1852 the Council of King's College, London, allowed him to give evening lectures on Commerce and Commercial Law, and he was appointed Professor of the Practice and Principles of Commerce in that College. His contributions to statistical science are extensive. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859, was created a Doctor of Political and Economical Sciences by the University of Tübingen in 1861, is a F.S.A., a Fellow of the Statistical Society, and a member of the Society of Arts.

LEVISSOHN, DR. JOSEPH, born in Germany, at the close of the last century, was carefully educated in the Jewish synagogue, in the religious tenets of his people. His learning and pious zeal pointed him out as a fit person to fill the vacant principal rabbinical post in Würtemberg, but discussion with a Russian nobleman on religious matters led to his reading the New Testament, and this resulted in his resigning his function as "Master in Israel." He went to St. Petersburg, where he was admitted as a member of the Greek Church, and was appointed Professor of Hebrew and Divinity in the University. In his zeal for the conversion of his brethren, he impressed upon Nicholas I. the importance of translating into Hebrew the Russo-Greek Liturgy, known as the compilation of St. Chrysostom. Nicholas I. authorized the undertaking, the expenses of which were enormous, and Dr. Levissohn's adversaries, in the Council of Censors, urged the czar to suppress the translation as not well adapted to undergo the searching criticism of learned Jews who abound in Russia. The whole impression has since been guarded under the lock and key of the Censorial Synod of St. Petersburg, two copies excepted; one of which is in the library of the British Museum, and the other in the study of the Bishop of St. David's. In 1858, when the czar determined to organize a Russo-Greek ecclesiastical establishment at Jerusalem, he sent a large staff of ecclesiastical dignitaries and officials, inclusive of Dr. Levissohn. The professor made some valu-

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able discoveries in Samaritan MSS. at Nablus, some account of which was published at Paris in 1862. His orthodoxy has, however, been impugned, and his enemies at court succeeded in getting his supplies from head-quarters stopped. He is affectionately befriended by the Russian bishop at Jerusalem, in whose house he lives, and devotes his time to biblical researches.

LEWALD, Mademoiselle Fanny, novelist, was born at Königsberg, March 24, 1811. Her father, a Hebrew merchant, gave her an excellent education, and leaving her free in the choice of her religion, at seventeen she became a Christian. After travelling for some time in France and Germany, she began, in order to amuse a sick sister, to write novels, which appeared anonymously in the *Europa*, and in the *Urania*, between 1834 and 1835. These were: "The Substitute," "Clementine and Jenny," "A Question of Life," and the "Poor Girl." The authorship of her satire "Diogena," attributed to several persons, was acknowledged in her next work, "The Italian Sketch-book," translated in 1848, under the title of "The Italians at Home." "Prinz Louis Ferdinand," a novel founded on the life of the Prussian prince who perished on the battle-field of Saalfeld, Oct. 10, 1806, appeared in 1849. During the season of 1850, Mdlle. Lewald spent some months in England, and published her impressions in a volume, translated in 1854, called "England and Scotland."

LEWES, George H., born April 18, 1817, in London, was educated partly abroad, and partly by the late Dr. Burney at Greenwich. On leaving school he became a clerk in the establishment of a Russian merchant, but quitted business, and, pursuing anatomy and physiology only as branches of philosophic study, finally adopted literature as a profession. With this end in view, he went through a course of training in Germany, in 1838–9, when he returned to London, and has since contributed largely to literature. He has written "Biographical History of Philosophy," and "Ranthorpe, a Tale," published in 1847; "The Spanish Drama: Lope de Vega and Calderon," and "Rose, Blanche, and Violet," a novel, in 1848; a "Life of Robespierre;" "The Noble Heart," a tragedy, in 1850; and "Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences," "The Life and Works of Goethe," "Seaside Studies," "Physiology of Common Life," in 1859–60; "Sudies in Animal Life," "Aristotle: a Chapter from the History of Science," in 1861; and a "History of Philosophy from Thales to Comte," in 1867. He has contributed to the *Edinburgh, Westminster, Foreign Quarterly, British and Foreign*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*; to *Blackwood, Fraser*, the *Cornhill*, &c. He was the literary editor of the *Leader* newspaper from its commencement in 1849 until July, 1854, since which time he has been almost exclusively devoted to scientific pursuits. In 1858 he read a paper "On the Spinal Cord as a Centre of Sensation and Volition," before the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; and in 1859, three papers on the "Nervous System," in which he combated the reigning doctrines. These papers excited much discussion, and have since attracted the attention of continental physiologists. In 1865 he founded the *Fortnightly Review*, the editorship of which he resigned, on account of failing health, in Dec., 1866, and was succeeded by Mr. John Morley.

LEWIN, Thomas, M.A., F.S.A., one of the Conveyancing Counsel to the Court of Chancery, son of the Rev. S. J. Lewin, vicar of Ifield, Sussex, born in 1805, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, was entered at Worcester College, Oxford, but shortly afterwards obtained a scholarship at Trinity and migrated to that college, where he gained a first-class in classics in 1828, and in due course took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. He was called to the Bar in 1833, and after practising successfully at the Chancery Bar for some years, was, in 1853, appointed by

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Lord St. Leonards one of the Conveyancing Counsel to the Court, which post he still holds, though continuing to practice at the Chancery Bar. He has written "Treatise on the Law of Trusts," which has passed through several editions; the "Life and Epistles of St. Paul," published in 1851; and "Essay on the Chronology of the New Testament," in 1854. In 1861 he published "Jerusalem, a Sketch of the City and Temple;" but not having at that time visited the place, he made a tour thither in 1862, and in 1863 published "The Siege of Jerusalem by Titus," with the journal of his visit to the Holy Land. In 1862 he published "Cæsar's Invasion of Britain," which led to a controversy with the Astronomer Royal and also with Dr. Cardwell, as to the place of Cæsar's landing. To throw light upon this question, the Admiralty, at the request of the Society of Antiquaries, made a survey of the tides off Dover. The emperor of the French paid him the compliment of sending him a copy of "The Life of Cæsar," with his autograph. Mr. Lewin has recently published "Fasti Sacri, or a Key to the Chronology of the New Testament," comprising Chronological Tables from B.C. 70 to A.D. 70, with preliminary dissertations.

LEWIS, Dr. (*See* Ontario, Bishop of.)

LEWIS, John Frederick, R.A., painter in water-colours, son of Mr. F. C. Lewis, engraver and landscape painter, born in London, July 14, 1805, first attracted attention by a series of studies from animals, which he himself engraved. He next devoted himself to foreign travel, and to portraying the modes of life of the semi-civilized nations of the South and East; and in 1833–4, a selection of his drawings from Spanish life and scenery was published in lithograph; and a selection of drawings from the Alhambra, made during a residence of some months within its walls. After thirteen years' absence, in Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Egypt, he returned in 1851 to England, and in 1852 exhibited his picture of "The Hhareem," which was followed by other drawings of Italian and Oriental subjects: "Roman Peasants at a Shrine," "Scenes in the Desert," &c. During his continental visits, Mr. Lewis had employed himself in studying the works of the great masters; and in 1853 his sixty-four copies in water-colours, of some of the most famous examples, chiefly of the Venetian and Spanish schools, were purchased by the Scottish Academy as the commencement of a gallery of copies from the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the old masters. Mr. Lewis, who has more recently devoted himself to painting in oil colours, exhibited at the Academy, in 1855, a small oil-picture of his "Armenian Lady, Cairo." He exhibited his picture of "A Frank Encampment, Desert of Mount Sinai," in the Water-Colour Society's rooms, in 1856; having been made president of that society in 1855. Mr. Lewis, who resigned his office of president in 1858, was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in July, 1859, and R.A. in 1865.

LEYS, Jean Auguste Henri, painter, born at Antwerp, Feb. 18, 1815, was educated for the Church, for which profession he had little inclination, and in 1830 became the pupil of M. Brakeleer, a painter of some eminence, who had married his sister, and exhibited his first picture in 1833. His compositions represent, for the most part, the historical scenes of the Low Countries, for the effective treatment of which he had prepared himself by becoming thoroughly acquainted with the manners, costumes, and architecture of the period included between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. Called, with some reason, the chief of the Belgian pre-Raffaelites, he has studied the works of Van Eyck, Memmeling, and their contemporaries, and has obtained a high and well-merited reputation, his pictures commanding good prices. Amongst the best-known works exhibited at the International Exhibition of 1862, may be mentioned "Mar-

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garet of Austria receiving the Oaths of the Archers of Antwerp," "Young Luther singing in the streets of Eisenach," and "The Institution of the Golden Fleece." Mr. Leys, who resides at Antwerp, was made a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, Dec. 1, 1845; received the Order of Leopold, Aug. 30, 1840; became Grand Officer in 1851, and Commander soon after.

LICHFIELD (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. JOHN LONSDALE, D.D., eldest son of the Rev. John Lonsdale, B.A., vicar of Darfield, Yorkshire, born Jan. 17, 1788, was educated at Heath School, near Halifax, and at Eton, whence he passed, in 1806, to King's College, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow. He obtained Sir William Browne's medal for the best Latin ode in 1807 and 1809; in the latter year he won the Battie University Scholarship, took the degree of B.A. in 1811, M.A. in 1814, B.D. in 1824, and D.D. in Nov., 1843, on his elevation to the bishopric. In 1821 he was appointed Christian Advocate for the University of Cambridge and Assistant Preacher at the Temple Church. Having been domestic chaplain to two archbishops of Canterbury, he became successively rector of Mersham, Kent, of St. George's, Bloomsbury, Precentor and Canon of Lichfield Cathedral, Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and in the early part of 1839 obtained the important post of Principal of King's College, London, which he held till his elevation to the episcopal bench. In the mean time he held other appointments, having been Rector of Southfleet, Kent, from 1836 till 1842; Preacher of Lincoln's Inn from 1835 till 1843; and Archdeacon of Middlesex in 1842–3. In the latter year he was appointed by the late Sir Robert Peel to the see of Lichfield, and since his elevation to that dignity he has been a member of the Commission to inquire into the question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and was nominated one of the Cambridge University Commissioners.

LIDDELL, THE VERY REV. HENRY GEORGE, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, eldest son of the late Rev. H. G. Liddell, rector of Easington, Durham, and brother of the late Lord Ravensworth, was born in 1811. Having been educated at the Charterhouse, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a double first class in 1833, he became successively Tutor of Christ Church, Public Examiner in Classics, Head Master of Westminster School, a Member of the Oxford University Commission, Domestic Chaplain to the late Prince Albert, and Chaplain Extraordinary to the Queen, and he succeeded Dr. Gaisford as Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1855. He has written "A History of Rome," published in 1855; and is joint editor of "Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon," which first appeared in 1843.

LIDDELL, SIR JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., born at Dumblane, Scotland, in 1794, received his education at the University of Edinburgh, entered the Royal Navy as an Assistant-Surgeon in 1812, and saw some active service during the French and American wars, having been present at Navarino in H.M.S. *Asia*. He was afterwards appointed surgeon to the Royal Naval Hospitals at Malta and at Haslar, Inspector of Fleets and Hospitals, in 1844, was promoted to the post of Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy in 1854, and an Honorary Physician to Her Majesty in 1859. He received the honour of knighthood in 1850.

LIEBER, FRANCIS, writer on international law and political ethics, born at Berlin, March 18, 1800, educated for the medical profession, in 1815 entered the Prussian army as a volunteer, and was present at Waterloo. He returned to Berlin in 1816, took part in the democratic movements of the German universities, was condemned to four years' imprisonment, and excluded from the schools of Prussia, though, in 1820, he took his degrees at Jena, where he was prosecuting his studies when forced by the police to retire to Dres-

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den. In 1821 he made his way to Greece, took part in the war of independence, and, after suffering great hardships, succeeded in getting to Italy. At Rome, he received the aid and protection of Niebuhr, with whom he returned to Germany as his amanuensis. In spite of assurances to the contrary, he was again subjected to political persecution, and cast into prison, from which, however, he was released by the intervention of Niebuhr. Having been again threatened by the Prussian government, he escaped to England, with the intention of proceeding to the United States, and in 1827 embarked for Boston, where he soon afterwards began his "Encyclopædia Americana," which he continued to edit till its completion in 1833. After teaching and lecturing in various towns, he received, in 1835, a professorship in Columbia College, South Carolina, an office which he filled with great credit until, in 1844, he was appointed to the chair of Political Philosophy, which had been specially created for him, but which he resigned before the civil war began. His principal works are "Journal of my Residence in Greece in 1822," published at Leipsic in 1823; "Letters of a German in the United States," reprinted in London under the title of "The Stranger in America;" "Political Ethics," published at Boston in 1838; "Essays on Labour and Property," at New York in 1842; and "Civil Liberty and Self-government," at Philadelphia in 1853. Many of his works have been translated.

LIEBIG, Baron Justus de, an eminent chemist, was born at Darmstadt, May 12, 1803. His early predilection for physical science induced his father to remove him from the gymnasium at Darmstadt to Bonn and Erlangen, where he studied from 1819 till 1822. By aid of a travelling stipend allowed him by the grand duke, he removed to Paris, where he continued his studies from 1822 till 1824, and read at the Institute his first paper on Fulminic Acid, which attracted much attention. Humboldt was so struck with the views of the young chemist, that he procured his appointment, in 1824, as Professor Extraordinary, and in 1826, as Ordinary Professor of Chemistry, at Giessen, where, supported by the government, he founded the first model laboratory, and raised its small university to eminence, more especially for the study of chemistry. In 1845 the grand duke of Hesse bestowed upon him an hereditary barony, in 1852 he accepted a professorship at the University of Munich, as President of the Chemical Laboratory at that place, where a new and important sphere of operation was opened to him. He has composed numerous works, which have been translated into most European languages. His researches are recorded in his own journal (Annalen); in the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique;" and in the "Handbook of Chemistry," commenced in 1836, by Poggendorf. He revised Geiger's "Handbook of Pharmacy," of which a corrected edition appeared at Heidelberg in 1839, and of which his section may be considered as forming a Handbook of Organic Chemistry. His "Organic Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture," published at Brunswick in 1840, has gone through several editions, and has been translated into English by Dr. Lyon Playfair, who studied under Liebig at Giessen. In a series of "Familiar Letters," he developed his views on chemistry and its relations to commerce, physiology, and vegetation, with such success, that the appearance of the work had the effect of inducing the foundation of several new chemical professorships in Germany. Professor Liebig, who has frequently visited England, where his presence is always gladly hailed at the leading agricultural meetings, took much interest in the discussion of the great question of sewage in this country, and his views have led to a better knowledge of this important subject. He was named Foreign Associate at the Academy of Sciences, Paris, in 1861.

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LIGHT, Sir Henry, K.C.B., son of the late William Light, Esq., of the East-India Company's Civil Service, born in 1783, was educated at Rugby and Woolwich, entered the Royal Artillery in 1799, and, having held some inferior posts, was appointed Governor of Antigua in 1836, and was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana from 1838 till 1848. He was made a K.C.B. in 1848.

LIMAYRAC, Paulin, author and journalist, born at Caussade (Tarn-et-Garonne), Feb. 26, 1817, commenced his studies at Montauban, and finished them at the Collége Henri IV., Paris. In 1840 he commenced writing for the *Revue de Paris*; and in 1843 for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of which until 1845 he was one of the editors. He contributed to the literary chronicle of the month placed under his direction, amongst others, a series of articles under the general title of "Simples Essais d'Histoire Littéraire," and a humorous and philosophical romance, published in a separate form in 1845, entitled "L'Ombre d'Éric." He wrote for the Théâtre Français, in 1849, a comedy in five acts, "La Comédie en Espagne," but owing to political events it was not played, though it obtained for the author in 1855 the Cross of Commander of the Order of Charles III. of Spain. From April, 1852, till Aug., 1855, M. Limayrac edited the literary portion of the *Presse*. He has published a selection from his contributions to that journal, under the title of "Coups de Plume Sincères." In May, 1856, he became one of the political editors of the *Constitutionnel*. After having written for some time for the *Patrie*, he, in June, 1861, replaced M. Granier de Cassagnac as editor-in-chief and political director of the *Pays*, which he left in Oct. for the *Constitutionnel*. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour, Aug. 15, 1856, was promoted Grand Officer, Aug. 15, 1861, was made Commander of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus in Oct., 1862, and received the order of Notre Dame de Guadaloupe in April, 1864.

LIMERICK, ARDFERT, and AGHADOE (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Charles Graves, D.D., born Nov. 6, 1812, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took high honours, and of which he became a Fellow, was for some time Dean of the Chapel Royal in Ireland, Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant, &c. He was consecrated Bishop of Limerick June 29, 1866. The annual value of the see is £4,500, with the patronage of forty-two livings, and the diocese includes Kerry and Limerick.

LINCOLN (Bishop of), The Right Rev. John Jackson, D.D., son of Henry Jackson, Esq., merchant, of London, born Feb. 22, 1811, was educated at Reading School under Dr. Valpy, whence he proceeded to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1833, taking first-class honours, and gained the Denyer Theological Prize. From 1836 till 1846 he was Head-Master of the Proprietary Grammar-school at Islington, and during part of that time Incumbent of St. James's, Muswell Hill, in the parish of Hornsey. He was appointed Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, in 1846, Chaplain to the Queen in 1847, and Canon of Bristol in 1852; was a Select Preacher before the University of Oxford in 1845, 1850, 1862, and 1866; preached the Boyle Lectures in London in 1853, and on the death of Dr. Kaye, in that year, was made Bishop of Lincoln. The diocese includes Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, and is of the annual value of £5,000, with the patronage of seventy-one livings. The bishop is also *ex-officio* Visitor of Brasenose and Lincoln Colleges, Oxford, of King's College, Cambridge, and of Eton College, and was elected Visitor of Balliol College, Oxford.

LIND. (*See* Goldschmidt, Madame.)

LINDSAY (Lord), Alexander William Crawford, eldest son of the earl of Crawford and Balcarres, born Oct. 16, 1812, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1833. He has

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written "Letters on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land," published in 1838; "A Letter to a Friend on the Evidence and Theory of Christianity," in 1841; "Progression by Antagonism, a Theory involving Considerations touching the Present Position, Duties, and Destiny of Great Britain," in 1846; "Sketches of the History of Christian Art," in 1847; "The Lives of the Lindsays," a genealogical volume of more than ordinary interest, in 1849; "Scepticism, a Retrogressive Movement in Theology," in 1861; and "On the Theory of the English Hexameter," in 1862.

LINDSAY, WILLIAM SCHAW, merchant and shipowner, was born in Ayr, N.B., in 1816. At fifteen years of age he left home with only a few shillings in his pocket to go to sea, and worked his passage to Liverpool by trimming coals in a steamer. He arrived there friendless and destitute, and seven weeks passed before he was able to obtain employment, when he was engaged as a cabin boy in the *Isabella*, West Indiaman. After undergoing many hardships, he became second mate in 1834, chief mate in 1835, and was appointed to the command of a merchantman in 1836, being then in his nineteenth year. In 1837 Mr. Lindsay left the sea, and in 1841 was appointed agent for the Castle-Eden Coal Company, in which capacity he was mainly instrumental in getting Hartlepool made an independent port, and rendered material assistance in the establishment of its docks and wharves. In 1845 he removed to London, and laid the foundation of that extensive business which entitles him to rank as one of the "merchant princes" of the metropolis. He has written various pamphlets and letters on questions connected with the shipping interest, as well as important works entitled "Our Navigation and Mercantile Marine Laws considered," published in 1853; and "Our Merchant Shipping," in 1860. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Monmouth in April, and for Dartmouth in July, 1852. Undaunted by these defeats, he persevered, and was elected, after a severe contest, for Tynemouth and North Shields, in March, 1854; was re-elected without opposition in March, 1857; was returned one of the members for Sunderland at the general election in April, 1859, and on account of ill-health did not seek re-election. His parliamentary career was marked by zealous attention to maritime interests, both naval and commercial, and he took an active part in the formation of the Administrative Reform Association.

LINGEN, RALPH ROBERT WHEELER, only son of the late Mr. Thomas Lingen, of Birmingham, born in that town in 1819, was educated at Bridgnorth Grammar-school, whence he was elected, in 1837, to a scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford. He obtained the Ireland Scholarship in 1838, the Hertford Scholarship in 1839, graduated B.A. as a first in classics in 1840, was afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Balliol College, and obtained the Chancellor's prize for a Latin Essay in 1843, and the Eldon Law Scholarship in 1846. He studied in the chambers of the late Mr. Peter Brodie and the late Mr. Heathfield, and was called to the Bar, but shortly afterwards entered the Educational Department of the Privy Council, and in 1849 succeeded Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., as Secretary.

LINNELL, JOHN, painter, born in London in June, 1792, painted in oil as early as 1804, and was, about 1805, fellow-pupil with Hunt, the water-colour painter, for one year, of John Varley, the father of the existing school of water-colour painting. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1807, "Fishermen, a Scene from Nature," and at the British Institution in 1808. He obtained a medal at the Royal Academy in 1807, for a drawing from the life, and another, in 1810, for the best model from the life, and the prize of fifty guineas at the British Institution for the best landscape in Jan., 1809. He exhibited at the Academy

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again in 1821, landscape and portraits. During the interval he painted many views in Wales and elsewhere, and from 1818 till 1820 he had exhibited at the Society in Spring Gardens. Throughout the earlier and greater part of Linnell's career, he painted a much larger number of portraits than of landscapes. The latter include "A View in Windsor Forest," "A Sandy Road," "A Heath Scene." Among his numerous portraits are "A Family Group—the Artist's Children," a miniature on ivory, in 1825; his portraits of fellow-artists, Calcott in 1832, Mulready in 1833, Philips in 1835; of such men as Malthus in 1833, Empson in 1834, Warren in 1837, Whately in 1838, the elder Sterling and Thomas Carlyle in 1844, Sir Robert Peel (twice, in 1838 and 1839), and Lord Lansdowne in 1840. His subsequent landscape pictures include "The Morning Walk," in 1847; "The Windmill," and "A Wood Scene," both in the Vernon Gallery; "Eve of the Deluge," in 1848; "The Return of Ulysses," in 1849. His more recent pictures are "Christ and the Woman of Samaria at the Well," "The Disobedient Prophet," "The Last Gleam before the Storm," "Crossing the Brook," "The Timber Waggon," "Barley Harvest," "Under the Hawthorn," "Chalk," and "Harvest Showers," in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy for the present year. Linnell is not a member of the Royal Academy, and has positively refused to become one.

LINTON, Mrs. Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. J. Lynn, vicar of Crosthwaite, Cumberland, was born at Keswick in 1822. Her first work of fiction, entitled "Azeth the Egyptian," appeared in 1846; "Amymone; a Romance of the Days of Pericles," in 1848; and "Realities," a story of modern life, in 1851; since which time this authoress has been connected with the press, has written much for the *Morning Chronicle*, *Daily News*, *Morning Star*, &c., was a constant contributor to *Household Words*, and writes for *All the Year Round*. In 1858 she was married to Mr. W. J. Linton. "Witch Stories" appeared in 1861; "The Lake Country," illustrated by Mr. W. J. Linton, in 1864; "Grasp Your Nettle," in 1865; and "Lizzie Lorton of Greyrigg," in 1866.

LINTON, William James, engraver on wood, and author, born in London in 1812, was apprenticed to Mr. G. W. Bonner in 1828, became the partner, in 1842, of the late Mr. Orrin Smith, the eminent engraver on wood, who died only three years afterwards, and was engaged with him on the first works of importance published in the *Illustrated London News*. In his younger days, as a zealous Chartist, he became intimately associated with the chief political refugees, Italian, Polish, and French, taking an active part in their proceedings at public meetings by lecturing and writing; in 1844 was concerned with Mazzini in calling the attention of the House of Commons to the fact that the exile's letters had been opened by Sir James Graham, and in 1848 was deputed to carry to the French Provisional Government the first congratulatory address of English workmen. In 1851 he was one of the founders of the *Leader* newspaper, from which he seceded, owing to a want of sympathy with its principle; in 1855 became the manager and editor of *Pen and Pencil*, and was for several years a regular poetical contributor to the *Nation*, during the editorship of Mr. Duffy. He has contributed to the *Westminster Review*, *Examiner*, *Spectator*, &c., and has written a "Life of Paine," various poems and translations; amongst these "Claribel and Other Poems," published in 1865, and three volumes of the "English Republic," the aim of which is to establish a republican party in England. As an engraver, his principal works are the illustrations to a "History of Wood-Engraving," published by the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*, and a series of works of "Deceased British Artists,"

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issued in 1860, by the Art Union of London.

LINWOOD, The Rev. William, born about 1817, and educated at Birmingham and at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he became a student, having obtained the Craven, Hertford, and Ireland University Scholarships, graduated B.A., taking first-class honours, in 1839. He was for some years an assistant master in Shrewsbury School, holding at the same time a curacy in the same town, and has compiled a "Lexicon to Æschylus," published in 1843; edited the plays of Sophocles, with English Notes, and "Anthologia Oxoniensis," containing translations into Latin and Greek verse by most of the eminent scholars of the University in 1846. He published "Treatise on Greek Tragic Metres" in 1854, and "Remarks and Emendations on Thucydides" in 1860.

LISZT, Francis, pianist, born in the village of Raiding, in Hungary, Oct. 22, 1811, made his first public appearance in a concert in his ninth year, and was afterwards placed under Czemy, Salieri giving him lessons in harmony. After eighteen months of zealous study, he played in a concert with success, and was taken to Paris, where he performed before the duke of Orleans, and soon became a great favourite in that capital. In 1825 an opera of his was produced, but did not attract. Having made several successful tours through France and England, he in 1825 produced an opera, "Don Sanche, ou le Château des Amours," which did not command success. He at last heard Paganini, and resolved he would become the Paganini of the pianoforte. His compositions are chiefly valuable for having contributed to raise the art of piano-playing to a height of brilliancy before unattained, whilst his own creative powers on that instrument are so marvellous as to place him in the highest rank of great performers. He was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1861. Although in June, 1864, he wrote a letter contradicting the report that he had entered a convent, he took orders and received the tonsure April 25, 1865.

LITTLE, William John, born about 1810, became M.D. in 1837. He is Physician, and was formerly Lecturer on Medicine to the London Hospital; is Physician to the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead, the Asylum for Idiots at Reigate, and the Royal Hospital for Incurables. Dr. Little, who is founder of, and was formerly Physician to, the Royal Orthopædic Hospital, is a member of the Hunterian, Royal Medical, Chirurgical, and Pathological Societies, of the British Medical Association, and of several foreign medical societies. He has written a "Course of Lectures on Deformities," which appeared in the *Lancet* in 1843–4; a treatise on "Club-Foot, and Analogous Distortions," published in 1839; "Treatise on Ankylosis, or Stiff Joint," in 1843; "Treatment of Deformities of the Human Frame," in 1853; and other publications connected with his profession.

LITTRÉ, Maximilien-Paul-Émile, publicist and philologist, member of the Institute, born at Paris, Feb. 1, 1801, after having pursued a course of studies with much distinction, embraced the profession of medicine, devoting himself to its history and to the study of philology. His translation of the "Works of Hippocrates," published in 1839–61, gained for him admission to the Académie des Inscriptions. M. Littré, whose political opinions are democratical, became one of the editors of the *National*. When M. Auguste Comte proposed, under the name of "positive philosophy," a new philosophical and social doctrine, M. Littré embraced the system with ardour, and published a defence of it in 1845, in a work entitled "De la Philosophie Positive." Ceasing to take an active part in politics in Oct., 1848, he devoted himself entirely to study, and contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a remarkable article, entitled

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"La Poésie Homérique et l'Ancienne Poésie Française." In 1844 he was chosen by the Académie des Inscriptions as one of a commission appointed to continue the "Histoire Littéraire de France," and in 1854 was appointed editor of the *Journal des Savants*. M. Littré published a dictionary of his own language; a translation of Strauss's "Vie de Jésus," in 1839-40; "Application de la Philosophie Positive au Gouvernement des Sociétés, &c.," in 1849; "Histoire de la Langue Française," in 1862; and numerous other works. M. Sainte-Beuve has written an interesting notice of the life and works of M. Littré, who refused the decoration of the Legion of Honour. He established a new review, *La Philosophie Positive*, in 1867.

LIVINGSTONE, The Rev. David, African traveller and missionary, was born at Blantyre, upon the banks of the Clyde, near Glasgow, about 1817. Though descended from a respectable line of Highland ancestors, his parents were in humble circumstances, and his father, who kept a small tea-dealer's shop at Hamilton, is represented by his son in the autobiographical sketch prefixed to his travels, as having been much too honest and conscientious to become a wealthy man. He died in 1856, having lived to witness the fruits of that love of honest industry, active exertion, and benevolence which he early instilled into the breast of his son. David Livingstone, sent as a youth to earn his livelihood in the cotton-mills of Blantyre, even at that time was possessed with a genuine love of learning. Enabled by hard labour to purchase the means of gratifying his thirst for information, he pursued his studies at Glasgow during the winter months, resuming his occupation at the mills during the summer vacation of the classes. In this way he contrived to pick up some acquaintance with the classical writers, and at the age of seventeen could repeat portions of Horace and Virgil. As he grew to manhood, he resolved to devote himself to missionary life, cherishing a hope that Africa or China would be the scene of his labours. His wishes in this respect were realized, for after having studied medicine for a few years, during which period he attended one or two courses of theological lectures by the late Dr. Wardlaw, and having been admitted a Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in 1838, he offered himself to the London Missionary Society for missionary work in Africa, and his offer was accepted. Having been ordained to the pastoral office in 1840, he soon after left England for Port Natal, where he became acquainted with his countryman, the Rev. Robert Moffat, one of the most active and enterprising of African missionaries, whose daughter he eventually married, and she accompanied him in his travels until her premature death in 1862. From 1840 till his return to England at the close of 1856, he laboured perseveringly, as one of the agents of the London Missionary Society, at Kuruman, Mabodson, and other stations in Southern Africa, and made several expeditions into the interior. He became acquainted with the language, habits, and religious notions of several savage tribes, and twice crossed the entire continent, a little south of the tropic of Capricorn, from the shores of the Indian Ocean to those of the Atlantic. In May, 1855, the Victoria, or Patron's Gold Medal, was bestowed upon him by the Royal Geographical Society for having "traversed South Africa from the Cape of Good Hope, by Lake Ngami to Linganti, and thence to the Western Coast, in ten degrees south latitude." In 1855 Dr. Livingstone retraced his steps eastwards, and having again traversed those regions as far as Linganti, followed the Zambesi down to its mouths upon the shore of the Indian Ocean, thus completing the entire journey across Southern Africa. He returned to England at the close of 1856, and was present at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Dec. 15, when the president, Sir R. Murchison, re-

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minded his audience that "they were met together for the purpose of welcoming Dr. Livingstone, on his return home from South Africa, after an absence of sixteen years, during which, whilst endeavouring to spread the blessings of Christianity through lands never before trodden by the foot of any European, he had made geographical discoveries of incalculable importance. In all his various journeys Dr. Livingstone had travelled over no less than 11,000 miles of African territory; and he had come back to England as the pioneer of sound and useful knowledge; for, by his astronomical observations he had determined the sites of numerous places, hills, rivers, and lakes, nearly all of which had been hitherto unknown, while he had seized upon every opportunity of describing the physical features, climatology, and geological structure of the countries which he had explored, and had pointed out many new sources of commerce as yet unknown to the scope and the enterprise of the British merchant." It is impossible at present to form a proper estimate of the value of Dr. Livingstone's explorations in South Africa, considered merely in a commercial point of view. This distinguished traveller modestly propounded his views on the question of African civilization, by recommending the growth of cotton upon an extensive scale in the interior of that continent, and the opening up of commercial relations between this country and the South African tribes, as measures likely to contribute to the abolition of the slave trade, and to advance the cause of European civilization. In March, 1858, he returned to Africa, accompanied by a small band of assistants, sent out by her Majesty's Government. He entered Lake Nyassa, Sep. 2, 1861, and made further explorations. His wife, who had accompanied him in many of his perilous journeys, died of fever at Shupanga, April 27, 1862, and what was termed the Zambesi expedition was recalled in July, 1863. Dr. Livingstone reached London, July 20, 1864, and after giving interesting particulars respecting his discoveries, and making arrangements for other explorations, again quitted England in April, 1865. A report reached England early in March, 1867, to the effect that Dr. Livingstone had fallen in a skirmish with the natives near Lake Nyassa; but the accuracy of the rumour is questioned. An expedition to the interior of Africa in search of this distinguished traveller left England under the command of Mr. E. D. Young, June 9, 1867, and much uncertainty prevails respecting his fate. Dr. Livingstone has written "Travels and Researches in South Africa," published in 1857; and "Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries," in 1865.

LLANDAFF (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Alfred Ollivant, D.D., son of the late William Ollivant, Esq., of Manchester, where he was born in 1798, was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated, in 1821, as sixth Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, and became Fellow of his college. In 1820 he was elected Craven University Scholar, and in 1822 Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar. He was Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, from 1827 till 1843, from which year till 1849 he held the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge, when he was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff. The see, which includes Monmouthshire and part of Glamorganshire, is of the annual value of £4,200; with the patronage of 57 livings, together with the deanery and all the canonries of the cathedral.

LOCH, Major Henry Brougham, C.B., a younger son of the late James Loch, Esq. (many years member for the Wick burghs), was born in 1827, entered the Bengal cavalry in 1844, and served with distinction in the campaign on the Sutlej. He afterwards held the second command of "Skinner's Horse," and, returning to

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England in 1854, was sent out to Bulgaria, under Gen. Beatson, to organize the Turkish cavalry; accompanied the army to the Crimea, and witnessed the battle of the Alma. Having retired from the Indian army, he was attached, in 1857, to the late Lord Elgin's special mission to China, brought home the treaty with Japan, signed at Jeddo, Aug. 26, 1858, and accompanied the late Lord Elgin on his second special mission to China as his private secretary. During the advance upon Pekin he was taken prisoner by the Chinese, and having been released, brought back to England Lord Elgin's despatches, and the convention signed Oct. 24, 1860, which put an end to hostilities in China. In 1861 he was made a C.B., and in 1868 was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man.

LOCOCK, SIR CHARLES, BART., M.D., son of the late Henry Locock, Esq., M.D., of Northampton, born April 21, 1799, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. Having commenced the practice of his profession in London, in 1840 he was appointed first Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty. In 1857 he retired from the active duties of his profession, became President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Kent, and was made a baronet April 14, 1857. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Conservative interest for the Isle of Wight, at the general election in July, 1865.

LOGAN, MAJOR-GEN. JOHN ALEXANDER, born in Jackson co., Illinois, Feb. 9, 1826, served in Mexico, and returning home in Oct., 1848, began the study of the law; and in Nov., 1849, was elected county clerk of his native county. Having been admitted to the Bar, he commenced practice in 1851, was chosen in 1852 by the Democrats of Jackson and Franklin counties to represent them in the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1856. In 1858 he was elected a representative from Illinois to Congress, and re-elected in 1860, but resigned on the breaking out of the civil war in 1861. He entered Col. Richardson's regiment of Michigan Volunteers, and was present at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; was soon after made Col. of the Thirty-first regiment of Illinois Volunteers raised by him, and, after much service, took an active part in the capture of Fort Donelson, Feb. 13–16, 1862, when he was wounded in the left arm, and for his gallantry was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of volunteers. Gen. Logan, who participated in many of the severest battles till the close of the war, resigned in 1865, and refused the mission to Mexico in 1866, in Nov. of which year he was elected to Congress for Illinois.

LOGAN, SIR WILLIAM EDMOND, geologist, of Scottish extraction, born in 1798, was educated at Montreal and the University of Edinburgh, entered the public service in the colonies at an early age, and rising by gradual steps of promotion, about 1840 was appointed Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, a post in which his scientific knowledge was turned by him to good account. He received the honour of knighthood in 1856, and was one of the jurors in the Scientific Department of the International Exhibition of 1862.

LONDON (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL TAIT, D.D., youngest son of the late Crawford Tait, Esq., W.S., of Harviestoun, co. Clackmannan, his mother being a daughter of the late Sir Islay Campbell, Bart., of Succoth, sometime Lord President of the Court of Session, born in Edinburgh, Dec. 22, 1811, was educated at the High School and at the Academy at Edinburgh, under Archdeacon Williams; went in 1827 to the University of Glasgow, where he attended the lectures of the late Sir Daniel K. Sandford and Mr. Buchanan; was elected in 1830 an Exhibitioner on Snell's foundation, to

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Balliol College, Oxford, of which he became successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, and graduated B.A. in first-class honours. He subsequently became a Public Examiner of the University. Whilst residing at Oxford in his capacity as College tutor, he took a prominent part in opposing the spread of Tractarian principles, and was one of the "four tutors who first drew the attention of the university authorities to the celebrated Tract No. 90, written by Mr. Newman for the purpose of showing that the Thirty-nine Articles of the Established Church could be honestly subscribed by those who held Roman Catholic doctrines. His opposition, however, to this school of theology, always courteous and open, was marked by the most sincere respect for, and personal attachment to, those who held these peculiar views. The circumstance of Mr. Tait's being in holy orders proved, in the then state of the law, an obstacle to his appointment, in 1838, to succeed the late Sir D. K. Sandford in the Greek chair at Glasgow; but the death of Dr. Arnold in 1842 opened to him a field of greater usefulness, as he was selected to fill the important office of Head Master of Rugby School, where he remained eight years. While there he married a daughter of the late Venerable Archdeacon Spooner, brother of the late Mr. Richard Spooner, long one of the members for Warwickshire, and uncle to the bishop of Oxford. A severe illness, occasioned by over-exertion in his arduous post, probably induced Dr. Tait to accept from Lord John Russell's government, in April, 1850, the deanery of Carlisle. But, to a man of his mental activity and conscientious devotion to his sacred calling, this could be no post of indolent retirement. He originated, and generally conducted himself, an additional pulpit service on Sundays, besides undertaking an amount of labour in visiting the poor, instructing the young and ignorant, and superintending the public charities of a large town, seldom equalled by the most hard-working parish clergyman, and was at the same time an active member of the Oxford University Commission. The late Dr. Blomfield having resigned the see of London, under a special Act of Parliament, in Aug., 1856, Dr. Tait was nominated to the vacancy. In 1863 he proposed, and by his zealous efforts powerfully contributed to the successful initiation of an extensive scheme for supplying the deficiency of church accommodation in London, by raising a fund of £1,000,000 in the course of ten years. Dr. Tait has written two volumes of sermons preached either at Oxford or in the school chapel at Rugby; a work entitled "The Dangers and Safeguards of Modern Theology," with remarks on the celebrated "Essays and Reviews," published in 1861; the "Word of God and the Ground of Faith," in 1863; Charge to the Clergy, in 1866; and has contributed articles on education and kindred topics to the *Edinburgh* and *North British Reviews*.

LONG, GEORGE, M.A., classical scholar, born at Poulton, Lancashire, in 1800, was educated at Macclesfield School, proceeded thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was the contemporary of Macaulay, and with him was elected to the Craven Scholarship. He graduated B.A. as first Chancellor's Medallist in 1822, became a Fellow of his college, and having held for some years a professorship in the University of Virginia, U.S., returned to England and took an active part in the literary labours of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, under whose auspices he edited the *Quarterly Journal of Education*, and superintended the publication of the "Penny Cyclopædia," from its commencement in 1832 to its completion in 1846. Having been called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1837, he was appointed by the Benchers of the Middle Temple to deliver a three years' course of Lectures on Jurisprudence and Civil Law,

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was for some years Professor of Greek and of Latin in the University of London, and holds a similar post in the Proprietary College at Brighton. Mr. Long has written "Essays on the Moral Nature of Man," published in 1841; "Essays on the Conduct of Life," in 1845; "Two Discourses on Roman Law, delivered in the Middle Temple Hall," in 1846; "Egyptian Antiquities in the British Museum," and "History of France and its Revolutions," in 1849; in conjunction with Mr. G. R. Porter, "History of England and Wales," in 1850; "Inquiry concerning Religion," in 1855; and "Decline of the Roman Republic," in 1864 and 1866. He translated "Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus;" has edited Cicero's "Orations," Cæsar's "Gallic War," Sallust, and the "Bibliotheca Classica;" and has been an extensive contributor to Dr. Smith's "Classical Dictionaries."

LONGFELLOW, HENRY WADSWORTH, son of the Hon. Stephen Longfellow, of Portland, Maine, United States, was born in that city, Feb. 27, 1807. At the age of fourteen he entered Bowdoin College, where he took his degree with high honours in 1825, and was for a few months a law student in the office of his father. Having been offered a professorship of modern languages in Bowdoin College, with the view of qualifying himself for the post, he spent three years and a half in travelling in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland, and England, and returning to the United States in 1829, entered upon the duties of his office. On the resignation of the late Mr. G. Ticknor, in 1835, of his professorship of modern languages and of the belles-lettres in Harvard College, Mr. Longfellow was appointed to the vacancy. He gave up his chair at Bowdoin College, and again went abroad in order to become more thoroughly acquainted with the languages and literature of northern Europe, and having travelled more than twelve months in Scandinavia, Germany, and Switzerland, returned in the autumn of 1836, to enter upon his duties at Cambridge, United States. In 1854 he resigned his professorship, was succeeded by James Russell Lowell, and is living in retirement at Cambridge, U.S. Whilst an undergraduate, he wrote many tasteful and carefully-finished poems for the U.S. *Literary Gazette*, and while professor at Bowdoin College, contributed some valuable criticisms to the *North American Review*. His translation of the Spanish poem by Don Jorge Manrique, on the death of his father, with an introductory essay on Spanish poetry, appeared in 1833; "Outre Mer," in 1835; "Hyperion," a romance, and "Voices of the Night," his first collection of poems, in 1841. "Ballads, and other Poems," in 1842; "Poems on Slavery," in 1843; "The Spanish Student," a play, in 1845; "The Poets and Poetry of Europe," and "The Belfry of Bruges," in 1847; "Evangeline," in 1848; "Kavanagh," a tale, in 1849; "The Sea-side and the Fire-side," and "The Golden Legend," in 1851; "The Song of Hiawatha," in 1855; "Miles Standish," in 1858; "Tales of a Wayside Inn," in 1863; "Flower de Luce," in 1866; and his translation of Dante in 1867. Complete editions of his poetical works were published by Messrs. Routledge in 1865 and in 1866. No poet of the United States is so popular and well known in England. His works have been frequently reprinted in this country; and the public learned with great regret the loss of his wife, who was burned to death in 1861.

LONGLEY, DR. (*See* CANTERBURY, ARCHBISHOP OF.)

LONGPÉRIER, HENRI ADRIEN PRÉVOST DE, numismatist and antiquarian, born at Paris, Sep. 21, 1816, has written a large number of archæological memoirs and works, of which the most important are a paper "Sur la Numismatique des Rois Sassanides," and another "Sur la Numismatique des Rois Arsacides," which received prizes from the Institute in 1840 and 1854. He was admitted

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into the Society of Antiquaries of France in 1837, was made Keeper of the Antiquities in the Egyptian Museum of the Louvre in 1847, titular member of l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres in 1854, and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour Aug. 14, 1863. He was one of the founders of the Athenæum Français, and has contributed largely to the archæological and antiquarian publications in France.

LONGRIDGE, JAMES ATKINSON, civil engineer, son of the late Michael Longridge, of Bedlington Iron-works, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was born in 1817. His father was the first to advocate malleable iron instead of cast-iron rails, and designed and executed the first of the kind for the elder Stephenson, of whom Mr. J. A. Longridge was a pupil. He is consulting engineer to the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and is engaged in extensive railway projects in Trinidad and the Mauritius. He has written several papers on the ventilation of mines, published in the Transactions of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, of which he was for some years an active member; and two papers read before the Institute of Civil Engineers,—the first, for which a Telford Medal was awarded, on the Submergence of Telegraphic Cables, in 1858; and the second, which obtained the Watt Medal and the Manby Premium, on the "Construction of Artillery," in 1860.

LONGSTREET, JAMES, Lieut.-Gen. in the Confederate army, born in South Carolina about 1821, received a good education at a Northern college, obtained admission into West Point as a cadet in 1838, and having obtained his degree, entered the U.S. army, July 1, 1842, as 2nd Lieut. In 1843 he proceeded to Mexico, where he took part in the battles of Monterey, Sep. 24, 1846; Contreras, Aug. 20, 1847; and having been made Captain for his zeal and gallantry, obtained the brevet of major for his services in the battle of Molina del Rey, and at the assault upon Chapultepec, where he was severely wounded. Having served for some time in Texas, he was appointed in July, 1858, paymaster in the regular army, with the rank of Major, which position he held till the civil war began. Major Longstreet resigned his commission in the U.S. army, and joined the Confederates, June 1, 1861; was appointed to the command of the 4th brigade of Gen. Beauregard's first corps, near Centreville, and was present at the defeat of the Federals at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. During the early part of 1862 he was made Major-General, and won for himself great fame under Gen. Lee, in the campaigns against McClellan, Pope, and Burnside. After the battle of Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13, 1862, where the Federal army suffered a terrible defeat, Longstreet was promoted to the command of a corps, with the rank of Lieut.-Gen. At the head of this force he took an active part in the battles of Chancellorsville, May 2–5, 1863, and Gettysburg, July 1–3; and the skilful manner in which he handled the troops under him, although unsuccessful in the last-named encounter, as well as the personal courage he displayed on all occasions, caused him to be regarded as one of the first generals in the Confederate army. In the early part of the great military operations in Virginia consequent on Gen. Grant's invasion of that state, in the spring of 1864, Gen. Longstreet greatly distinguished himself, especially at the murderous contest at the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, where he so vigorously repulsed all the obstinate attacks of Gen. Grant, and placed him at such a disadvantage that but for a dangerous wound he received—from his own men it is said, in the confusion of the fight—a large portion of the Federal army would have been annihilated or captured. On account of this wound he was compelled to remain inactive for some months, and on recovering sufficiently to take the field, he proceeded to the aid of

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Gen. Early, in the Shenandoah Valley, after that officer had been twice defeated by Gen. Sheridan, but arrived too late to restore the fortunes of the Confederate forces in that often-contested battle-ground. After the fall of Richmond he surrendered, and has since lived in retirement. He proved a brave and skilful general, was regarded as Gen. Lee's right hand, and was called by the soldiers Uncle Peter.

LONSDALE, Dr. (*See* Lichfield, Bishop of.)

LONSDALE, Henry, M.D., member of several colleges and scientific societies, born at Carlisle in 1816, studied medicine in Edinburgh and Paris. In 1837 he instituted an experimental inquiry into the physiological effects of prussic acid, and solved the disputed questions relating to its toxicology. This inquiry won him graduation honours in Edinburgh, where he afterwards lectured on anatomy and physiology; and occupied the presidential chair of the Royal Medical, Hunterian, and other societies. In 1841 he discovered the "terminal loops" of the nerves, and described the mode in which the minute nerve-fibres terminate in the brain and spinal cord of man. In 1845 the state of his health induced him to return to Carlisle, where he was appointed Physician to the Infirmary of Cumberland. His extended observations on scurvy in the Border counties (after the potato famine of 1846) enabled him to contravene some new theories on the origin of the disease, to re-establish the views of the older authors, and finally to determine its proximate cause. Amongst the first of sanitary reformers he was one of the chief contributors to the *Journal of Public Health*, and lent willing aid to Lord Morpeth (the late earl of Carlisle) in carrying the Health of Towns Act through Parliament. He has contributed to various periodicals, and is the author of "Life and Works of M. L. Watson, the Sculptor," published in 1866; and of a series entitled "The Worthies of Cumberland," in course of publication.

LONSDALE (Earl of), The Right Honourable Sir William Lowther, F.R.S., eldest son of the late earl, whom he succeeded, March 19, 1844, born July 21, 1787, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1808. In the same year he was elected one of the members for Cockermouth, in the Tory interest, and represented that and another close borough until Dec., 1832, when he was elected both for West Cumberland and Westmoreland, and having selected the last-mentioned, he represented that county until he was called to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Lowther, Sep. 6, 1841. He held several inferior posts in the administration under Lord Liverpool, was first Commissioner of Woods and Forests in the Wellington administration of 1828–30, Vice-President of the Board of Trade in Sir R. Peel's first administration in 1834–5, Postmaster-General in his second administration in 1841–5, and Lord President of the Council in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852.

LOPEZ, Don Francisco Solano, President of the Republic of Paraguay, eldest son of Don Carlos Lopez, whom he succeeded in the Presidency on his death in Sep., 1862, was born in 1827. Having completed his education in Europe, he was sent in 1853 to ratify the treaties of commerce concluded by Paraguay with England, France, and Sardinia. Having been unanimously proclaimed President by Congress, Oct. 16, 1862, one of his first acts was to encourage a great extension of the cultivation of cotton. President Lopez declared war against Brazil in 1865, and led his troops in person.

LOTTI-DE-LA-SANTA, Mademoiselle, was born in Mantua, Dec. 23, 1833. Belonging to a noble family, she was carefully educated, and compelled by altered circumstances to think of availing herself of the natural gifts with which she was endowed,

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adopted the stage as a profession, studying under Mazencato, a master of reputation, and afterwards under Romani. Aided by Donizetti, she obtained an engagement at the Italian Opera-house in Constantinople, where, in April, 1852, she made her first appearance with great success in "Roberto il Diavolo," and proceeded to Milan, gaining great applause in the character of Zerlina, in "Don Giovanni." After singing with equal success at Vienna and Florence, she repaired to Rimini, in order to appear in a part written expressly for her, in Verdi's opera "Araldo." In 1854 she went to St. Petersburg, and remained there three years; was engaged by Mr. Gye to appear in London in 1859, in conjunction with Mesdames Grisi and Bosio, where, though she failed, in the first instance, to secure that applause which her continental reputation had led her friends to expect, she subsequently vindicated, by her successful performances in "Maria de Rohan," "Rigoletto," "La Gazza Ladra," and "Martha," her title to a high position among the lyric artists of the day.

LOUGH, JOHN GRAHAM, a self-taught sculptor, the son of a small farmer, born at Greenhead, in Northumberland, while following the plough showed a natural taste for art by making figures in clay of the characters about whom he had read in odd volumes which came in his way; such as Pope's "Homer," a portion of Gibbon, &c. A gentleman of the neighbourhood, on his return one day from fox-hunting, according to Haydon, saw a number of models of legs and arms lying about in a garden attached to Lough's father's house. He alighted and walked in, found the ceiling of the kitchen drawn all over, and models lying about in every direction. His interest was excited. He asked Lough to his house, and showed him models by Michael Angelo and Canova, the former producing a deep impression on the aspiring youth. Despite a scanty education, unaided by foreign travel or by patronage, Lough in time became a sculptor, studying, in the first instance, from the Elgin marbles. In 1826 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a bas-relief of the "Death of Turnus," and in 1827 he excited a sensation by his ideal statue of "Milo," and by the circumstances under which it was produced. Through the instrumentality of Messrs. Haydon, Cockerell, Bigg, and others, an exhibition of the work was arranged. It proved an entire success, attracting much admiration, the duke of Wellington giving an order for the "Milo" and the "Samson." It was followed by others in succeeding years, which were well attended, but productive of few commissions. During eleven years Lough exhibited only once at the Academy—"Duncan's Horses," in 1832, in which year he married Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. Henry North, domestic chaplain to the late duke of Kent. In 1834 he started for Rome, and remained in Italy four years, not, however, studying under any master. For the late duke of Northumberland Lough executed several important works in marble; and others for the late duke of Sutherland, Lord Brougham, the late Lord Grey, &c. Since 1838 he has been a regular exhibitor at the Academy, chiefly of busts and monumental statues, varied by a few ideal works, such as "Boy giving water to a Dolphin," a "Roman Fruit-Girl," "Ophelia," "Hebe banished," "Iago," &c. To the Westminster-Hall Exhibition of 1844 he sent his group "The Mourners;" in 1845 he executed the statue of the Queen for the Royal Exchange, and a monument to Southey for Keswick church; in 1847 a statue of the late Prince Albert for Lloyd's; in 1848 a colossal statue to the late marquis of Hastings erected over his grave at Malta; and in 1855 a statue to the late bishop of Sydney in Canterbury Cathedral. In addition to these he executed "Comus" in the Egyptian Hall, at the Mansion House; a statue to Dr. Gilly, at Durham; statues of Judge Talfourd, Sir Henry

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Lawrence, Sir John Lawrence, Lady C. Villiers, &c.; a colossal monument in bronze to George Stephenson, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, &c.; besides many commissions for Lords Dudley and Methuen, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., the late Mr. R. Stephenson, and others. He executed the largest altar-monument in England, erected to the memory of the first Lord and Lady Sudeley, and for which a mortuary chapel is in course of erection at the family seat at Toddington, Gloucestershire; and, among other works, "The Lost Pleiad" and "The Spirit," from "Comus," both life-size and in marble. In Sir Matthew Ridley's house in Carlton Terrace this artist has executed nearly all Shakespeare's principal characters in marble, the size of life, and some works from Milton, colossal and in marble. The commission to execute lions for the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square, given to him, was afterwards withdrawn.

LOUIS, OR LUIS I. (*See* PORTUGAL, KING OF.)

LOUIS II. (*See* BAVARIA, KING OF.)

LOVER, SAMUEL, born in Dublin in 1797, son of a member of the Stock Exchange of that city, first won his way to fame as an artist. His early success in painting was sufficiently marked to secure his election, in 1828, as an academician of the Royal Hibernian Society of Arts, of which he became secretary. Starting as a miniature painter in Dublin, he attracted to his studio the chief members of the Irish aristocracy. The late Marquis Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the duke of Leinster, the late Lord Cloncurry, and Lord Brougham, among the first who sat to him, were followed by a crowd of sitters. His roving taste, however, led him to abandon art for literature. Even whilst engaged as a painter, he found leisure to contribute to a periodical a series of "Legends and Tales Illustrative of Irish Character," the merits of which procured him introductions to the best society in Dublin. Removing to London about 1837, he completed his "Irish Sketches," which were published in two volumes, and commenced a series of contributions to magazine literature, the best known being "Handy Andy," which appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany* in 1838. About this time he composed several Irish songs, and amongst them "Molly Carew," "Rory O'More," "Molly Bawn," "The Four-leaved Shamrock," "The May Dew," &c., &c., afterwards published in a collective shape; and his prose tales. Mr. Lover composed several operas founded on his own works, "Rory O'More," "The Happy Man," and "The White Horse of the Peppers," being amongst the best known. He published a volume of ballad poetry, and, finding that his strength was beginning to suffer through his literary exertions, prepared an entertainment, entitled "Irish Evenings," containing graphic sketches of Irish humour, and in which he embodied songs and music of his own composition. This entertainment became almost as popular in London and in the provinces as that of the late Mr. Albert Smith. The reputation which he thus acquired induced him to extend his travels and pay a visit to the United States, whence he returned to England in 1848, and proceeded to illustrate his Transatlantic experiences in a second entertainment, which confirmed the favourable verdict passed upon the first. His latest works are "Treasure Trove," in 1844; and "Lyrics of Ireland," in 1858. Mr. Lover, who contributed frequently to periodical literature, has for some years received a literary pension from Government.

LOWE, THE REV. RICHARD THOMAS, M.A., born in Dec., 1802, graduated B.A. in honours at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1825, was for some years British Chaplain at Madeira, and in 1852 was appointed Rector of Lea, near Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. He has compiled "Primitiæ et Novitæ Faunæ et Floræ Maderæ," published in 1831; "History of the Fishes

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of Madeira," in 1843; "A Manual Flora of Madeira," in 1857–9; various "Memoirs" on zoological and botanical subjects, printed in the Transactions of the Linnæan, Cambridge Philosophical, and London Zoological Societies, in "Hooker's Journal of Botany," the "Annals of Philosophy," &c.

LOWE, THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT, M.P., son of the late Rev. Robert Lowe, Rector of Bingham, Notts, born at Bingham in 1811, was educated at Winchester and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1833; was elected Fellow of Magdalen in 1835, and became a private tutor at Oxford. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in Jan., 1842, went the same year to Australia, where he practised with much success as a barrister, and sat in the council of that colony from 1843 till 1850; was afterwards elected member for Sydney, and returned to England in 1851. He was one of the joint-Secretaries of the Board of Control from Dec. 1852, till Feb. 1855; was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Paymaster-General in Aug., 1855, retiring on the return of Lord Derby to power in 1858; was appointed Vice-President of the Education Board in June, 1859, and resigned in April, 1864. He has been a member of the Senate of the University of London since 1860, was returned member for Kidderminster in July, 1852, and represented that borough till April, 1859, when he was elected for Calne. During the sessions of 1866 and 1867, Mr. Lowe was one of the most strenuous opponents of the Reform Bill, and a collected edition of his speeches on the question appeared in 1867.

LOWELL, JAMES RUSSELL, son of a Unitarian minister, born at Cambridge, near Boston, United States, Feb. 22, 1819, graduated at Harvard University in 1838, and studied the law, but never practised. He commenced authorship before leaving college, by the publication of a class poem. A volume of miscellaneous poems, entitled, "A Year's Life," appeared in 1841; a new collection, containing a "Legend of Britanny," "Prometheus," and others, in 1844; "Conversations on some of the Old Poets," containing a series of well-studied criticisms, both in prose and verse, giving indications of Mr. Lowell's interest in the various political and philanthropic questions of the day, and of his attachment to those principles of which he has since been the champion, in 1845; a third collection of poems, and "The Vision of Sir Launfal," founded on a legend of the Search for the San Graal, in 1848. "A Fable for Critics," in which he satirically passes in review the literati of the United States, and his most remarkable work, the "Biglow Papers," a collection of humorous poems on political subjects, written in the Yankee dialect, in 1848. The latter has been frequently reprinted in this country. "Fireside Travels," including graphic papers on Cambridge in old times, and the second series of the "Biglow Papers," appeared in 1864. Mr. Lowell, who was for several months editor of a magazine called the *Pioneer*, and was afterwards connected with the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, is editor of the *North American Review*, to which, as well as to other periodicals, he has long been a contributor. He succeeded Longfellow as professor of Modern Literature at Harvard, in 1854.

LOWER, MARK ANTONY, F.S.A., &c., born at Chiddingly, Sussex, in 1813, received a rudimentary education under his father, Mr. Rd. Lower, and adopted the profession of a schoolmaster, which he still pursues, having been for many years the proprietor of a boarding-school at Lewes, though he is best known to the public as an antiquary. His principal works are: "English Surnames, an Essay on Family Nomenclature," published in 1842; "Curiosities of Heraldry," in 1845; "The Chronicle of Battel Abbey," translated from a Latin MS. of the twelfth century, in 1851; "Con-

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tributions to Literature, Historical," &c., in 1854; "Patronymica Britannica," a dictionary of family names, the first work of its kind published in England, and the germ of what may hereafter prove to be an important branch of philological research, in 1860; "The Worthies of Sussex, Biographical Sketches," in 1865; and "A Compendious History of Sussex," in the press. He has contributed numerous articles to various periodicals. Mr. Lower is a member of the Antiquarian and of other English and foreign archæological institutions. In 1846 the hon. degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Trinity College, Hartford, U.S., in recognition of his literary labours. He is one of the founders and working committee of the Sussex Archæological Society, and a contributor to its voluminous "Collections."

LUARD, The Rev. Henry Richards, son of the late Henry Luard, Esq., born in 1825, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, and M.A. in 1850, and became Fellow of his College, Registrar of the University, and P.C. of St. Mary the Great, Cambridge. He has written "The Life of Porson," in the "Cambridge Essays," for 1857; "Catalogue of the MSS. in the Cambridge University Library"—the Theological Portion; "Remarks on the Cambridge University Commissioners' New Statutes for Trinity College," in 1858; and edited "Lives of Edward the Confessor," in 1858; "Bartholomæi de Cotton Historia Anglicana," in 1859; "Roberti Grosseteste Epistolæ," in 1861; and "Annales Monastici," in 1864–6, in the Government series of Mediæval Chronicles; and "Correspondence of Porson," in 1866.

LUCAN (Earl of), Sir George Charles Bingham, K.C.B., elder son of the second earl, whom he succeeded June 30, 1839, born April 16, 1800, was educated at Westminster, entered the army at the usual age, and served as a volunteer with the Russian army under Gen. Diebitsch in the Turkish campaign in 1828. He was one of the representatives of the county of Mayo, in the Conservative interest, from 1826 till 1830, and was chosen one of the Representative Peers for Ireland in 1840. He served in the Crimea in 1854–5, in command of a division of cavalry, and took part in the battles of the Alma, Sep. 20; Balaklava, Oct. 25; and Inkermann, Nov. 5, 1854. Owing to some misapprehension of Lord Raglan's orders, that heroic but fatal charge of the light brigade in which so many lives were lost was made in the battle of Balaklava. Lord Lucan, who was Col. of the 8th Hussars till Feb. 22, 1865, when he became Col. of the 1st regiment of Life Guards, was made a Lieut.-Gen. in 1858, and General Aug. 28, 1865; was nominated a K.C.B. for his Crimean services, is Commander of the Legion of Honour, Knight, first-class, of the Medjidie, and a Knight second-class of St. Anne of Russia.

LUCAS, Charles, principal of the Royal Academy of Music, son of the late Alexander Lucas, born at Salisbury in 1808, and educated at the Cathedral Grammar-school of that city, received his musical education first in the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, and afterwards at the Royal Academy of Music. He was appointed in 1830 composer, arranger of the music, and violoncellist in the late Queen Adelaide's private band, and in 1832 conductor of the orchestra of the Royal Academy of Music. In 1830 he was elected organist of Hanover Chapel, St. George's, succeeded Mr. Lindley on his retirement as principal violoncello at the Royal Italian Opera and other places, and in 1859 became Principal of the Royal Academy of Music. Mr. Lucas is the author of several sinfonias, overtures, anthems, operas, glees, songs, &c.

LUCAS, Charles-Jean-Marie, lawyer and economist, born at St. Brieuc, May 3, 1803, was admitted advocate in the Royal Court of Paris in 1825, and pleaded with success in a number of interesting cases. He is best known, out of France, by the

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attention he has paid to primary instruction, the penitentiary system, and to the question of the abolition of capital punishment. He has written "Du Système Pénitentiaire en Europe et aux États-Unis," which received the Montyon prize of 6,000 francs, published in 1826–30; "Du Système Pénal en général et de la Peine de Mort en particulier," in 1827; "De la Réforme des Prisons, ou de la Théorie de l'Emprisonnement," in 1836–8, and other works. He was attached to the Ministry of the Interior as Inspector of Prisons in 1833; was elected member of the Institute in 1836, became President of the Council of Inspectors-General of Prisons in 1853, and retired from public service in July, 1865. He was promoted Officer of the Legion of Honour in Jan., 1852, and Commander in July, 1865.

LUCAS, The Right Hon. Edward, son of the late Charles Lucas, Esq., barrister, of Castle Shane, co. Monaghan, born in 1787, was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was returned, in 1834, to the House of Commons as one of the members for the county of Monaghan, which he continued to represent in the Conservative interest until his retirement from Parliament, in July, 1841, when he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Ireland, which post he resigned in 1845, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council in Ireland.

LUCAS, Hippolyte-Julien-Joseph, author, born at Rennes, Dec. 20, 1807, was educated in the college of that town, and devoted his attention to law studies, which he finished at Paris in 1826. He commenced his literary career by translating for the *Globe* articles from the *Edinburgh Review*, and he dramatized for the Odéon, Byron's "Corsair," which, however, was not represented. He has contributed to numerous periodicals, and has written several dramas, and "Caractères et Portraits de Femmes," published in 1836; "Histoire Philosophique et Littéraire du Théâtre Français," in 1843; "Curiosités Dramatiques et Littéraires," in 1855; "Le Portefeuille d'un Journaliste," in 1856; "Documents relatifs a l'Histoire du Cid," in 1861; "La Pêche d'un Mari," in 1862; and other works. He was made knight of the Legion of Honour May 26, 1847, and has received several foreign orders.

LUCAS, John, born in London in 1807, and educated privately, commenced life as a mezzotint engraver, under Mr. S. W. Reynolds, engraver to George III., and at the close of his apprenticeship, in 1829, became a portrait painter. He has painted a number of portraits of members of the royal family, and of the aristocracy, as well as of the most distinguished men of the age, and many of these have been engraved. Amongst several portraits of the late duke of Wellington, one was painted for the Trinity House, and another for the University of Oxford. He executed portraits of Admiral Sir George Cockburn, the late Lord Hardinge, Sir James Graham, Bart., of Mr. Gladstone, and of the late Sir Samuel Rogers, for the late Sir Robert Peel's Gallery at Drayton Manor, and a portrait of the late Joseph Hume for the University of London.

LUCAS, Samuel, son of a merchant, born at Bristol, in 1818, having been educated at a private school, entered Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1842. In 1841 he obtained the Newdigate prize for English verse, the subject being "The Sandwich Isles;" and in 1845 the Chancellor's prize for an English essay: "A Comparison between the Causes and Consequences of National Revolutions of Ancient and Modern Times." Having in 1846 been called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, he for some years went the Western circuit, and in 1853, with the support of the leaders of the Conservative party, became the founder and first editor of the *Press* newspaper, which he conducted with much success, in opposition to the Coalition Ministry, for about a year and a half. Shortly

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after his resignation of the editorship of the *Press* newspaper, he is understood to have become literary reviewer for the *Times*; and some of the reviews attributed to his pen have been published in separate volumes by Messrs. Routledge. He edited "Charters of the Old English Colonies of America," published in 1850, and is the author of many pamphlets on Indian and colonial questions, has contributed to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, and was editor of *Once a Week* from its commencement in 1859 till 1865. In 1858 he declined the appointment of Distributor of Stamps for the county of Derby, offered him by the Conservative Government at that time in power. His "Secularia, or Surveys on the Main Stream of History," a work much esteemed by historical critics and political thinkers, was published in 1862, and he edited the *Shilling Magazine*," which appeared in 1865, and had but a short existence.

LÜDERS (COUNT), ALEXANDER NICOLAIEWITCH VON, Commander of the 5th Infantry corps of the Russian army, and A.D.C. General of the late Nicholas I., was born in 1790, of a German family long resident in Russia, entered the army in 1807, served in the war in Finland in 1808, and took part in the campaigns against the French from 1812 till 1814. The services by which he is best known were rendered as commander of one of the three Russian army corps which took part in the conquest of Hungary in 1849. Gen. Lüders, who had, in 1848, occupied Wallachia with a *corps d'armée*, in violation of the Sultan's rights, entered Transylvania in 1849, under the convention between the two emperors, with 40,000 men, joined his forces to those of the Austrian general Puckner, July 14, took Cronstadt and Hermannstadt, July 21, attacked and defeated Bem, whose troops, imperfectly trained, had been exhausted with marching and fighting against superior numbers, July 31; again encountered and defeated Bem's diminished army, Aug. 4, and afterwards marched northwards, when his efforts, combined with those of Rüdiger, led to Görgei's surrender, Aug. 13. One of the first acts of Alexander II. was to give Gen. Lüders the command of the army corps in Bessarabia, under Prince Gortschakoff. He received a superior command in the Crimea, and was preparing to take an active part in the struggle against the allies, when the treaty of Paris was concluded, March 30, 1856. Worn out with fatigues, and threatened by total blindness, the general was shortly after permittted to retire from the service. He was Lieutenant-General of Poland in 1861, and was made Count in June, 1862.

LUGARD, SIR EDWARD, K.C.B., son of Capt. John Lugard, born at Chelsea, in 1810, was educated at the Military College, Sandhurst; and having entered the army in 1828, proceeded to India, where he served with distinction for several years. During the Affghan war of 1842, he was Brigade-Major to the fourth brigade; and during the Sikh war of 1845–6, Assistant-Adjutant-General of the first division. Throughout the Punjaub campaigns of 1848–9 he was Adjutant-General to the Queen's forces, for which services he was made a C.B. and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. He was made K.C.B. for his services as chief of the staff in the Persian expedition of 1856–7, and was appointed Adjutant-General in India at the close of 1857. At the capture of Lucknow, and the subsequent operations against the rebels, he commanded, as Brigadier-General, the second division of infantry, and for his distinguished services on these occasions was specially promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1858. He received the colonelcy of the 31st foot, June 1, 1862, was made Lieutenant-General, Jan. 12, 1865, and has been appointed permanent Under-Secretary of War.

LUIS I. (*See* PORTUGAL, KING OF.)

LUKIS, THE REV. WILLIAM COLLINGS, M.A., F.S.A., born in 1817, was

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educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1840; has been successively Incumbent of East Grafton, Vicar of Great Bedwyn, and Rector of Collingbourne Ducis, in Wilts, and Rural Dean of the Deanery of Marlborough, and is Rector of Wath-juxta-Ripon, Yorkshire, and Rural Dean of the Deanery of Catterick East. The Rev. W. C. Lukis, who is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, and was some time one of the general secretaries of the Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society, published in 1845 "Specimens of Ancient Church Plate;" in 1857, "An Account of Church Bells and Bell Foundries; in 1858, "A Few Words to Rural Deans and Churchwardens," two tracts relating to the care and condition of church bells, and "The History of the Salisbury Bell Foundry;" and in 1861, "Danish Cromlechs and Burial Customs compared with those of Britanny, Great Britain, &c." He has contributed "Cromlechs," and "Certain Peculiarities in the Construction of Chambered Tumuli," to the Journal of the British Archæological Society, and has written "On Flint Implements and Tumuli in the Neighbourhood of Wath," and "Notes on Barrow-digging in the Parish of Collingbourne Ducis, Wilts," &c. &c.

LUMLEY, Benjamin, born about 1812, and educated for the law, practising with much success, became Director of Her Majesty's Theatre in 1845, when there was but a single Italian Opera-house in London. After the schism of 1847, the remarkable succes of Jenny Lind maintained the ascendancy of Her Majesty's Theatre, and though it was followed by a brief interregnum, the last seasons of Mr. Lumley's rule were marked by the success of Piccolomini, Tietjens, and Giuglini. The energy of the manager did not fail him to the last. He retired in 1863, and on the occasion of his farewell benefit, Mdlle. Piccolomini travelled from Florence expresaly to take part in the performance. "Reminiscences of the Opera," an account of his experience, appeared in 1864, and since his retirement from the direction of the opera, Mr. Lumley has resumed the practice of the law.

LUND, The Rev. Thomas, B.D., born Dec. 2, 1805, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, as fourth Wrangler, and became Fellow and Lecturer of his College. In 1841 he was presented to the rectory of Morton, Derbyshire; and in 1864 to that of Brindle, Lancashire, and a prebendal stall in Lichfield Cathedral. He has compiled various mathematical works, including several editions of "Wood's Algebra," "Companion" to the same, "A Short and Easy Course of Algebra," "The Elements of Geometry and Mensuration," in three parts, &c.; and some of these works have been textbooks at Cambridge for many years. In 1863 he published an elaborate reply to Dr. Colenso on the "Pentateuch," Part I., entitled a "Key to Bishop Colenso's Biblical Arithmetic;" and at the Manchester Church Congress of that year read a paper, afterwards published, on the "Augmentation of Poor Benefices."

LUSH, Sir Robert, born at Shaftesbury, Oct. 25, 1807, and educated at his native place, was called to the Bar in 1840. He practised with much success, became Q.C. in 1857, and was appointed one of the judges of the Queen's Bench in Nov., 1865, when he received the honour of knighthood. Sir R. Lush has written "Act for Abolishing Arrest for Debt," published in 1838; "Common Law Practice," in 1846; "Practice of the Superior Courts," &c.

LUSHINGTON, The Right Hon. Stephen, D.C.L., second son of the late Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart., born in London, Jan. 14, 1782, was educated at Eton and Oxford, and graduated M.A. at All Souls' College, in 1806, B.C.L. in 1807, and D.C.L. in 1808. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1806, was admitted an advocate at Doctor's Com-

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mons in 1808, was appointed Judge of the Consistory Court in 1828, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in 1838. He represented Winchelsea, Yarmouth, the Tower Hamlets, &c., in Parliament in the Liberal interest from 1820 till his retirement from political life in 1841, on the passing of an Act disqualifying the Judge of the Admiralty Court from holding a seat in the House of Commons. He retired from his judgeship on account of ill-health, in July, 1867.

LUSHINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. STEPHEN RUMBOLD, D.C.L., son of the late Rev. J. S. Lushington, born in 1775, was educated at Rugby. He was returned to the House of Commons as member for Rye in 1807, and sat for that borough, and afterwards for Canterbury, until 1837. He was for nearly fourteen years Chairman of Ways and Means in the House of Commons, and from 1814 till 1827, was Joint-Secretary to the Treasury; was Governor of Madras from 1827 till 1832, and published the "Life and Services of General Lord Harris," the conqueror of Seringapatam, whose daughter he married. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1827, and was created an honorary D.C.L. by the University of Oxford in 1839.

LUYNES (DUC DE), HONORÉ-THÉODORIC-PAUL-JOSEPH-D'ALBERT, numismatist and archæologist, born Dec. 15, 1802, retained till 1839 the name of Albert de Chevreuse; was elected after the revolution of Feb., 1848, to the Assembly; re-elected in 1849, and was arrested during the *coup d'état*, Dec. 2, 1851. He published, in 1835, "Études Numismatiques;" in 1836, "Metaponte;" in 1840, "Choix de Médailles Grecques;" in 1846, "Essai sur la Numismatique des Satrapies," and various reports, and papers on scientific and antiquarian subjects. The duke, who was admitted a member of the Institute in 1830, has been promoted Officer of the Legion of Honour, and presented in 1862 his collection of medals and coins to the Bibliothèque Nationale.

LYELL, SIR CHARLES, BART., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.G.S., eldest son of the late Charles Lyell, Esq., of Kinnordy, co. Forfar, born Nov. 14, 1797, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1821, and was called to the Bar. He was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for Forfarshire in 1831, was President of the Geological Society in 1836–7, and again in 1850–1; was knighted in 1848, received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1855, and was created a baronet, Aug. 22, 1864. Sir Charles, who is the author of several important geological works, and of many papers in scientific journals, has written "The Principles of Geology," published in 1833, and "Elements of Geology," in 1838, reprinted under the title of "A Manual of Elementary Geology." The principal object of these treatises is to show that the early progress of geology was retarded by a prevailing belief that the former changes of the earth and its inhabitants were the effects of causes differing in intensity, and some of them in kind, from those now in operation; whereas the true key to the interpretation of geological monuments is to be found, according to the author, in a knowledge of the changes now going on in the organic and inorganic worlds. "Travels in North America," a narrative of a visit which he paid to North America for the purpose of examining the geological structure of that continent, appeared in 1841; "Second Visit to the United States," in which he treats of the social as well as of the geological characteristics of America, in 1845; and a treatise on "The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man, with Remarks on Theories of the Origin of Species by Variation," in 1863.

LYONS (BARON), THE RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD BICKERTON PEMELL LYONS, G.C.B., only surviving son of the first Lord Lyons (who commanded the British fleet in the Black Sea in 1855–6), was born at Lymington, April 26, 1817, and succeeded to his father's title, Nov. 23,

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1858. Having been educated at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford, he was appointed unpaid Attaché at Athens in 1839, and paid Attaché in 1844, at Dresden in 1852, at Florence (residing at Rome) in 1853, Secretary of Legation there (residing at Rome) in 1856, and envoy to Tuscany in 1858. He was accredited as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States in Dec., 1858, returned to England on account of ill-health in Feb., 1865, was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople in Aug., 1865, and was transferred to Paris in July, 1867. He was made a K.C.B. in 1860, a G.C.B. in 1862; was sworn one of the Privy Council, March 9, 1865, and made an honorary D.C.L. at Oxford, June 21, 1865.

LYTTELTON (Baron), The Right Hon. George William Lyttelton, born in London, March 31, 1817, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in the highest classical honours in 1838. Having succeeded his father as fourth baron, April 30, 1837, he was Under-Secretary of State for the colonies from Jan. till July, 1846. He is Lord-Lieutenant of Worcestershire and High Steward of Bewdley, failed in a contest for the office of High Steward of Cambridge University in 1840, and acted in 1861–3 as a member of the Parliamentary Commission appointed to inquire into the management of our Public Schools. Lord Lyttelton has taken an active interest in colonial questions, and in advocating the revival of the active powers of Convocation, and the extension of the episcopate.

LYTTON (Baron), The Right Hon. Sir Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer, D.C.L., is the third and youngest son of the late Gen. Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, and of Elizabeth Barbara, the only daughter and heiress of Richard Warburton Lytton, of Knebworth, Herts. He was born in May, 1805, and was educated at home by his mother, and afterwards in private schools, whence he passed first to Trinity College, and subsequently to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he carried off the Chancellor's prize medal with his English poem on "Sculpture." During the long vacation he made pedestrian excursions over England and Scotland, and the year after he left college he travelled on horseback through a great part of France. He graduated B.A. in 1826, and M.A. in 1835, and at a later period Oxford, and in 1864 Cambridge, conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. His strong literary bias displayed itself in early life, and he first appeared in print in 1820, when only fifteen years of age, as the author of "Ismael," an Oriental tale. His next published work, in 1825, was the prize-poem on Sculpture, already mentioned. In the following year he printed, at Paris, exclusively for private circulation, fifty copies of "Weeds and Wild Flowers," a small collection of poems and of maxims or aphorisms, which has never been published in the editions of his collected works. In 1827 he published a tale, in verse, entitled "O'Neil, or the Rebel," and "Falkland," a love-story, in one volume: both anonymously. His first great work of fiction was "Pelham, or the Adventures of a Gentleman," which coming out anonymously, at the close of 1827, at first but coldly received, ere long created a great sensation, and stamped its author as a master of his art. Its eventual brilliant success was well sustained by the following novels,—"The Disowned," in 1828; "Devereux," in 1829; and "Paul Clifford," in 1830. The author's next production, in 1831, was a satirical poem entitled "The Siamese Twins," associated with which, in the same volume, was the charming poem of "Milton." In 1832 he gave to the world his celebrated novel of "Eugene Aram;" and in 1833 "Godolphin" made its appearance,—anonymously at first. It was about this time that Bulwer succeeded Campbell in the editorship of the *New Monthly Magazine*, to the pages of which he contributed a series of papers,

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collected and republished, in 1835, under the title of "The Student." In 1833 he published his "England and the English," a series of witty and caustic sketches of national manners, &c. This was followed by "The Pilgrims of the Rhine," an illustrated book. The next work from the prolific pen of this popular writer was his classical and picturesque romance of "The Last Days of Pompeii," the result of a tour in Italy. Another work of fiction, on Italian ground, of great historic interest, appeared in 1835: this was "Rienzi," the Roman tribune of the middle ages. In the year 1831 Mr. Bulwer had entered Parliament, as member for St. Ives, in the Liberal interest; and in 1832 he was returned to the new Reformed Parliament as member for Lincoln, which he continued to represent till 1841, when he lost his seat, and for a considerable interval kept aloof from active political life. As an adherent of the Whig party, he had in those years taken a strong interest in, and had spoken often and with great effect on, various liberal measures, especially on questions affecting the free diffusion of knowledge, and also on slavery. During this part of his parliamentary career he published, in 1835, a political pamphlet, entitled "The Crisis," in reference to the brief interruption of the Whig government by the Conservative ministry of Sir Robert Peel. This pamphlet ran through many editions, and added considerably to the growing political reputation of the writer. In the same year, "Leila; or the Siege of Granada," was published, together with "Calderon the Courtier," in one volume, illustrated; and in the following year Bulwer made his first essay as a dramatist, with the play, in five acts, of "The Duchess of La Valliere," which, as a performance, was but partially successful. He next appeared before the world as a historical writer, in "Athens: its Rise and Fall," a work abounding in research, acumen, and elegant scholarship, but which has rather unaccountably been allowed to stop short with the two volumes published in 1836. Returning to the paths of fiction, his next novel was "Ernest Maltravers," published in 1837, a continuation of which, under the title of "Alice, or the Mysteries," appeared in the following year. It was towards the close of that year, 1838, on the occasion of the coronation of her present Majesty, that this author and the present Sir John Herschel were created baronets; having been specially chosen for the bestowal of that honour as the appropriate representatives of British literature and science. Not daunted by his previous imperfect success as a dramatic writer, Sir Edward Bulwer produced in 1838 the five-act comedy, "The Lady of Lyons," which not only achieved a brilliant success at the time, but has retained its hold of the stage ever since. "Richelieu" came out in 1839; "The Sea Captain," in five acts, in 1839; "Money," in five acts, in 1840; and, after a long interval, the comedy of "Not so bad as we seem," in five acts, written for amateur performance in 1851, as a benefit for the "Guild of Literature and Art,"—the idea of which is said to have originated during a visit paid to Sir Edward's mansion at Knebworth by several literary celebrities and artists. Having conceived the notion of a journal which should combine scientific information with politics and general literature, he, in conjunction with Sir D. Brewster and Dr. Lardner, commenced a periodical in the early part of 1841, founded upon this design, entitled *The Monthly Chronicle;* but it was too scientific to suit the public taste of the day, and, after a few months' existence, its projector retired from it, dissatisfied with the result. During his connection with this organ, he contributed to its political section a remarkable "Historical Review of the State of England and Europe at the Accession of Queen Victoria," on which M. Guizot bestowed the highest commendation. In the same year Sir Edward resumed

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his career as a novelist, by the production of "Night and Morning." This was succeeded, in 1842, by "Zanoni," "the well-loved work," to use the author's own words, "of his mature manhood." About the same time he published a volume of poetry, entitled "Eva, and the Ill-omened Marriage," since incorporated, with considerable additions, in the complete edition of his poetical works. Not long after the cessation of his first parliamentary labours, in 1841, Sir E. Bulwer travelled in Germany, and devoted himself to the study of its language and its rich stores of literature, when he collected materials for a life of Schiller, the especial object of his admiration, and availed himself of this information in the biography of that great writer which he appended to the first edition of his translation of the "Poems and Ballads of Schiller," in 1844. "The Last of the Barons," his next essay in romance, appeared early in 1843. At the close of this year Sir Edward lost his mother, and succeeding to her valuable estates of Knebworth, &c., he, in compliance with her will, changed his name, taking the historic surname of Lytton, by royal licence, in addition to his patronymic, Bulwer. The effects of unremitting toil having seriously affected his health, he was induced to try the hydropathic system, in the year 1845; and in a sparkling letter to W. Harrison Ainsworth, published as the "Confessions of a Water Patient," he made known his impressions and opinions of the efficacy of that system. Considerable changes having occurred in the circumstances of the country, his political views had gradually become modified, and it was as a Conservative that Sir Bulwer Lytton now sought to be returned to Parliament. In 1852, after having explained his views some twelve months before, in his famous "Letter to John Bull, Esquire," which passed through ten editions, he re-entered the House of Commons as one of the members for the county of Herts. The year 1845 witnessed the appearance, anonymously, of the first portion of his remarkable poem, "The New Timon," a satire of modern London. This work came out complete in one volume in 1847, the authorship remaining for some time unacknowledged. "Lucretia; or the Children of Night," a romance of a grim character, also appeared in 1847; and this was succeeded, in periodical instalments, by one of the author's greatest achievements in fiction—"The Caxtons," eventually published in a collective form in 1849. "King Arthur: an Epic, in Twelve Books"—not avowed at first—and issued in four parts, was published complete in the latter year. Meanwhile the indefatigable author had given to the world, in 1848, his historical romance of "Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings." Spending the whole of 1849 abroad, Sir Bulwer Lytton began, while residing for a time at Nice, his masterly delineation of the varieties of English life which he has emphatically designated as "My Novel." This, like "The Caxtons," originally appeared in the pages of *Blackwood's Magazine*, and was not published complete until 1853. It was followed, in a similar mode of issue, by the most elaborate of the author's novels: "What will he do with it?" commencing at the end of 1857, and published as a whole in 1858. Sir Bulwer Lytton's last work of fiction, entitled "A Strange Story," appeared originally in the pages of *All the Year Round*, and was issued as a complete book in 1862. He has since published "Caxtoniana; or, Essays on Life, Literature, and Manners, by Pisistratus Caxton," in two vols., in 1863; and "The Lost Tales of Miletus," a collection of ancient legends in original rhythmical strophes, founded upon, though not directly imitating, the Greek metres, in 1866. In addition to the long list of his works above enumerated, may be mentioned a biographical sketch of Laman Blanchard, prefixed to his Essays, in 1846; the author's "Inaugural Address to the associated Societies of the University of Edin-

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burgh," delivered on the occasion of his being elected first honorary president, and printed in 1854; many valuable critical articles and essays in the *Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, and *Westminster Reviews*; and his remarkable treatise in the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, on the "The Reign of Terror and the French Revolution." Lord Lytton has been *twice* elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, an honour never bestowed on any other Englishman, and only in the instance of one Scotchman, Thomas Campbell. Among his valuable services to the cause of literature—notably his successful efforts in securing copyright for dramatic authors, and his kindly acts to its professors—his zealous and substantial support of "The Guild of Literature and Art," deserve special mention. He not only made to it a gift of the proceeds of the play he wrote for its benefit, but presented to the institution a piece of land as a site for the erection of homes for decayed artists and men of letters, to which pensions will be attached. It forms no part of the plan of this work to venture on criticism, beyond the expression of a general opinion on an eminent author's merits, and we cannot sum up those of Lord Lytton more concisely than by quoting the following words, applied to him by an able and independent critic: "While ranking among the most popular authors in Britain since Scott, he is perhaps, of recent English writers, the one whose works are best known on the Continent. His novels are read, or translated, not only in France, Germany, &c., but in the remote parts of Hungary; while in America he is as popular as with us." On the accession of the Conservative party to power, under Lord Derby, in 1858, Sir Bulwer Lytton was selected by the Premier as one of his colleagues in the cabinet, with the appointment of Secretary of State for the Colonies; and it was under his auspices that the noble colonies of British Columbia and Queensland were added to our colossal empire. It is scarcely necessary to add that he retired from office with the rest of his colleagues on the resignation of Lord Derby's second administration in 1859. Soon after the accession to power of Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton was raised to the peerage, as Baron Lytton. As a parliamentary speaker, Lord Lytton may be classed as one of the most finished orators of his time, rather than as a frequent debater; he never rises to address the House without winning the most earnest and respectful attention.

LYTTON, EDWARD ROBERT BULWER, known under his *nom de plume* of "Owen Meredith," the only son of Lord Lytton, born Nov. 8, 1831, was educated at Harrow, and under private tuition, studied modern languages at Bonn. In 1849 he went as *attaché* and private secretary to his uncle, Sir H. L. Bulwer, then British minister at Washington; in 1852 he was transferred to the legation at Florence, and afterwards to the embassy at Paris, from which he was promoted, shortly after the peace of 1856, to be paid *attaché* at the Hague. In 1860 he was appointed first paid *attaché* to the embassy at Vienna; and whilst attached to that embassy was twice employed in Servia; once as Acting Consul-General, and again upon a special mission to prevent the renewal of hostilities between the Turks and Servians, after the bombardment of Belgrade. On his return from this mission he was promoted to be Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, where he twice acted as *Chargé d'Affaires*, was transferred thence to Athens, and in 1860 to Vienna; was First Secretary of the British Legation at Copenhagen in Jan., 1863; was *Chargé d'Affaires* from Feb. 27 till March 18, 1863, and from April 14 till May 24, 1864; was transferred to Athens, May 18, 1864, and to Lisbon, April 21, 1865, and was *Chargé d'Affaires* there from May 30 till Oct. 13, 1865. His first work, "Clytemnestra, and other Minor Poems," a production which proved the inheri-

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tance of literary genius, and was warmly welcomed by the critics, appeared in 1855; "The Wanderer, a Collection of Poems in Many Lands," exhibiting much graceful fancy and facility of versification, followed in 1859; and a novel in verse, entitled "Lucille," in 1860. In 1861 he published a collection of the national songs of Servia, under the title of "Serbski Pesme;" and "The King of Amasis," from the poems of a German physician, edited by Owen Meredith, appeared in 1863. Mr. Lytton married, Oct. 4, 1864, Miss E. Villiers, daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Edward Villiers, and niece of the earl of Clarendon.

LYVEDEN, BARON, better known by his former name of the Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, son of the late Robert P. Smith, Esq., of Saville Row, London, and nephew of the late Rev. Sidney Smith, the witty canon of St. Paul's, born in Feb., 1800, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in honours; was elected to the House of Commons in 1829, as member for Tralee; and was one of the members for Northampton in the Liberal interest from 1831 till his elevation to the peerage, in July, 1859. He was a Lord of the Treasury, under Lord Grey, from 1830 till 1834; Secretary of the Board of Control from 1835 till 1839, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, under Lord Melbourne's administration, from 1839 till 1841; held the post of Secretary at War, from Feb. till March, 1852; was President of the Board of Control, under Lord Palmerston's first administration, from 1855 till 1858, but did not resume office on his lordship's return to power in 1859.

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MACBRIDE, JOHN DAVID, D.C.L., son of the late Admiral Macbride, born in 1778, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1799, M.A. in 1802, and D.C.L. in 1811. He was appointed Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic, and Principal of Magdalen Hall, in 1813, and is the Senior Head of a College in Oxford. Dr. Macbride is a learned theologian, and has written "Diatessaron; Lectures Explanatory of," published in 1847,—a text-book at Oxford; "Lectures on the Articles of the United Church of England and Ireland," in 1853; "The Mahommedan Religion explained and confuted," in 1857; "Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles," and "Lectures on the Epistles," in 1858.

MACCABE, WILLIAM BERNARD, born in Dublin, Nov. 23, 1801, wrote for the Irish press from 1824 till 1835. Whilst he was connected with the Dublin *Morning Register*, Mr. O'Connell declared he "only held himself responsible for his speeches as reported by Mr. MacCabe." From 1835 till 1851 he was a Parliamentary Reporter on the *Morning Chronicle* and *Morning Herald*, in 1847 was appointed Consul in London for the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and in 1851 he resigned that appointment and his connection with the London press to become editor of *The Weekly Telegraph*, a Roman Catholic paper in Ireland. This he resigned in 1856, and has since contributed to the *London Review*, the *Dublin Review*, *Tait's Magazine*, and other periodicals, and has translated books from the Greek, German, and Italian languages. He has compiled "A Catholic History of England" (embracing the Anglo-Saxon period), published in 1848–54; "Bertha: a Romance of the Dark Ages," since translated into German and French, in 1851; "Florine, Princess of Burgundy, a Tale of the First Crusade;" and "Agnes Arnold," a novel, in 1860; and other works.

Mc'CARTHY, DENIS FLORENCE, poet, descended from the ancient royal Irish sept of the MacCauras, born about 1820, has composed "Ballads, Poems, and Lyrics," mostly founded on Irish traditions, and written in a patriotic spirit, published in 1850. This volume embraces translations

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from nearly all modern European languages, including some from Andrè Chenier. He translated Calderon's dramas from the Spanish into English asonante verse, with an introduction and notes, published in 1853; and has written "Under-Glimpses and other Poems," and "Bell-founder and other Poems," both published in 1857; and other works.

Mc'CLELLAN (Major-Gen.) George B., of Scotch descent, born in Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1826, was educated at West Point, which he quitted in 1846, as Second Lieut. of Engineers, served in the Mexican war of 1846–8, and greatly distinguished himself at the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec. For his gallant conduct in the latter engagement he was advanced to the brevet rank of Captain, and placed in command of a company of sappers and miners, and on the conclusion of the war returned to West Point, where he remained on duty with his company until 1851. During this portion of his career he introduced the bayonet exercise into the United States army, and translated and adapted a military manual, which is the authorized text-book for the service. In the latter part of 1851 he superintended the construction of Fort Delaware, and in the spring of 1852 served under Major Marcy in the expedition for exploring the Red River. Soon after this he went to Texas on the staff of Gen. Persifer Smith as senior engineer, and was engaged for some months in surveying the rivers and harbours of the State. In 1853 he was ordered to the Pacific coast in command of the western division of the survey of the North Pacific Railroad route; returned in 1854, received a commission in the cavalry in 1855, and was soon after appointed, with Col. (the Confederate general) Robert Lee, a member of the commission sent by the U. S. Government to the seat of war in the Crimea. As the result of his observations, he drew up a critical report on the "Organization of European Armies, and the Operations of War," which enhanced his reputation as a scientific soldier. He quitted the army in 1857 to become Vice-President and Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, which post he held for three years, when he was offered the presidency of the Ohio and Mississippi line. On the breaking out of the civil war, he received a commission as Major-Gen. of Volunteers, with the command of the department of Ohio, took the command of the Union troops in Western Virginia, June 21, 1861, and distinguished himself by defeating a Confederate force at Rich Mountain, July 11, and after the disastrous defeat of Gen. Mc'Dowell at Bull Run, July 21, the President appointed Mc'Clellan to the command of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Scott, the commander-in-chief, having been allowed, by reason of his great age, to retire in Nov., Gen. Mc' Clellan was appointed to succeed him, but resigned this post when he took the immediate control of the Army of the Potomac, in March, 1862. Meanwhile he had been actively occupied for several months in organizing that army, and left Washington in March for a forward movement on Richmond. As the Confederate army had fallen back upon that city, Gen. Mc' Clellan resolved to land on the peninsula between the York and James rivers, and march upon Richmond, drawing his supplies as he required them from either river. Unfortunately for the Federal commander, his plan of the campaign was betrayed to the Confederates, while his most important arrangements were marred by the interference of President Lincoln, who being afraid that Washington would be attacked, impeded the active co-operation of Gen. Mc'Dowell and his army, whose task was to have been the turning of the Confederate flank. After fighting his way, with much loss, to the Chickahominy, and taking possession of York Town, Gen. Mc'Clellan gradually advanced northwards, until his troops approached Richmond. The Confederate commander, Gen. Joseph Johnston, hav-

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ing been wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862, Gen. Lee was appointed to succeed him, and Gen. Mc'Clellan found in his old associate a more skilful and powerful opponent. In the operations that ensued, a series of desperate combats, known as the "Seven days before Richmond," were fought, with disastrous results to the Federal forces. Gen. Mc'Clellan, completely foiled in his plans for the capture of Richmond, was, after sustaining severe losses, compelled to withdraw all his army to the protection of his gunboats, only too glad that, through some blunders in the execution of the Confederate plans for attacking him, he was enabled to save the remnant of his army from annihilation. Gen. Halleck having been appointed General-in-Chief of the land forces of the United States, ordered Gen. Mc'Clellan to evacuate the Peninsula of Virginia, and this he did under protest, arriving with the portion of the army under his immediate command at Alexandria, and taking charge of the defence of Washington. The larger portion of the troops he had commanded were placed under Gen. Pope, who, after a series of manœuvres, was disastrously defeated by Gen. Lee on the ill-omened field of Bull Run, Aug. 30. Hoping to retrieve this reverse, Gen. Mc'Clellan put his troops in motion early in September, and attacked the Confederate forces at South Mountain, sustaining considerable loss, without checking the advance of the enemy, who within a few days captured Harper's Ferry, with its garrison of 11,000 men, and were enabled to invade Maryland. Their onward progress was, however, checked by Gen. Mc'Clellan at the hardly-contested battle of Antietam, Sep. 17. The Federals claimed this victory; but as both armies sustained about the same number of casualties, it was a drawn battle, and the Confederates were allowed to retreat unmolested from Maryland. After various minor operations, Gen. Mc'Clellan was relieved, Nov. 5, 1862, from his command of the Army of the Potomac, which was transferred to Gen. Burnside. Gen. Mc'Clellan's name became the rallying cry of the Democratic Opposition for a few months, in consequence of the Chicago Convention, which met in Sep., 1864, having selected him as the Presidential candidate of that party. Great efforts were made by the Democrats to return Gen. Mc'Clellan, who was supposed, on somewhat insufficient grounds, to be in favour of negotiations for peace, but the war feeling, which had blazed up with renewed fierceness after the victories of Gens. Sherman and Sheridan, was too strong for the Democrats, who were left in a minority at the polling-booths, and President Lincoln was re-elected. Gen. Mc'Clellan resigned his commission in the army, Nov. 8, 1864, and soon after left the United States with his family on a tour through Europe.

Mc'CLINTOCK, Sir Francis Leopold, son of the late Henry Mc'Clintock, Esq., born at Dundalk, in 1819, entered the navy in 1831, and rose to the rank of Post-Captain in 1854. He was knighted for his services in the Arctic regions in 1850–4, where he discovered, in 1857, the remains of Sir John Franklin and his companions, establishing the fact that they had died in 1845. Soon after his return from this expedition he was made LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin, and of Cambridge; received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and was presented with the freedom of the City of London in a box of gold and British oak. Sir Leopold Mc'Clintock commanded the screw frigate *Aurora*, which escorted their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Copenhagen, on their visit to Denmark and Sweden, in the autumn of 1864.

Mc'CLURE, Sir Robert John le Mesurier, son of Capt. Mc'Clure, of the 89th regiment, born at Wexford, Ireland, Jan. 28, 1807, was educated at Winchester and Sandhurst, and ran away from the latter college to France. He was placed in the naval service,

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and served on board the *Victory*, the *Hastings* (home station) the *Niagara* (on the lakes of Canada), and the *Pilot* (coast of North America and the West Indies). In 1836 he volunteered to join the exploring expedition to the Arctic Seas under Capt. Back, and having, on his return, been made Lieut. of the *Hastings*, which conveyed Lord Durham to Canada, was employed as superintendent of Quebec Dockyard, and in the Coast-guard. In 1848 he joined Sir J. Ross's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, in 1849 was made commander, and in 1850 was appointed to command the *Investigator*, in another exploring expedition, during which he discovered the North-West Passage. For this service he was knighted, and received the reward of £5,000 which had been offered for the discovery, and he has since commanded a vessel in the China seas.

Mc'CORMICK, ROBERT, R.N., born about 1804, became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1844, and is a Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals and Fleets. He accompanied Sir Edw. Parry in the *Hecla*, in the attempt to reach the North Pole in 1827, when he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon; was Surgeon of the *Terror* in 1830, and of the *Erebus*, and Chief Medical Officer and Naturalist to the Antarctic Expedition in the voyage of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, between 1839 and 1843. He commanded the boat expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1852, volunteered to explore Smith's Sound into the Polar Sea, in command of the *Mary*, a yacht of twelve tons, in 1853, and the Arctic Medal was awarded to him in 1859. He has written a "Narrative of a Boat and Sledge Expedition up Wellington Channel in Search of Franklin, and Plans of Search in the Arctic Ocean;" and "The Geology of Tasmania, New Zealand, Antarctic Continent, and Isles of the South."

Mc'COSH, THE REV. JAMES, LL.D., D.D., born in Ayrshire in 1811, was educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, became a minister of the Church of Scotland, in Arbroath, in 1835, removed to Brechin in 1839, where he joined the Free Church of Scotland in 1843, and was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, in 1851. He has written "The Method of the Divine Government, Physical and Moral," and in conjunction with Dr. Dickie, "Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation," published in 1856; "The Institutions of the Mind inductively investigated," in 1860; "The Supernatural in relation to the Natural," in 1862; "Examination of Mill's Philosophy, being a Defence of Fundamental Truth," in 1866; and has contributed articles to the *North British Review*, the *Dublin University Magazine*, and the *British and Foreign Evangelical Review*, bearing chiefly on the Scottish philosophy, of which it is understood he is preparing a history.

Mc'CRIE, THE REV. THOMAS, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Theology, Presbyterian College, London, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. T. Mc'Crie, author of the "Life of Knox," &c., born at Edinburgh about 1798, was educated at Edinburgh University. He first settled as minister in Creiff, and was appointed to supply his father's place in Edinburgh, in 1836. He has published a translation of Pascal's "Provincial Letters;" "Sketches of Scottish Church History;" "Life of Sir A. Agnew;" and has contributed to the *Witness*, *British and Foreign Evangelical Review*, and other religious periodicals. He was appointed Professor of Systematic Theology in the English Presbyterian College in 1856.

Mc'CULLOCH, HUGH, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, born about 1811, in the state of Maine, was educated at Bowdoin College, settled in Indiana, and in 1835 began his career as a banker. He was President of the Indiana State Bank from 1855 till May 1863, when, at the request of Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, he was

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called by President Lincoln to preside over a newly created bureau at Washington, as Comptroller of the Currency. The duties of this post he discharged with so much success, that on the retirement of Mr. Fessenden from the Secretaryship of the Treasury, in March, 1865, he was appointed his successor, and presented his first annual report to Congress in Dec. of that year.

Mc'CULLY, The Hon. Jonathan, born at Nassau, Nova Scotia, July 25, 1809, educated at the County Grammar-school, and admitted to the Bar of the province in 1835; removed to Halifax in 1849, and was appointed Q.C. and Solicitor-General in 1860. He has been long connected with the public press of his native province, and served as a delegate at Quebec in 1861 and 1862, on the subject of the union of the provinces and the Intercolonial Railway, being the Chief Commissioner of railways for Nova Scotia. In 1864 he was one of the delegates to Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, for securing the union of the maritime provinces, and to Canada, to assist in preparing the Quebec scheme, and in 1866 to London, for carrying out the confederation of the British provinces in North America, of which he has always been an ardent supporter. He is a Liberal, and leads the Opposition in the Upper House.

Mc'DONALD, John Alexander, G.C.B., D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D., member of the Canadian parliament, and Attorney-General for Upper Canada, born in 1815, educated at the Royal Grammar-school, Kingston, and admitted to the Bar in 1835; was elected to Parliament for Kingston, U.C., as a Conservative, in Nov., 1844, and still represents that city. He was appointed a member of the Executive Council and Receiver-general in May, and Commissioner of Crown Lands in Dec., 1847. The cabinet of which he was a member resigned in March, 1850, and the reformers, under the lead of Messrs. Lafontaine, Baldwin, and Hincks, held the reins of power in Canada until Sep., 1854. Difficulties connected with the lands reserved for a Protestant clergy, and other questions, led to a coalition in 1854, Mr. Mc'Donald joining the Government as Attorney-General, which post he held until May, 1862, being a part of the time Premier. In Jan., 1862, the militia department was reorganized, and Mr. Mc'Donald appointed Minister of Militia. Defeated on their Militia Bill of that year, he and his colleagues resigned, and remained in opposition until May, 1864, when he again acceded to office as Attorney-General in the cabinet of Sir E. P. Tache. But the government was unable to command a sufficient majority, and the proposition to federalize British America having been reported by a committee of the Legislative Assembly, a conference took place between the leaders on both sides, which resulted in a coalition, with the view of maturing and carrying a measure to unite in one government Canada and the maritime provinces. On the death of Sir E. P. Tache, in July, 1865, Mr. Mc'Donald again became Minister of Militia, which office, with that of Attorney-General of Upper Canada, he still holds. Appointed one of the delegates from Canada to arrange the terms of confederation with the imperial government in 1866, he was chosen by his co-delegates in London to preside over their deliberations. Mr. Mc'Donald, who is the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party of Upper Canada, is an able constitutional lawyer, a clever party tactician, fluent in debate, and from his personal popularity, as well as his great experience in public affairs, will doubtless occupy a leading position in the new confederation. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and was made G.C.B. in 1866.

Mc'DONNELL, Sir Richard Graves, C.B. (civil), LL.D., eldest son of the late Rev. R. Mc'Donnell, D.D., Provost of Trinity College,

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Dublin, who died Jan. 24, 1867, of a family originally Scotch, and traditionally descended from the first earl of Antrim, born in 1815, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated, and was called to the Bar in Ireland in 1838, and in England in 1840. He was appointed Chief Justice in 1843, and Governor of the British Settlements on the Gambia in 1847. While holding that post he conducted several exploring expeditions, opening up the interior of Africa from the Gambia to the Senegal, and organized and accompanied some military expeditions with success against powerful native tribes who had long oppressed the peaceful traders of the river. In 1852 he was appointed Governor of St. Vincent, and Captain-General, and in 1855, Governor-in-Chief of South Australia. In the latter capacity he was most useful in aiding the exploration of the interior, in opening up the navigation of the Murray, and generally developing the resources of that flourishing colony. He was relieved by Sir Dominic Daly in Nov., 1861, succeeded the marquis of Normanby as Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, in April, 1864, and was made Governor of Hong-Kong, Oct. 14, 1865.

Mc'DOUGALL, Dr. (*See* Labuan, Bishop of.)

Mc'DOUGALL, The Hon. William, member of the Canadian parliament, born at Toronto, Jan. 25, 1822, is of Scottish descent. His grandfather having emigrated to America before the Revolution, and fought on the British side throughout the war, on its termination removed to Canada, where he received a grant of land as a United Empire loyalist. William, educated at Toronto and at Victoria College, is a member of the Bar. His attention has been directed to agriculture and politics, and from 1848 till 1858 he conducted at Toronto a monthly journal on agriculture, which obtained a large circulation in all the provinces; and from 1850 till 1857 edited and published *The North American*, which was merged in the *Toronto Globe* in 1857. He was first elected to Parliament as a Reformer in 1858; was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands, and member of the Executive Council in a Reform Ministry in May, 1862, and resigned office with his colleagues in March, 1864, owing to difficulties arising out of the demand in Upper Canada for constitutional changes; in June of the same year was offered a seat in a coalition ministry (as one of three representatives of the Liberal party of Upper Canada), formed to carry a measure to unite British America under one government, and accepted office as Provincial Secretary. During the Fenian troubles in the summer of 1866, Mr. Mc'Dougall was charged with the duties of Minister of Marine, and with the aid of Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, speedily organized a respectable navy of seven gunboats. He is a man of a practical turn of mind, ready and powerful in debate, and may be regarded as the leader of the moderate Liberals of Upper Canada.

Mc'DOWELL, Gen. Irvin, born about 1818, in the state of Ohio, was educated in France, and on his return to the United States entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1838, and was appointed to the artillery. On the breaking out of the civil war he was appointed, with the rank of Brigadier-General, to command the Federal troops at Alexandria, and the Union army, which had been hastily got together in July, 1861, to oppose Beauregard, and had been concentrated at Manassas, was placed under his command. Unfortunately, the troops were raw and undisciplined, and the disgraceful defeat and flight of Bull Run, July 21, followed. Gen. Mc'Clellan took the command after that battle, and Gen. Mc'Dowell was placed in charge of the troops at Arlington. He was made a Major-Gen., March 14, and Commander of the department of the Rappahannock, April 14, 1862. He took part in the various battles fought by Gens.

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Mc'Clellan and Pope in June and Aug., 1862, but was relieved from his command Sep. 5. He has been much censured for allowing his forces to be isolated from those of Gen. Mc'Clellan in the struggles of the "Seven days before Richmond," by which mistake that general's plans were frustrated.

Mc'DOWELL, PATRICK, R.A., sculptor, was born at Belfast in Aug., 1799. Having lost his father before he was twelve months old, he was sent to a local school, kept by an engraver, and was thus enabled to develop his latent talent. Coming to England with his mother at the age of twelve, he obtained some schooling from a clergyman in Hampshire, and was afterwards apprenticed to a coachmaker. On account of the bankruptcy of his master, he was enabled to follow his own bent, and, proceeding to London, took a room in the house of a French sculptor of the name of Chenu, where he drew from models, and obtained some elementary knowledge of modelling in clay, to which he almost exclusively devoted himself. His first attempt, a Venus with a Mirror, after Donatelli, was so satisfactory that Chenu purchased it for eight guineas, and he removed to a studio in Seymour Street, Euston Square, where he began to practise his art on his own account. Having learned that artists had been invited to send in models for a monument to Major Cartwright, the advocate for annual parliaments, he competed, and was selected to execute it; but the funds subscribed being insufficient, an inferior artist completed the work. The beauty of his model, however, recommended him in other quarters. Not long afterwards, Mr. Mc'Dowell made his first essay on an ideal subject, choosing for illustration a passage from Moore's "Loves of the Angels," and his first commission for a group in marble was from Mr. E. S. Cooper, the subject being "Cephalus and Procris," and it at once fixed his position in the world of art. The work which fully established his fame was his figure of "A Girl Reading," sold at the private view of the Royal Academy, and the late earl of Ellesmere ordered a copy. Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, M.P., gave this sculptor commissions for two large groups, stipulating that he should do nothing for any one else for three years, and the works executed gained for him the rank of A.R.A. In 1846 he was elected R.A., and by Mr. Beaumont's aid was enabled to visit Italy, to inspect its great treasury of art, and he completed, for his patron his large group, "Love Triumphant." In 1846 he was commissioned by the late Sir R. Peel to execute a statue of Lord Exmouth, for Greenwich Hospital. To this succeeded "A Girl at Prayer," "Cupid," "Early Sorrow," "Psyche," "The Death of Virginia," and "Eve;" which formed leading attractions in the Great Exhibition of 1851. His later works comprise — a statue in marble, for the Four Courts, Dublin, of Sir Michael O'Loghlen; statues of Pitt and Chatham, for the House of Lords; a statue in bronze of the late earl of Belfast, for the town of Belfast; one in bronze, for Limerick, of the late Lord Fitzgibbon; a statue in marble, "The Day-Dream;" a group in marble, for T. Baring, Esq., M.P., "The First Thorn in Life;" a statue for the Mansion House, from Moore's "Loves of the Angels;" a statue of J. M. W. Turner, for St. Paul's Cathedral, the competition for which was confined to the members of the Royal Academy; statue in marble of the late Lord Plunket, for Dublin; and a group of children exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1866. He was entrusted by her Majesty the Queen with the execution of the group of Europe, forming a portion of the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park.

MACFARREN, GEORGE ALEXANDER, musical composer and essayist, son of the late Mr. G. Macfarren, dramatic author, born in London, March 2, 1813, was educated at the Royal Academy of Music, and was appointed member of the Board of Professors of the Royal Academy of Music in 1860. Mr. Macfarren has

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composed "The Devil's Opera," first performed at the Lyceum, in 1838; "Emblematical Tribute," at Drury Lane, on the Queen's marriage, in 1841; "Don Quixote," at Drury Lane, in 1846; "King Charles II.," at the Princess's, in 1849; "Sleeper Awakened," at Her Majesty's, in 1850; "Robin Hood," at Her Majesty's, in 1860; "Freya's Gift," at Covent Garden, in 1863, on the Prince of Wales's marriage; "Jessy Lea," in 1863; "She Stoops to Conquer," at Covent Garden, in 1864; overtures to "Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," "Chevy Chase," "Don Carlos," and "Hamlet;" cantatas—"Leonora," in 1851; "May-Day," in 1856; and "Christmas," in 1859; songs from Tennyson's "Idylls," Lane's "Arabian Nights," and Kingsley's Poems; and Shakespeare Songs; Lyrics from the Plays, for four voices, 1860–4. He has composed some hundreds of songs, duets, &c., and several small dramatic pieces, and has written analyses of some of Handel's Oratorios, &c., for the Sacred Harmonic Society, in 1853–7; besides "Old English Ditties," in 1862; "Rudiments of Harmony," in 1860; and "Cathedral Service," in 1863.

Mc'GHEE, The Rev. Robert James, M.A., born in Ireland about 1790, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1811, and was appointed Rector of Holywell, Hunts, on the nomination of the late duke of Manchester, in 1846. The Rev. R. J. Mc'Ghee has written numerous works on Prophecy, the Roman Catholic Church, and the College of Maynooth; amongst which may be mentioned, "A History of the Douay and Rhemish (Roman Catholic) Version of the Bible," with notes; "The Church of Rome: her present Moral Theology, Scriptural Instruction, and Canon Law," being an epitome of all documents bearing on the papacy, deposited in the University of Cambridge; and "Maynooth Commission Report analyzed."

Mc'GHEE, The Hon. Thomas Darcy, Minister of Agriculture, &c., in the government of Canada, born in Carlingford, Ireland, April 13, 1825, was educated at Wexford, where his father, the late Mr. James Mc'Ghee, held an office in the Customs. He emigrated to Boston, U.S., in 1842, was for some time connected with the press, and, returning to Ireland, joined the staff of the *Nation* newspaper. In 1847 he summoned a meeting at the Rotundo, Dublin, to oppose the later policy of O'Connell; and having, in 1849, been compromised by the part he took in political movements, went to the United States, and published the *Nation* at New York. After a long practical experience of the working of the democratic system in the United States, Mr. Mc'Ghee, giving a decided preference for the institutions in British America, settled at Montreal, which he has represented since 1857. He was President of the Executive Council in Canada from 1864 till 1867, Chief Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition in 1855, and to the Dublin Exhibition in 1864, and was a delegate to all the conferences held to promote the union of the colonies of British North America. He has written "Lives of Irish Writers," published at Dublin in 1846; "Irish Letters," published at New York in 1852; "Canadian Ballads," published at Montreal in 1858; "Popular History of Ireland," at New York in 1862; "Speeches and Addresses on the British American Union," published in London in 1865, and other political treatises.

Mc'GREGOR, Sir Duncan, K.C.B., of Scotch extraction, born in 1787, entered the army at a very early age, was actively employed in Sicily and Italy in 1806, and was present at the battle of Maida and at the capture of Catrone, having been wounded at the former place. Sir Duncan, who is Inspector-General of the Constabulary force in Ireland, received the Order of the Bath for his services during the disturbances of 1848.

Mc'HALE, The Most Rev. John, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, born in 1791, at Tubber-navine,

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Mayo, having learned the rudiments of Greek and Latin at a school in the neighbouring town of Castlebar, entered as a student at Maynooth, where he became Lecturer and Professor of Dogmatic Theology. Having held his professorial chair for about eleven years, he was named Coadjutor-Bishop of Killala, *cum jure successionis*, and consecrated with the title of Bishop of Maronia, *in partibus*. Whilst resident at Maynooth, he published, under the signature of "Hierophilus," a series of controversial letters on Bible Societies, the Protestant Church in Ireland, and Roman Catholic Emancipation; and, in 1827, a work on the "Evidences and Doctrines of the Catholic Church," since translated into the French and German languages. Dr. Mc'Hale afterwards published, under his own signature as Bishop of Maronia, a second series of letters on the same class of subjects, which attracted great attention both among the friends and the foes of Roman Catholic emancipation. On the death of Dr. Kelly, Dr. Mc' Hale was promoted to the Roman Catholic see of Tuam. During Lord Melbourne's ministry, he published several letters on the questions of the Church Establishment and Education, under the signature of "John, Archbishop of Tuam," and in 1847 he collected, in one volume, the entire series of letters up to that date. Dr. Mc' Hale, who has taken an active part in the politics of the day, is known as a preacher not only in Ireland and England, but in Italy, and his sermons delivered at Rome in 1832 have been translated into Italian by the Abbate De Lucca, Apostolic Nuncio at Vienna. He has translated into Irish, and published, above sixty of Moore's "Irish Melodies" in the same precise metre as the original; in 1861 he produced a large octavo volume, comprising six books of the "Iliad," with a corresponding Irish translation in heroic metre, and published the "Pentateuch," in English and Irish translations, accompanied with notes and comments, forming the first volume of the Bible, to be followed by other parts.

MACHRAY, Dr. (*See* Rupert's Land, Bishop of.)

Mc'ILVAINE, The Right Rev. Dr. Charles Pettit, Bishop of Ohio, born at Burlington, New Jersey, Jan. 18, 1798, graduated at Princeton College in 1816, was admitted to deacon's orders July 4, 1820, was appointed, in 1825, Professor of History and Ethics at West Point, which situation he resigned in 1827, on becoming Rector of St. Ann's, Brooklyn. In 1832 he was consecrated Bishop of Ohio, and from that time to the present day has exercised a large amount of influence over the American branch of the Anglican Church. In 1853 he received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and in 1858 that of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge. His "Oxford Divinity Compared with that of the Romish and Anglican Churches," is well known to all who take much interest in that controversy, and his lectures on the "Evidences of Christianity" have passed through thirty editions. In 1862 Dr. Mc'Ilvaine visited Great Britain for the purpose of explaining the position and policy of the Federal Government, and whilst in London he presided at a public breakfast in Freemasons' Hall, Feb. 22, to celebrate the birthday of Washington.

MACKAY, Charles, LL.D., a member of the Highland family of which Lord Reay is chief, was born in Perth in 1814, and removed in infancy to London. Proceeding to Belgium to complete his education, he was a witness of the startling events of the revolution that broke out in 1830, and published, in 1834, a small volume of poems, which led to his introduction to the late Mr. John Black, editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, through whose instrumentality he became connected with that paper, and continued to be so for about nine years, during which time he published another volume, entitled "The Hope of the World," and other poems. He became editor of the *Glasgow Argus* in Sep., 1844,

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and retired from the management of that paper at the general election in 1847, in consequence of a schism in the Liberal party. In 1846 the Glasgow University conferred on him the title of LL.D. Dr. Mackay wrote for the *Daily News* a series of poems: "Voices from the Crowd," afterwards published in a separate form. He has written, "The Salamandrine, or Love and Immortality," published in 1842; "Legends of the Isles, and other Poems," in 1845; "Voices from the Mountains," in 1846; "Town Lyrics," in 1847; "Egeria," in 1850; "The Lump of Gold," in 1855; "Under Green Leaves," in 1857; "A Man's Heart," in 1860; and "Studies from the Antique, and Sketches from Nature," in 1864. For some years he contributed leading articles to the *Illustrated London News*, and he established the *London Review* in 1860. Dr. Mackay resided in New York from 1862 till 1865. As a prose writer, he is best known by his "Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions," published in 1841.

MACKENZIE, THE RIGHT HON. HOLT, son of the late Henry Mackenzie, Esq., born in 1788, was educated at Edinburgh. In 1807 he entered the Civil Service of the East-India Company as a "writer," was appointed Deputy Registrar of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; and in 1817 Secretary to the Government in the Territorial department. He returned to England in 1831, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1832, on being nominated one of the Commissioners of the Board of Control, which post he held till 1834.

MACKENZIE, THOMAS, commonly called Lord Mackenzie, a Scottish Judge of Session, son of the late George Mackenzie, Esq., of Perth, born in 1807, was educated at Perth and the universities of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh. He was called to the Scottish Bar in Dec., 1832, was appointed Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty, and Solicitor-General of Scotland in 1851, and a Judge of the Court of Session in 1855. He retired from the Bench in 1864.

MACLEOD, REV. NORMAN, D.D., son of the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, Presbyterian minister, one of the deans of the Chapel Royal, minister of St. Columba's, Glasgow, and one of Her Majesty's chaplains, born in 1812, was educated at Edinburgh and Glasgow, and in Germany. Having taken orders, he became Minister of Loudoun, Ayrshire, in 1838, of Dalkeith in 1843, and of the Barony parish, Glasgow, in 1851. He obtained the degree of D.D. in 1858, and has written "Earnest Student: Memorials of Macintosh," published in 1847; "Parish Papers," in 1862; "Eastward," a book of travel, in 1866; and other works. He has been the editor of the monthly periodical *Good Words* since its commencement in 1860.

MACLISE, DANIEL, R.A., born in Cork, Jan. 25, 1811, is of Scottish extraction, and his father, Daniel Maclise, was an ensign in the Elgin Fencibles. In childhood he showed great talent for drawing, but was placed as clerk in a banking-house in Cork, which, at the age of sixteen, he quitted for a more congenial pursuit. Arriving in London in 1828, he became a student at the Royal Academy, where he laboured with zeal and perseverance, and during his course of study received all the medals for which he competed, including the gold medal twice successively. The summer of 1830 he spent in studying the galleries and studios of Paris, and worked diligently in making designs for booksellers and other persons, and in painting portraits, till 1832. He exhibited his first pictures at the British Institution;—"Mokanna unveiling her Features to Zelica," "All-Hallow Eve," and "A Love-Adventure of Francis I. with Diana of Poictiers," in 1833, when his fame was established, and he ceased to paint portraits. In 1835 he exhibited the "Chivalrous Vow of the Ladies and the Peacock," and the Royal Academy

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elected him an Associate. It was followed in 1838 by "Robin Hood and Richard Cœur de Lion," "Salvator Rosa painting Masaniello," "Merry Christmas in the Baron's Hall," and several other pictures, including the "Banquet Scene in Macbeth," in 1840; "Gil Blas dressed *en cavalier*;" "Scene from Twelfth-Night;" and the "Sleeping Beauty;" and in 1841 he was elected R.A. He has since become one of the most popular of our painters, though from the widely different character of his style from that of most other public favourites, he has had to endure his share of adverse criticism. "The Play Scene in Hamlet," a leading attraction in the Vernon Gallery, "The Return of the Knight," and "The Origin of the Harp," were painted in 1842; "Actor's Reception of the Author, Gil Blas," in 1843; "The Lady released by Sabrina from the Enchanted Chair," a scene from Milton's "Comus," repeated by him in a fresco painted in the summer-house at Buckingham Palace, in 1844; "Ordeal by Touch," in 1846; "The Sacrifice of Noah," and his famous design of Shakespere's "Seven Ages," in 1847. His later pictures include "The Spirit of Chivalry" and "The Spirit of Justice," both painted in oil and fresco for the House of Lords; certain cartoons of various subjects, such as "Alfred in Guthrum's Tent," and a different treatment of the same subject in oils; "Caxton showing Edward IV. his first Proof-sheet in the Almonry in Westminster;" "Prospero and Miranda;" the wrestling scene in "As you Like it;" "Peter the Great working as a Shipwright in Deptford Dockyard;" "The Marriage of Strongbow and Eva, in ratification of the Conquest of Ireland under Henry II.," his largest and most important picture, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1854; and "Othello, Desdemona, and Emilia," and "A Winter Night's Tale," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1867. This artist devoted 1855 almost entirely to a tour through Italy in search of fresco works, and to the discharge of his duties as one of the Fine Art jurors of the Paris Exhibition. Among his smaller works may be mentioned a fine set of 42 drawings, illustrative of the history of the Conquest, exhibited by him in 1856. He has been some time engaged on a series of cartoons to be painted in fresco in the royal gallery of the Houses of Parliament, chronologically arranged, with the design of serving as illustrations of the glories of England in war, by land and sea, from the earliest period of our national existence to Waterloo. Of these, "The Death of Nelson" and "The Meeting of Blucher and Wellington after the Battle of Waterloo" are being engraved on a large scale in line for the Art Union, and a fine picture of the former was in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1866. After the refusal by Sir E. Landseer in 1866 of the Presidency of the Royal Academy, it was offered to Maclise, who also declined it. His brother, Mr. Joseph Maclise, an eminent surgeon, is a Fellow of the Royal Chirurgical Society, and a corresponding member of several other learned associations.

Mc'MAHON. (*See* MAGENTA, DUC DE.)

Mc'MURDO, COL. WILLIAM, M.G., C.B., of Scottish extraction, born about 1819, entered the army as Ensign in the 78th Highlanders in 1837, and proceeding to India, was employed on the staff. From the commencement of the brilliant operations in Scinde conducted by the late Sir Charles Napier, the great zeal and personal intrepidity manifested by Lieut. Mc'Murdo —most conspicuously at the battle of Meeanee, Feb. 17, 1843—attracted the attention of that illustrious commander, whose daughter he afterwards married. Sir Charles appointed him his Assistant Quartermaster-General, and on many occasions expressed in very emphatic terms the high opinion he entertained of his conduct and services. He became Major in 1848, Lieut.-Col. in 1853, and Col. in 1854. At an early period of the campaign in the Crimea, when

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the inadequate means of land conveyance for the service of the troops had become apparent, he was intrusted with the formation and command of the Land Transport Corps—since designated the Military Train—which new branch of our military establishment he rendered efficient, and for this service was made C.B. Not long after the Volunteer movement of 1859 assumed a permanent character, Col. Mc'Murdo was selected as the fittest officer for the important and responsible post of Inspector-General of Volunteer Forces for the term of five years; towards the expiration of which, the most active and influential promoters of the movement took immediate steps to mark their high appreciation of his zealous and valuable services in the organization of the force, by appointing a committee to raise a subscription for the purpose of presenting him on his retirement with a suitable testimonial of their respect and regard. In Feb., 1865, the honorary colonelcies of the Inns of Court Volunteers and of the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps were accepted by him.

MACNEE, Daniel, R.S.A., born in Stirlingshire, about 1806, studied with Duncan, R. S. Lauder, David Scott, and other Scottish artists, at the Trustees' Academy, under Sir W. Allan, President of the Royal Scottish Academy. He became a favourite portrait-painter in Scotland, and his portrait of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw received one of the gold medals at the International Exhibition at Paris in 1855. He has since painted some of our most prominent men; amongst whom may be named Lord Brougham, for the College of Justice in Edinburgh, and is as nearly well known in England as in Scotland, his works always commanding excellent places in the Royal Academy in London.

Mc'NEILE, The Rev. Hugh, incumbent of St. Paul's, Prince's Park, Liverpool, and Canon of Chester, was born in 1795, at Ballycastle, co. Antrim; took his degree of B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1815, and entered as a law student at Lincoln's Inn. Having resolved to devote himself to the Church, in 1820 he was ordained to a curacy in Donegal, married a daughter of Dr. Magee, late archbishop of Dublin, in 1822, and was presented to the rectory of Aldbury, in Surrey, by the late Mr. H. Drummond, M.P. During his incumbency in Surrey, he preached frequently in London; in 1834 was collated to the district church of St. Jude, in Liverpool, and in 1845 the bishop of Chester bestowed on him an honorary canonry in the Chester cathedral; and his college presented him with the degrees of B.D. and D.D. (*honoris causâ*). In 1848 he resigned the district of St. Jude's, and was presented to his present church, St. Paul's, Prince's Park, which was built for him by his Liverpool friends, at a cost of between £11,000 and £12,000. In 1860 the bishop of Chester collated him to a canonry (residentiary) in his cathedral. His chief publications have been "An Ordination Sermon," published by request of the bishop, in 1825; "Seventeen Sermons," in 1826; "Lectures on Miracles," in 1833; "Letters to a Friend (the late Spencer Percival, Esq.), on his Secession from the Church of England;" "Lectures on the Church of England," delivered in Hanover-square rooms; "Lectures on the Jews," and "Sermons on the Second Coming of Christ," in 1842; "The Church and Churches of Christ," in 1847; "The Adoption, and other Sermons, preached in Chester Cathedral," in 1864; and "Fidelity and Unity, a Letter to Dr. Pusey on his Eirenicon," in 1866. A large sum of money was collected and presented to Dr. Mc'Neile as a testimonial for his services in Liverpool, in 1831. Having refused to appropriate it to his private use, it was invested for the foundation of four scholarships in the Collegiate Institution of Liverpool, and an exhibition, value £40 a year, tenable at the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin.

Mc'NEILL, The Right Hon. Sir John, G.C.B., third son of the late

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John Mc'Neill, Esq., of Colonsay, and brother of Lord Colonsay, born in 1795, was appointed Assistant-Envoy at the court of Persia in 1831, became Secretary of the Embassy in 1834, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to that court in 1836. He received the Persian order of the Lion and Sun in 1834, and was created a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Bath in 1839. During his residence in the East he became thoroughly acquainted with the habits, policy, and resources of Asiatic nations; and his foresight enabled him even at that period to point out the aggressive designs of Russia, since made manifest. Soon after his return from Teheran in 1844, he was placed at the head of the board appointed to superintend the working of the Scottish Poor-Law Act of 1845; in 1851 conducted a special inquiry into the condition of the Western Highlands and Islands, and in Feb., 1855, was chosen by the government of Lord Palmerston to preside over the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of the Commissariat and other supplies of the army in the Crimea, appointed in consequence of a vote of the House of Commons. He was appointed a member of the Privy Council, in acknowledgment of his services. Sir John Mc'Neill, who is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, LL.D. of Edinburgh, and F.R.S.E., wrote "Progress and Position of Russia in the East to 1854," published in 1854.

Mc'NEILL, Sir John, LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., professor of practical engineering in Trinity College, Dublin, son of the late Torquil P. Mc'Neill, Esq., was born at Mount Pleasant, near Dundalk, about 1788. At the opening of the railway from Dublin to Drogheda, which he constructed in 1844, he received the honour of knighthood from Earl de Grey, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Sir John is the author of several professional works of a high order of merit.

MACREADY, William Charles, actor, was born in London, March 3, 1793. His father, the manager of a provincial company, and lessee of several theatres, desiring a different profession for his son, sent him to Rugby. In his 16th year, whilst expecting to proceed to Oxford, his father's affairs became so deeply embarrassed, that the son resolved to bring to his aid those talents which the latter had made sacrifices to improve, and in June, 1810, made his first appearance at Birmingham in the character of Romeo, where he was recognized as a valuable actor, and his exertions were soon crowned with success. Until Christmas, 1814, he remained with his father's company, as a leading actor and stage-director, performing with applause at many of the chief provincial towns. In the two following years he visited Ireland and Scotland, increasing his reputation, which was thought sufficient to warrant him in making his appearance on the London stage, and he accordingly came out at Covent Garden as Orestes, in "The Distressed Mother," Sep. 16, 1816. His first appearance caused much excitement, and Edmund Kean, among many other eminent actors, witnessed his performance, at the conclusion of which, the announcement of the continuance of his engagement was hailed with great applause. He had, nevertheless, a hard battle to fight for many years. Kean, Kemble, and Young were the great favourites of the town; and the monopoly which limited the representation of Shakespeare's dramas to the two patent theatres, narrowed the arena of competition. New-comers, moreover, were not allowed to trespass upon what was considered the domain of established favourites. Under these circumstances, he was compelled to refrain from assuming a number of Shakesperian characters in which he afterwards became a popular favourite. His Virginius, Mirandola, and Rob Roy, were pronounced masterly personations; and after his success in the first, he speedily took his

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place as a Shakesperian actor. On removing from Covent Garden to Drury Lane, he became the original representative of the heroes in the late Mr. Sheridan Knowles's "Caius Gracchus" and "William Tell." He reappeared at Drury Lane in 1826, and from that time continued to rise in public estimation. Mr. Macready, who undertook in turn the management of the two patent theatres, and sustained considerable loss in his endeavour to elevate the character of dramatic amusements, went to the United States in 1826, and in 1828 visited Paris, where he was enthusiastically received. He revisited the United States in 1843–4, and again in 1849, on which occasion the jealousy of Mr. Forrest, the actor, led to a desperate riot at the Astor Opera-house, at New York, in which he was performing, when he was attacked by the mob, and with difficulty escaped with his life. The military were called out to suppress the disturbances, and, having fired, killed twenty-two men on the spot, besides seriously wounding thirty others. On his return to England, shortly afterwards, in the autumn of 1849, he commenced his final engagement at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, the completion of which he was obliged to relinquish, on account of ill-health, but resumed it in the autumn of 1850, and brought it to a conclusion Feb. 3, 1851. His benefit took place at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, Feb. 26, and the Macready banquet was celebrated soon afterwards. He retired to Sherborne, Dorsetshire, whence he removed to Cheltenham on his second marriage, occupying himself chiefly with schemes for the education of the poorer classes.

MADDEN, Sir Frederick, K.H., F.R.S., son of the late Capt. W. J. Madden, R.M., born in 1801; is one of the Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber; and was Keeper of Manuscripts at the British Museum from 1837 till Sep., 1866, when he resigned. Sir Frederick, who received the honour of knighthood in 1833, has edited many historical, literary, and genealogical works, including "The Household Book of the Princess Mary," "Havelok the Dane," "William and the Werwolf," "Syr Gawayne," "Gesta Romanorum," "The Wycliffite Versions of the Holy Scriptures," and "Layamon's Brut, or History of Britain," and is the author of many historical and genealogical articles in the "Archæologica," "Collectanea Topographica," &c.

MADDEN, Frederick William, son of Sir Frederick Madden, Secretary of the Numismatic Society, and one of the Keepers of the Antiquities in the British Museum, has written a "Handbook of Roman Numismatics," published in 1861; a "History of Jewish Coinage," in 1864; and various papers on archæological subjects.

MADDEN, Richard Robert, M.R.I.A., &c. &c., son of the late Edward Madden, merchant, of Dublin, born in 1798, is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, of which he has been a member since 1829, and is M.D. of the University of Erlangen. Since 1833 he has been in the civil service of the Government in several important offices, especially those connected with the suppression of the slave-trade. He was appointed Special Magistrate in Jamaica in 1833, Superintendent of liberated Africans at the Havana in 1835, Acting Commissioner of Arbitration in the Mixed Court of Justice in the Havana in 1836, where he remained till 1839, Commissioner of Inquiry on the West Coast of Africa on Slave Trade, &c., in 1840, Colonial Secretary of Western Australia in 1847, and has filled the office of Secretary to the Loan-Fund Board, Dublin Castle, since 1850. He is a Member of the Royal Irish Academy, of the Royal Dublin Society, of the British Archæological Association, of the Society of Medical Sciences of Lisbon, and has written "Travels in Turkey, Egypt, &c.," published in 1829; "The Mussulman," in 1830; "The Infirmities of Genius," in 1833; "Travels in the West Indies," in 1838 and 1840; "Egypt and Mahommed Ali, and Condition of his Slaves and Subjects," in

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1841; "Connection of the Kingdom of Ireland with the Crown of England," in 1845; "History of the Penal Laws enacted against Roman Catholics," in 1847; "The Island of Cuba, its Resources, &c.," in 1849; "Shrines and Sepulchres of the Old and New World," in 1851; "The Life and Martyrdom of Savonarola," in 1854; "Memoirs of the Countess of Blessington," in 1855; "Phantasmata, or Illusions and Fanaticisms of an Epidemic Character," in 1857; "The Turkish Empire, in its Relations with Christianity and Civilization," in 1860; "The Lives and Times of the United Irishmen"—his most important work, in which ample details are given of the causes of the rebellion of 1798, in 1858–60; "Galileo and the Inquisition," in 1862, and has been a constant contributor to periodical literature.

MADDOCK, Sir Thomas Herbert, eldest son of the late Rev. T. Maddock, prebendary of Chester, born in 1792, entered the East-India civil service in the Bengal presidency in 1811, was appointed assistant to the magistrate of Moorshedabad in 1815, and having held some other high political and financial appointments, including the Secretaryship of the Government of India in the Legislative, Judicial, Revenue, and Foreign departments, was knighted by patent in 1844. He was Deputy-Governor of Bengal, and President of the Council of India from 1845 till 1849, and was one of the members in the Conservative interest for Rochester from July, 1852, till March, 1857.

MADOZ, Pascal, statesman and author, born at Pampeluna, May 17, 1806, studied law in the University of Saragossa, took an active part in the liberal movement, and became one of the most influential leaders of the Progressista party. Before being elected President of the Cortes, he was named civil Governor of Barcelona, pacified that disturbed province in a few days, and put an end to the strike of the workmen, after which, he obtained permission from the Government to raze its walls. Señor Madoz, who was Minister of Finance in the Espartero-O'Donnell cabinet, on acceding to office, Jan. 21, 1855, found the public exchequer in a state of complete disorganization, from the effects of the revolution. As a bold expedient he proposed that the Government should assume and realize the property of the Church—a measure which created immense excitement in Spain. He compiled an excellent Geographical Dictionary of Spain, published at Madrid in 1848–50, and of this work, which was completed at great expense, he was at once editor, printer, and vendor. The Government, however, aided him to the extent of two millions of reals (£20,000).

MADRAS (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Frederick Gell, D.D., son of the Rev. Philip Gell, of Derby, born in 1821, took his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1843, when he was a first-class in classics, and seventh senior optime in the mathematical tripos, and soon afterwards became Fellow and Tutor of Christ College. Having been chaplain to the Bishop of London, and one of Her Majesty's preachers at Whitehall, he, in 1861, was consecrated to the see of Madras. The diocese is 141,923 square miles in extent, with a population of nearly fourteen millions, the income being £2,500, paid by Her Majesty's Indian Government.

MADVIG, Jean Nicolas, philologist and politician, of Jewish extraction, was born in the island of Bornholm, in Denmark, Aug. 7, 1804, and studied at Fredericksborg and the University of Copenhagen, where he became Professor of Latin literature in 1829. He has compiled "Opuscula Academica," published in 1834–42; a "Latin Grammar for the Use of Schools," published originally in Danish, and afterwards in German (a translation of which was issued at Oxford by the Rev. George Woods, Rector of Sully, Glamorganshire, in 1851); "Syntax der Griechischen Sprache" (Brunswick, 1847), translated by the late Rev. T. K. Arnold;

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and "Bemerkungen über verschiedene Punkte des Systems der Lat. Sprachlehre." He has edited Cicero's treatise "De Finibus." Elected deputy to the National Diet in 1839, he was, in 1848, one of the most advanced Radicals, and in Nov. of that year was appointed Minister of Worship, retiring in Jan., 1852, when he received the general direction of Public Instruction.

MAGEE, The Very Rev. William Connor, D.D., born at Cork in 1821, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. After having held curacies at St. Thomas's, Dublin, St. Saviour's, Bath, and the Octagon Chapel, Bath, he was made a Prebendary of Wells Cathedral, Minister of Quebec Chapel, London, and Rector of Enniskillen. Dr. Magee was appointed Dean of Cork in 1866, and Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin, in 1867. He has written "Sermons at Bath," published in 1852; "Voluntary System and the Established Church," of which the third edition appeared in 1861; "The Church's Fear and the Church's Hope," a sermon, in 1864; and "Rebuilding Wall in Troublous Times," a sermon, in 1866.

MAGENTA (Duc de), Marie-Edme-Patrick-Maurice-de-Mc'Mahon, marshal and senator, born at Sully in July, 1808, derives his descent from an Irish family who risked and lost all for the last of the Stuart kings. The M'Mahons, carrying their national traditions, ancestral pride, and historic name, to France, mingled their blood by marriage with the old nobility of their adopted country. This member of the family entered the military service of France in 1825, at the school of St. Cyr; was sent to the Algerian wars in 1830; while acting as aide-de-camp to Gen. Achard, took part in the expedition to Antwerp in 1832; attained to the rank of captain in 1833; and, after holding the post of aide-de-camp to several African generals, and taking part in the assault of Constantine, was nominated Major of Foot Chasseurs in 1840, Lieut.-Col. of the Foreign Legion in 1842, Colonel of the 41st of the Line in 1845, and General of Brigade in 1848. When, in 1855, Gen. Canrobert left the Crimea, Gen. M'Mahon, then in France, was selected by the Emperor to succeed him in the command of a division; and when the chiefs of the allied armies resolved on assaulting Sebastopol, Sep. 8, they assigned to Gen. M'Mahon the perilous post of carrying the works of the Malakoff. For his brilliant success on this occasion he was made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour; and in 1856 was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. Gen. Mc'Mahon, who took a conspicuous part in the Italian campaign of 1859, received the bâton of a Marshal, and was created duke of Magenta, in commemoration of that victory. He represented France at the coronation of William III., of Prussia, in Nov., 1861, was nominated to the command of the 3rd *corps d'armée* Oct. 14, 1862, and was nominated Governor-General of Algeria by decree Sep. 1, 1864.

MAGNE, Pierre, senator and minister, born at Perigueux Dec. 3, 1806, a member of an obscure family, became an avocat in 1831, and was introduced to public life in Paris by Marshal Bugeaud. His great administrative ability was remarked by M. Fould, who is said to have been the founder of his political fortunes. In the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, of which he was a member, M. Magne did not occupy a leading position as a debater, but his practical speeches were always listened to with attention. Having retired into private life in 1848, he was made Under-Secretary of State for Finances in Nov., 1849, and became Minister of Public Works April 10, 1851. His ministry of public works, which he held, with the exception of an interval of a few months at the end of 1851 and in 1852, till 1854, is generally admitted to have been successful. He was enabled to conclude many important conventions with the great railway companies, and during his

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career of office he personally inspected not only all the principal lines of France, but also those of other countries, to enable him to avail himself of improvements. He was Finance Minister from 1854 till Nov., 1860, when he became minister without a portfolio, retired in March, 1863, and was named a member of the Privy Council April 1. He was made senator Dec. 31, 1852, Commander of the Legion of Honour Oct. 29, 1851, and Grand Cross Aug. 4, 1854.

MAGUIRE, JOHN FRANCIS, eldest son of the late Mr. John Maguire, merchant, of Cork, born in 1815, was called to the Irish Bar in 1843. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the borough of Dungarvan in July, 1847, and in May, 1851, but was returned in July, 1852, and represented the borough till July, 1865, when he was elected one of the members for the city of Cork. He has been for many years proprietor and editor of the Cork *Examiner;* a Roman Catholic paper of considerable influence in the south of Ireland, and jointly with Sir G. Bowyer, is the defender in Parliament of Roman Catholic interests at home and abroad. With that view he published, in 1857, the first edition of "Rome and its Rulers," which was followed by a second and much enlarged edition in 1859, being a sketch of the present state of the Papacy and of the territories under its sway; to which he appended some valuable statistics bearing on the temporal and financial condition of the States of the Church. For the first edition of this work, he received the Knight-commandership of the Order of St. Gregory from the Pope, and for the second edition a gold medal. His "Industrial Movement in Ireland in 1852," appeared in 1853; and "Father Mathew: a Biography," in 1863. Mr. Maguire was Mayor of Cork in 1853, 1862, 1863, and 1864. He has taken a leading part in promoting the growth of flax in the south of Ireland, and has established a company for introducing the linen industry into Cork. The Cork Spinning Mill has been built for 12,000 spindles. Mr. Maguire, who is an advanced Liberal, is at the head of other local companies of an industrial character, is a member of the "Tenant League," and advocates self-government for Ireland.

MAGUIRE, THE REV. ROBERT, son of W. Maguire, Esq., an inspector of taxes, born in Dublin in 1826, was educated at Trinity College, in that city, where he graduated in high honours in 1847 as Moderator and Medallist of his class. Having been ordained, he held the curacy of St. Nicholas, Cork, from 1849 till 1852, when he became Clerical Secretary of the Islington Protestant Institute. He was elected Afternoon Lecturer of St. Luke's, Old Street, in 1856, Incumbent of Clerkenwell in 1857, and Early Morning Lecturer at St. Swithin's, London-stone, in 1864. He has written several controversial and other religious works; including "Perversion and Conversion, or Cause and Effect," published in 1854; "Sermons on the Seven Churches of Asia," and "John Hampden's Home," in 1857; "Things Present and Things to Come," in 1860; "Self: its Dangers, Doubts, and Duties," in 1862; "Miracles of Christ: Expositions," in 1863; and "Mottoes for the Million," in 1866. He has edited two volumes of Cassell's illustrated edition of Bunyan.

MAJOR, THE REV. JOHN RICHARDSON, D.D., son of the late John Major, Esq., born in London in 1797, was educated at Reading School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1819. Having taken orders, and held the Head-Mastership of Wisbeach Grammar-school for four years, he was in 1830 appointed Head-Master of the Grammar-school at King's College, London, which post he resigned in July, 1866. For some time he held the vicarage of Wartling, Sussex, in conjunction with his head-mastership. He has compiled a "Latin Grammar and Exercises," "Latin Reader," "Hints for Latin Composition," "Initia Græca," "Initia Homerica," a "Guide to Reading of

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the Greek Tragedians," and other school books, and has edited five of the plays of Euripides, with English notes; Stephen's Greek Thesaurus; the Lexicons of Scapula, Schrevelius, and Parkhurst; "The Gospel of St. Luke;" and various portions of Homer, Xenophon, Herodotus, Virgil, Ovid, Milton, &c.

MAJOR, RICHARD HENRY, F.S.A., born in London in 1818, was appointed keeper of the maps and charts in the Printed Book Department of the British Museum in Jan., 1844, was the Honorary Secretary, from 1849 till 1858, of the Hakluyt Society, for which he edited "Select Letters of Christopher Columbus," published in 1847; "The Historie of Travaile into Virginia Britannia, by W. Strachey, first Secretary of the Colony," in 1849; "Notes upon Russia, translated from the Latin of Herberstein," in 1851–2; and wrote Introductions to "Mendoza's China," edited by Sir George Staunton, Bart., and published in 1853, and to "Tartar Conquerors in China," edited by the earl of Ellesmere, and published in 1854. He edited "India in the Fifteenth Century," published in 1857; and "Early Voyages to Terra Australis," in 1859. As a sequel to this latter work, Mr. Major read before the Society of Antiquaries, in 1861, a letter on a discovery made by him of a MS. document, by which the honour of the first authenticated discovery of Australia was transferred from Holland to Portugal, proving the date of that discovery to have been in 1601. In recognition of the importance of these researches, Don Pedro V., king of Portugal, conferred on Mr. Major the Knighthood of the Tower and Sword. In 1865 he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an elaborate memoir on a mappemonde, by Leonardo da Vinci, being the earliest known map containing the name of America, now in the Royal Collection at Windsor. Mr. Major is one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Royal Geographical Society.

MALAN, THE REV. SOLOMON CÆSAR, M.A., son of the late Rev. Cæsar Malan, D.D., of Geneva, who died in 1864, born in 1812, was educated at Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, having obtained the Boden Sanscrit, and the Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships, together with a second-class in Literæ Humaniores. In 1838 he went to Calcutta as Classical Professor in Bishop's College, was ordained, and in 1839 became Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Returning to England he was admitted into Balliol College, whence he took his M.A. degree in 1843, and was appointed Vicar of Broadwinsor, Dorset, in 1845. Mr. Malan has written "Three Months in the Holy Land;" "A Plain Exposition of the Apostles' Creed," published in 1847; "Catalogue of the Eggs of British Birds," in 1848; "Vindication of the Authorized Version of the Bible," and "Aphorisms on Drawing," in 1856; "Coasts of Tyre and Sidon, a Narrative," "Communion Prayers," and "Letters to a Young Missionary," in 1858; "Select Meditations for Lent," in 1859; "Meditations on Our Lord's Passion," in 1863; "Philosophy or Truth? Remarks on the First Five Lectures on the Jewish Church by the Dean of Westminster," in 1865, and "History of the Georgian Church," translated from the Russian in 1866. In addition to the before-mentioned he has written two works on China, "Who is God in China—Shin or Shang-Te?" published in 1855, and an English translation of "The Threefold San-Tsze-King, or the Triliteral Classic of China, with critical notes," in 1856; a tabular analysis of Herodotus; "The Gospel according to St. John, translated from the Syriac, Ethiopic, Armenian, Georgian, Slavonic, Memphitic, Sahidic, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, Arabic, and Persian versions, with critical notes on 1,340 Alterations proposed in the Authorized Version of that Gospel;" a "Manual of Prayers;" selected and translated from Coptic, Armenian, and other

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Eastern Rituals; "Meditations on a Prayer of S. Ephrem, translated from the Russian;" and several translations from the Armenian and other languages. He contributed from his sketches to the illustrations in Layard's "Nineveh and Babylon," and to the "New Testament, illustrated with Views taken on the Spot," published in 1865.

MALDEN, HENRY, M.A., Professor of Greek in University College, London, fourth son of the late Jonas Malden, Esq., born in 1800, was educated at private schools, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in 1821, he was, with Mr. G. Long and the late Lord Macaulay, elected to a Craven scholarship, graduated B.A. in 1822, obtaining the second chancellor's medal, and was elected a Fellow of Trinity College in 1824. Whilst at Cambridge he was a contributor to *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, and wrote "Evening," a poem published in a volume of poems edited by Joanna Baillie, and in 1831 was appointed Professor of Greek in the University of London. He is the author of "Origin of Universities and Academical Degrees," published in 1836, and has written an Introduction to the Report of the Argument before the Privy Council in support of the application of the University of London for a charter empowering it to grant degrees, which led to the creation of a new body, under the name of the University of London, and the incorporation of the original body under the title of University College. Professor Malden has contributed some papers to the Transactions of the Philological Society.

MALET, SIR ALEXANDER, BART., K.C.B., eldest son of the late Sir C. W. Malet, F.R.S., born in 1800, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1822. Having been attached to the embassies at St. Petersburg, Paris, and Lisbon, he was appointed Secretary of the Legation at Turin in 1835, filled the same post at the Hague in 1836, and was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation, Feb. 12, 1852, which post he still holds. Sir Alexander, who is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Wilts, and was made a K.C.B. in June, 1866, translated from the Norman, "Master Wace's Chronicle of the Conquest of England."

MALINS, SIR RICHARD, born in 1805, and educated at Cambridge, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1830, became Q.C. and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1849, and was first returned for Wallingford in the Conservative interest in July, 1852. He was re-elected in March, 1857, and in April, 1859, but lost his seat at the general election in July, 1865. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor Dec. 4, 1866, and was knighted Feb. 8, 1867.

MALLET-BACHELIER, ALEXANDRE-LOUIS-JULES, born about 1795, undertook in 1836, upon the death of his father-in-law, M. Victor Bachelier, the direction of the scientific library which he had established in 1828. Having been appointed printer to the École Polytechnique, the Observatory, and other public institutions, he has executed the most important publications with an excellence rarely attained, even at the Imperial Printing Office. Since 1836 he has published amongst other works, *Le Journal des Mathématiques pures* (called the *Journal de Lionville*), *Les Annales de Mathématiques*, and *Le Journal de l'École Polytechnique*. M. Mallet obtained a second-class medal at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

MALMESBURY (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. JAMES HOWARD HARRIS, P.C., G.C.B., D.C.L., eldest son of the late earl, and grandson of the celebrated diplomatist in the reign of George III., born in London March 25, 1807, was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828. Having been elected a member in the Conservative interest for the borough of Wilton in June, 1841, he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, the second earl, Sep. 10 in that year.

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His lordship as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, by being the first to recognise the French empire, contributed to bring about the good understanding which, with slight interruption, has since existed between Napoleon III. and the Court of St. James's. Lord Malmesbury held the same position in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858–9, when he laboured zealously to avert the war between France and Italy and Austria, and the firmness of his policy has since been admitted even by his political opponents. On the formation of Lord Derby's third administration in 1866, Lord Malmesbury feeling unequal, on account of failing health, to the labours imposed upon a Foreign Minister, became Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. His lordship, who edited "The Diaries and Correspondence" of his grandfather, published in 1844, was made a Privy Councillor Feb. 28, 1852, and G.C.B. June 14, 1859, and was one of the general Committee of Fine Arts in the International Exhibition of 1862.

MAMIANI (Comte), Terenzio Della Rovere, poet and politician, born at Pesaro in 1800, on leaving College mixed himself up with the revolutionary movements which followed the accession of Gregory XVI. to the Pontifical chair, and became one of the Provisional Government constituted in Bologna after the rising in the Romagna. After the revolt had been put down by the Austrians, he betook himself to Paris, where he formed a Propagandist Society, of which M. Mazzini was a member. Differences, however, soon arose between them, although they did not show themselves openly till after the Roman Revolution of 1848. Mamiani endeavoured to stimulate the courage of his compatriots by embuing them with his own eclectic philosophy—a sort of compromise between science, faith, and poetry. At the commencement of 1848 he repaired to Rome, and took his place among the most active members of the moderate liberal party, and when the constitution was formed, accepted the Presidency of the Cabinet. His attempt to enforce constitutional principles did not satisfy the stern exigencies of the revolution, and he resigned and repaired to Turin, where, in conjunction with Gioberti and others, he founded the Society of the Union of Italy, of which he became President. After the murder of Count Rossi he returned to Rome and accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the Galletti ministry, but soon separated from his colleagues, and supported the French intervention, after which he retired to Genoa, where he lived until the Italian war of 1859, when he appeared in the Parliament of Turin, and taking an active part in politics, was appointed Minister of Public Instruction in Jan., 1860, and went as Ambassador to Greece in March, 1861. He has written several philosophical and political works in addition to some poems very popular amongst his countrymen.

MANBY, Charles, C.E., F.R.S., F.S.S., eldest son of the late Mr. Aaron Manby, of the Horsley Iron Works, Staffordshire, was born in 1804, and served an apprenticeship as a practical engineer under his father. At an early age he was intrusted with the erection of the first marine engines with oscillating cylinders, patented by his father, and in 1820 he designed and constructed the *Aaron Manby*, the first iron steam vessel that made a sea voyage, serving as chief engineer on board. He superintended the erection of the gas works at Paris for "Manby, Wilson, et Henry," became one of the managers of the iron works at Charenton, near Paris, went to the Creusot Iron Works, which he remodelled, and was appointed chief engineer of the tobacco manufactories for the French Government. At the end of 1829 he connected himself with the Beaufort Iron Works in South Wales, where he remained until 1836, when he removed to London, and commenced practice as a civil engineer. In 1839 he

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became Secretary of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and on resigning, in 1856, was presented with a testimonial and a purse of two thousand guineas. He is Hon. Secretary of that Society, and the representative of the firm of Robert Stephenson and Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was a member of the Scientific International Commission appointed by Monsieur de Lesseps to consider the projected Isthmus of Suez Canal, and was joint Secretary with Monsieur Barthélemy St. Hilaire, both resigning when the scheme became a commercial speculation. He has been extensively engaged on scientific commissions and investigations, is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, of the order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus of Italy, and Knight Commander of the order of Wasa of Sweden and Norway.

MANCHESTER (Bishop of), The Right Rev. James Prince Lee, D.D., son of the late Mr. Stephen Lee, Secretary and Librarian to the Royal Society, born in 1804, was educated at St. Paul's School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a Craven scholarship, graduated B.A. in high honours in 1828, and became a Fellow. He was Assistant Master of Rugby School under the late Dr. Arnold, and Head Master of King Edward's Grammar-school, at Birmingham, from 1838 till 1848, when he was appointed to the newly-erected see of Manchester, with an income of £4,600 a year, and the alternate patronage of thirty-seven livings.

MANN, A. Dudley, diplomatist, of English extraction, born in Virginia, United States, in 1805, was appointed Special Plenipotentiary to negotiate commercial treaties with Hanover, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg, in 1845; was accredited to all the German governments except Prussia for the same object in 1847; proceeded as Commissioner to Hungary in 1849; and was appointed in 1850 special Minister to Switzerland, between which republic and the United States he negotiated a reciprocal treaty. In 1853, after the election of Gen. Pierce to the Presidency of the United States, he was appointed Secretary of State, and resigned the same year. Having devoted himself chiefly to the development of the material interests of the Southern States, he was sent to Europe by the Confederate government upon a special mission, and was afterwards appointed with Messrs. Slidell and Mason one of the Commissioners to represent the Confederate government.

MANNERS (Lord), The Right Hon. John James Robert, second son of the late Duke of Rutland, born Dec. 13, 1818, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1839, and was one of the earliest members of the "Camden Society," established for the purpose of promoting church restoration upon the principles of Gothic architecture. In June, 1841, he was, with Mr. Gladstone, returned member in the Conservative interest for the borough of Newark; did not present himself again to that constituency at the general election in Aug., 1847; was defeated in a contest for the city of London with Baron Rothschild in June, 1849; was returned one of the members for Colchester in Feb., 1850; and continued to represent that borough till March, 1857, when he was elected for North Leicestershire. He made his maiden speech in Feb., 1841, when he opposed the repeal of the corn laws, advocated the cultivation of diplomatic relations with the see of Rome, and of a better understanding with the Irish priesthood, and in many other matters showed that he held too broad opinions to act always with his party, though he opposed Sir R. Peel's free-trade measures in 1845–6, and from that day identified himself with the Tory party. He was appointed First Commissioner of the Office of Works, and sworn a Privy Councillor in Lord Derby's first administration, in 1852, held the same post in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858–9, and was re-appointed, with a seat in

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the Cabinet, in Lord Derby's third administration in July, 1866–7. Lord John Manners, who is heir presumptive to the dukedom of Rutland, is a stanch defender of the rights of the Church, a supporter of the agricultural interest, and has acted for many years as chairman of the Tithe Redemption Trust, and of the Committee of Laymen. His lordship has written "Notes of an Irish Tour," published in 1839; "England's Trust and other Poems," in 1841; "English Ballads, and other Poems," in 1850; "A Plea for National Holidays;" "A Cruise in Scotch Waters," &c.

MANNING, Miss Anne, born in 1807, has written "Mary Powell," published in 1850; "Household of Sir Thomas More," in 1851; "Colloquies of Edward Osborne," in 1852; "Provocations of Madame Palissey," and "Cherry and Violet," in 1853; "Chronicles of Merrie England," and "Hill Side," in 1854; "Caliph Haroun Alraschid," and "Sabbath at Home," in 1855; "Good Old Times," in 1856; "Claude the Colporteur," "Some Account of Clarissa Singleheart," "Tasso and Leonora," and "Year Nine: a Tale of the Tyrol," in 1857; "Queen Philippa's Golden Booke," and "Deborah's Diary," in 1858; "Poplar House Academy," in 1859; "Village Belles," "Ladies of Bever Hollow," and "Family Pictures," in 1860; "Chronicles of Ethelfled," and "Cottage History of England," in 1861; "Duchess of Trajetto," in 1862; "Belforest: a Tale of English Life," in 1864; "Selvaggio," in 1865; and "Miss Biddy Frobisher: a Salt Water Story," "Passages in the Life of the Faire Gospeller," and "Masque at Ludlow, and other Romanesques," in 1866.

MANNING, The Most Rev. Henry Edward, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, son of the late William Manning, Esq., M.P., merchant of London, born in 1809, was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in first-class honours in 1830, and became Fellow of Merton College. He was for some time one of the select preachers in the University of Oxford, was appointed Vicar of Lavington and Graffham, Sussex, in 1834, and Archdeacon of Chichester in 1840. These preferments he resigned in 1851 on joining the Roman Catholic Church, in which he entered the priesthood, and became superior of an ecclesiastical congregation at Bayswater, entitled the Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him at Rome, and the office of "Provost" of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Westminster, Prothonotary Apostolic, and Domestic Prelate to the Pope. On the death of the late Cardinal Wiseman he became Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, June 8, 1865. Dr. Manning has written:—"Rule of Faith: a Sermon with Appendix," published in 1838; "Holy Baptism, with Introduction," in 1843; a treatise on the "Unity of the Church," and "Sermons at the University of Oxford," in 1845; "Thoughts for those that Mourn," in 1850; "Lectures on the Grounds of Faith," in 1853; "Temporal Sovereignty of the Popes," in 1860; "Blessed Sacrament the Centre of Inscrutable Truth, a Sermon," and "Workings of the Holy Spirit, a Letter," in 1864; "Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost," in 1865; "Reunion of Christendom, a Pastoral Letter," in 1866; various sermons, &c.

MANNING, Sir William Montagu, LL.D., son of J. E. Manning, Esq., of Clifton, born in 1811, was educated at University College, London, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1832. In conjunction with Mr. Neville, he published the authorised "Reports in the King's Bench," from 1832 till 1837, in which year he went to Australia, and was chairman of the Quarter Sessions in New South Wales from Oct., 1837, till Oct., 1844, Solicitor-General from Oct., 1844, till Jan., 1848, and again from Nov., 1849; till May, 1856; Acting Judge of the

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Supreme Court from Jan., 1848, till Nov., 1849; Attorney-General from May, 1856, till May, 1858, and is a member of the Executive Council. He was knighted in 1858, and is the author of "Notes on Proceedings in Electoral Revision Courts."

MANSEL, The Rev. Henry Longueville, B.D., eldest son of the late Rev. H. L. Mansel, rector of Cosgrove, Northamptonshire, where he was born, Oct. 6, 1820; educated at Merchant Taylors' School; was elected scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, in 1839, Fellow in 1842; graduated B.A. in Easter Term, 1843, first-class in classics and mathematics, was ordained deacon in 1844, and priest in 1845. Mr. Mansel was appointed reader in moral and metaphysical philosophy at Magdalen College in 1855, Wayneflete Professor of moral and metaphysical philosophy in 1859, and Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History Jan. 8, 1867. He has written "Demons of the Winds, and other Poems," published in 1838; "Aldrich's Logic, with Notes," in 1849; "Prolegomena Logica," in 1851; "Philosophy of Kant," in 1856; article "Metaphysics," in 8th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," in 1857; "Limits of Religious Thought," and "Bampton Lecture," in 1858; "Examination of Maurice's Structure on Bampton Lecture," in 1859; "Metaphysics; or, the Philosophy of Consciousness," in 1860; "Two Lectures on Smith's Lectures on History," in 1861–2; "Witness of the Church to Promise of Christ's Coming: Sermon," in 1864; and "Philosophy of the Conditioned," in 1866. In conjunction with Professor Veitch, he edited the late Sir W. Hamilton's works on Logic and Metaphysical Science.

MANSFIELD, Sir William Rose, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., fifth son of the late John Mansfield, Esq., of Diggeswell House, Herts, born in 1819, educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, entered the army in 1835, became Lieut. in Aug. 1838, Capt. in Feb., 1843, Major in Dec., 1847; and Lieut.-Col. in May, 1851. He served with distinction in the Sutlej and Punjaub campaigns, in the latter he commanded his regiment, was again actively employed in the operations on the Peshawur frontier in 1851–2, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel in Nov., 1854. He was attached to the embassy at Constantinople, as military adviser, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in 1855, and afterwards proceeded in that capacity to the Crimea. After the conclusion of the war he was sent to Warsaw as Consul-General, and on the outbreak of the Sepoy mutiny in 1857, proceeded to India, as Chief of the Staff, in which capacity he attended the late Lord Clyde throughout the various military operations which led to the suppression of the mutiny. During this trying period, he showed the greatest ability in the performance of his onerous duties, and in April, 1858, was rewarded by being made Major-General and K.C.B. In 1860 he was nominated to the command of the Bombay army, and was gazetted Col. of the 38th Regt. in March, 1862. It is worthy of notice, that with the exception of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Sir W. Mansfield is the youngest General Officer who holds the Colonelcy of a regiment. He succeeded Sir Hugh Rose as Commander-in-Chief in India, with the local rank of General, in March, 1863, and was created a Knight of the Star of India Feb. 20, 1866.

MANTEUFFEL (Baron), Otho-Theodore, Von, statesman, born at Lübben, Brandenburg, Feb. 3, 1805, studied law in the University of Halle, and in 1827 went to Berlin, where he occupied a modest place in the magistracy. When Count Brandenberg was called to power in the autumn of 1848, charged with the duty of suppressing the revolution, he appointed Manteuffel Minister of the Interior; and on the restoration of order he displayed an administrative ability which gained him the

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good-will of a large party among the commercial and middle classes. In Dec., 1850, he became chief of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and at Olmütz yielded to Austria on all the questions of German policy for which Prussia had contended with more or less earnestness for two years and a half. In Jan., 1852, Baron Manteuffel was made President of the Council of Ministers, and in 1856 was one of the Peace Plenipotentiaries at Paris. His aim has been to hold the balance between the Liberals and the Reactionists; and from the sincerity of his motives he has gained the respect of all parties. He retired from power Oct. 11, 1858.

MANZONI (Comte), Alessandro, poet and novelist, born in Milan March 8, 1784, studied at Milan and Pavia with great distinction, and adopted at an early age Voltairian doctrines. When he repaired with his mother, the daughter of Beccaria, author of the treatise on "Crimes and Punishments," to Paris, in 1805, the name was sufficient introduction to the best literary society. His first production, a poem in blank verse, entitled "In Morte di Carlo Imbonati" (published at Paris in 1806), was inspired by the sudden death of a friend, and he soon afterwards gave up Voltairian notions, and became a devout and sincere Roman Catholic, to which faith his wife had been converted. The first fruits of this change were his "Inni Sacri," a collection of hymns on the Nativity, the Passion, the Resurrection, Pentecost, the Assumption, &c., published in 1810. It was not long before he renovated the national literature of his country, and may be said to be the founder of a new school in Italy. His first tragedy, "Il Comte di Carmagnolia," produced in 1820, made him celebrated in Europe, and it was followed by the tragedy of "Adelche," in 1823. "I Promessi Sposi" (the Betrothed Lovers), a Milanese story of the seventeenth century, produced in 1827, is considered his masterpiece, and has been translated into nearly every language of Europe. In an illustrated edition of this novel, which appeared in Milan in 1842, Manzoni added to the original text "A History of the Infamous Column," wherein he gives a picture of the cruel executions, to which popular superstitions gave rise, during the terrible plague of 1630. This author, who lost his first wife in 1833, has married again. He was named Senator of the Italian kingdom in Feb., 1860, and his birthday was celebrated with much enthusiasm by his countrymen in 1864. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in April, 1840.

MARCY, Gen. Randolph B., born in Massachusetts about 1813, graduated at West Point, entered the United States army in July, 1832, and rose by successive steps to the rank of major before the war broke out. He was appointed Inspector-General of the Army of the Potomac Aug. 9, 1861, and a Brigadier-General of Volunteers Sep. 23. When Gen. M'Clellan was removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Marcy, who belonged to his personal staff, returned to his former position of Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel, and has since lived in retirement with his family. He is father-in-law to Gen. M'Clellan.

MARGOLIOUTH, The Rev. Moses, of Jewish extraction, was born early in the present century. Having become a convert to Christianity, and acted as a missionary in Asia and Africa, he took orders in 1844, without studying at any of our universities, and was appointed successively Curate of St. James's, Manchester, and Examining Chaplain to the bishop of Kildare. He has written several learned works, bearing more or less directly on the religious prospects of his race; including "Principles of Modern Judaism investigated," published in 1843; "Israel's Ordinance examined," in 1844; "Exposition of Isaiah," and "Lectures on the Jews in Great Britain," in 1846; "A Pilgrimage to

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the Land of my Fathers," in 1850; "History of the Jews in Great Britain," in 1851; "Sermons: Genuine Repentance and its Effects," in 1854; "End of the Law: Two Sermons," in 1861; and "Abyssinia, its Past, Present, and Future: a Lecture," in 1866.

MARIA CHRISTINA, Queen Dowager of Spain, daughter of the late Francis I., king of the Two Sicilies, born at Naples, April 27, 1806, was married to Ferdinand VII. of Spain, Dec. 11, 1829. She was appointed Regent in Oct., 1832, and her secret marriage, contracted Dec. 28, 1833, with Fernando Munez, who was made duke of Rianzerès, was publicly acknowledged by decree Oct. 13, 1844. She was compelled to take refuge in France in 1840, but returned to Spain in 1843. She again fled to France in 1854, and returned to Spain some time after.

MARIE, Alexandre Thomas, advocate, born Feb. 15, 1797, at Auxerre, Yonne, was educated at the college of that town, studied law in Paris, and became a member of the Bar of the Cour Royale in 1819. For a time he relinquished the practice of his profession, and on returning to it soon obtained considerable reputation. He was one of the advocates of the accused in June, 1832, and in 1833 defended M. Cabet, who was prosecuted for his work upon the Revolution of 1830, with so much ability, as to gain him the encouragement of M. Dupont (de l'Eure), and he defended Pepin, the accomplice of Fieschi. In 1830 he was elected a member of the council of his order, was *bâtonnier* of the same in 1840 and 1841, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1842, and again in 1846, and took the side of the Opposition. After the Revolution of 1848 he was the first to declare, in the sitting of Feb. 24, the illegality of the proposed regency, and to suggest a provisional government, in which he took part, becoming Minister of Public Works, and organizing the national workshops. By the National Assembly he was received with much favour, was appointed a member of the Executive Commission, and after the insurrection of June was chosen President of the Assembly in place of M. Senard, who had accepted the Ministry of the Interior. M. Marie, who belonged to the more moderate section of the Republican party, supported the prosecution of MM. Louis Blanc and Caussidière. After the election of Dec. 10 he united himself more closely with the Democratic party, disapproved of the siege of Rome, and opposed the policy of the Elysée. He was not re-elected to the Legislature in 1849, and he resumed his place at the Bar, securing a largely increased amount of practice. In 1860 he was re-elected a member of the council of his order for the thirtieth time, and in 1863 was returned to the Corps Législatif as Opposition candidate for the fourth circonscription of the Bouches-du-Rhone, by a large majority of votes. M. Marie, who has published some works, has contributed to the *Revue Municipale*, the *Encyclopédie du Droit*, the *Courrier des Tribunaux*, the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, &c.

MARIO, Giuseppe (Marquis de Candia), singer, born at Turin in 1808, received an excellent musical education, entered the Sardinian army, as an officer, in 1830, resigned his commission, and proceeded to Paris, where his admirable tenor voice gained him his first engagement at the Opera, at 1,500 francs per month. The Marquis de Candia, on accepting it, changed his name to Mario, and, after two years' study at the "Conservatory," came out, Dec. 2, 1838, in the opera of "Robert le Diable." His career has been most triumphant: he has taken a principal part in all the great operas of the time, and has become extremely popular in England as well as on the Continent. He is the husband of Madame Grisi.

MARLBOROUGH (Duke of), The Right Hon. John Winston Spencer-Churchill, born June 2, 1822, was

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educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford. When Marquis of Blandford he was returned to the House of Commons in April, 1844, as member, in the Conservative interest, for the family borough of Woodstock, which he represented, excepting for a short interval from 1845 till 1847, until he succeeded as Duke of Marlborough, July 1, 1857, and became known in Parliament for his endeavours to increase the usefulness of the Established Church. Among other measures, he succeeded in obtaining an Act to amend those known as Sir Robert Peel's Acts, "for making better Provision for the Spiritual Care of Populous Parishes." By Lord Blandford's Act, entitled "The New Parishes Act," authority was given to her Majesty, by an Order in Council, to constitute any district containing a church a new parish. It abolished right to pews in the old parish church, under certain conditions; modified endowments; regulated pew-rents according to scale; created free sittings; and converted existing districts, under certain conditions, into new parishes for ecclesiastical purposes. The Duke is Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire; a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; and as descendant, in the female line, of the great duke of Marlborough, enjoys a pension of five thousand pounds a year, the palace of Blenheim, and "the honour and manor of Woodstock." He married, July 12, 1843, Lady Frances Alice Emily, eldest daughter of the late marquis of Londonderry.

MARMORA. (*See* La Marmora.)

MAROCHETTI, Baron Charles, sculptor, born of French parents in 1805, at Turin, where stands his first work, the equestrian statue of Emanuel Philibert, was educated in the Lycée Napoléon, and afterwards entered the studio of Bosio. He returned to France in 1827, and exhibited a "Young Girl playing with a Dog," and gained a medal; and in 1831 exhibited his "Fallen Angel," for the Academy of Arts of Turin. Soon after the Revolution of Feb., 1848, he took up his residence in England. At the Great Exhibition of 1851 the model of his colossal "Richard Cœur de Lion," since erected in bronze in Palace Yard, brought him into general notice; and he executed by commission for Glasgow an equestrian statue of the Queen, which was inaugurated in 1854. To the exhibitions of the Academy, Marochetti contributed, in 1851, a portrait-bust of the late Prince Albert, one of Lady Constance Gower, and several of other ladies. He designed the obelisk in granite to the memory of the soldiers slain in the Crimea in 1856, and the Mausoleum of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., in 1857. His bust of Sir E. Landseer was in the exhibition at the Royal Academy, and his statue of Lord Clyde was finished in 1867. Marochetti was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1839, Grand Officer of St. Maurice and Lazarus, in July, 1861, and R.A. in 1866.

MARRIOTT, Miss, actress, born in London about 1829, and married to Mr. Robert Edgar, made her first appearance on the stage at Manchester, and having fulfilled several engagements in the north of England, came out at Drury Lane, and afterwards performed at other Metropolitan theatres. In 1861 she undertook the management of the National Standard Theatre, and soon after transferred her services to Sadler's Wells.

MARSH, Miss Catherine, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marsh, incumbent of Beckenham, Kent, and Beddington, Surrey, who died in 1864, was born about 1820. For many years she has taken the greatest interest in the improvement of the working classes, for whom she has written narratives of a religious character. Her best known works are "English Hearts and English Hands," "Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars," and "Light for the Line, or the Story of Thomas Ward, a Railway Workman." Miss Marsh resided for some time at Beckenham, Kent—to the clergyman of which parish her sister is married,—

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where she organized schools and an institute for railway navigators.

MARSHALL, Sir Charles, only son of the late Mr. Serjeant Marshall, born in 1788, and educated at Westminster School and Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1810, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1815, and held the Chief Justiceship of Ceylon from 1832 till 1836, when he retired. He has compiled "Term Reports in the Common Pleas," "Law of Marine Insurance, &c.," and other standard legal works, and was knighted in 1832.

MARSHALL, William Calder, R.A., sculptor, born in 1813, at Edinburgh, where he was educated, and for some years practised his art, studied in London under Chantrey and Bailey, and in 1836 visited Rome. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1835, took up his residence in London permanently in 1839, was elected an Associate of the Scottish Academy in 1842, of the Royal Academy in 1844, and R.A. in 1852. Mr. Marshall, who is one of the few who have resisted the attractions of the more lucrative branch of his art,—portrait-busts, — devoted his skill as a modeller of the figure to poetic sculpture. From the Art-Union he has received many commissions for ideal works. The "Broken Pitcher," in 1842; "Rebecca," and other models in plaster, were selected by Art-Union prizeholders; and a reduction of the "First Whisper of Love," in 1845, was chosen by the holder of the £300 prize. The "Dancing Girl Reposing" obtained the Art-Union premium of £500, reduced copies in parian being distributed among the subscribers; and his "Sabrina," executed in 1847, is well known from the porcelain statuette issued by Copeland. Mr. Marshall is one of the three sculptors employed for the New Houses of Parliament, for which he executed the statues of Lord Clarendon and Lord Somers, and has been selected for important statues erected by public subscription—that in bronze of Sir R. Peel at Manchester, and those of Jenner and Campbell. The latter was long denied admission to Poets' Corner, for want of money to pay the fees demanded by the Dean and Chapter, but which were in the end relinquished. Jenner's statue, to which there were many foreign subscribers, erected in Trafalgar Square, was afterwards removed to Kensington Gardens. In 1857 Mr. Marshall obtained the first prize of £700 for a design for a national monument to the late duke of Wellington, and he is executing in marble part of a series of bassi-rilievi for the chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral, in which that monument is to be placed. Among other public works on which he has been engaged is a bronze statue of Crompton, the inventor of the mule spinning-machine, erected in Bolton; a statue in marble of Sir George Grey, late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, placed in Cape Town; and a statue of James, 7th earl of Derby, for the spot on which that nobleman was executed at Bolton.

MARSH-CALDWELL, Mrs. Anne, fourth daughter of the late James Caldwell, Esq., was born towards the close of the last century. Her first work, "Two Old Men's Tales," published in 1834, was followed by "Tales of the Woods and Fields;" in 1836, "The Triumphs of Time;" "Mount Sorel" in 1845; "Emilia Wyndham" in 1846; "Protestant Reformation in France" and "Norman Bridge," a family history of three generations, in 1847; "Angela" in 1848; "Mordaunt Hall" in 1849; "Lettice Arnold" (reprinted from the pages of a periodical) in 1850; "The Wilmingtons," which supplied the principal character in "Time the Avenger," in 1849; and "Ravenscliffe," in 1851; "Castle Avon" in 1852; "Aubrey" in 1854, and its sequel, the "Heiress of Haughton," in 1855; "Evelin Marston" and "The Rose of Ashurst" in 1857; "Reverses" in 1864, and "Chronicles of Dartmoor" in 1865. Mrs. Marsh, on coming into possession of the family estate of Linley Wood, assumed

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the additional names and arms of Caldwell.

MARSHMAN, JOHN CHARLES, son of the late Rev. Dr. Marshman, of Serhampore, a self-educated man, who went to India in 1799, and became the pioneer of civilization and Christianity in those parts, was born in India about 1799, and was educated under his father. After remaining many years in India he returned to England, was an unsuccessful candidate, in the Liberal interest, for the borough of Ipswich in March, 1857; of Harwich in April, 1859; and of Marylebone in April, 1861. He is the author of "A Life of Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B.," who married his sister, published in 1860.

MARSTON, WESTLAND, LL.D., poet and dramatist, was born at Boston, Lincolnshire, Jan. 30, 1820. Having been articled to his uncle, a solicitor in London, on the completion of his legal education, he relinquished law for literature. His best known five-act dramas hitherto represented are, "The Patrician's Daughter," a tragedy, published in 1841; "The Heart and the World," a play, in 1847; "Strathmore," a tragedy, in 1849; and "Ann Blake," a play, in 1852. He has written "Philip of France," a tragedy; "A Life's Ransom," a play; "Borough Politics," a comic drama in two acts; "A Hard Struggle," a drama in one act; and assisted in the composition of "Trevanion, or the False Position," a play in three acts; "Pure Gold," a play in four acts; "The Wife's Portrait," a drama in two acts; and "Donna Diana," a comedy in three acts, partly from German sources; and "The Favourite of Fortune," a comedy played at the Haymarket Theatre in 1866. Mr. Marston, who was one of the editors of the *National Magazine*, has contributed to the *Athenæum* some stirring lyrics, of which the best known is his "Death Ride at Balaklava." He published "Gerald, a Dramatic Poem, and other Poems," in 1842; "A Lady in her own Right," a novel, in 1860; and a collection of his contributions in fiction to periodical literature, under the title of "Family Credit, and other Tales," in 1861.

MARTIN, SIR JAMES RANALD, C.B., Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, son of the Rev. Donald Martin, born in the Isle of Skye about 1800, entered the medical staff of the Bengal army in 1818, in which he held several appointments, both medical and civil, and served in the first Burmese war. Returning home in 1841, he became a Sanitary Commissioner in England, and was appointed to serve on several Commissions to inquire into the health of the army. He holds the post of Examining Physician to the Secretary of State for India, received the honour of knighthood, and was made a Companion of the Bath, civil division, in 1860. Sir James is the author of "A Treatise on the Influence of Tropical Climates on European Constitutions," published in 1855.

MARTIN, ROBERT MONTGOMERY, F.R.A.S., born early in the century, is a member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He compiled "The Colonies of the British Empire," published in 1834–8, under the patronage of the Colonial Office and the East-India Company, from documents belonging to those bodies; "The British Colonial Library," in 1836–7; "The History, Antiquities, Topography, and Statistics of Eastern India," in 1838; "British Possessions in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, connected with England by Steam," and "China, Political, Commercial, and Social," in 1847; "The Hudson's Bay Territories, and Vancouver's Island, with an Exposition of the Chartered Rights, Conduct, and Policy of the Hudson's Bay Corporation," and "Ireland before and after the Union," in 1848; "The Indian Empire, its History, Topography, Geology, Government, Finance, and Commerce; with a full Account of the Mutiny of the Bengal Army," in 1858–61; and "Progress and Present State of British India," in 1862. He edited the *Colonial Magazine* for some time.

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MARTIN, Sir Samuel, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, son of the late Samuel Martin, of Calmore, Londonderry, born in 1801, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, entered at Gray's Inn in 1821, and afterwards at the Middle Temple; practising at first as a special pleader. After having been called to the Bar by the latter society in 1830, he went the Northern Circuit, and gained reputation in Liverpool and other towns by the ability he exhibited in the conduct of cases. He married a daughter of Sir Frederick Pollock, the Lord Chief Baron, in 1843, was made Q.C., and at the general election in Aug., 1847, was elected, on Liberal principles, one of the members for Pontefract, which he represented till 1850, when he was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, and shortly afterwards knighted.

MARTIN, Theodore, son of the late James Martin, Esq., of Edinburgh, born there in 1816, was educated at the High School, and, after practising as a solicitor for several years, removed, in 1846, to London, where he established himself as one of the leading parliamentary agents and Scotch solicitors. He first became known as an author by his contributions to various periodicals, under the signature "Bon Gaultier," and in conjunction with the late Professor Aytoun, produced the "Book of Ballads" which bears that name, and a volume of Translations of the "Poems and Ballads of Goethe," published in 1858. He prepared a translation of the Danish poet Henrik Hartz's fine play "King René's Daughter," which has been produced on the stage with great effect, and his translations of Oehlenschläger's dramas "Correggio" and "Aladdin," published in 1854 and 1857, have rendered these masterpieces of the Danish poet's genius familiar to a larger circle of English readers. His metrical translation of the Odes of Horace, with notes, appeared in 1860, and was immediately republished in the United States; his translation of Catullus in 1861; a volume of miscellaneous poems, and translations from Goethe, Schiller, and Uhland, printed for private circulation; and a translation of the "Vita Nuova" of Dante in 1862, and of Goethe's "Faust." He is married to Miss Helen Faucit (*q. v.*).

MARTIN BERNARD. (*See* Bernard, A. M.)

MARTINEAU, Harriet, the sixth of eight children, was born at Norwich, June 12, 1802. The founder of the family, driven from his country by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled in Norwich as a surgeon. The profession was handed down through many generations till it descended to Miss Martineau's uncle, perhaps the most eminent provincial surgeon of his day. He gave his nieces the best education which the district could afford, and from an early age Miss Martineau resolved to make herself independent by literary exertion. Her "Devotional Exercises for the Use of Young Persons," appeared in 1823, from which time the series of her writings proceeded, with little intermission, until severe illness necessarily interrupted her labours. "Christmas Day," a tale, appeared in 1824; a sequel to it called "The Friend," in 1825; "Principle and Practice," and "The Rioters," in 1826; followed by "Mary Campbell;" "The Turn Out;" a "Sequel to Principle and Practice;" a series of tracts, and a tale called "My Servant Rachel;" in all of which the writer evinced her strong sympathy with the lower classes of society. Ever since 1831, in the course of which year Miss Martineau brought out her "Traditions of Palestine," she seems to have adopted a more elevated tone in her writings. About this time she produced three prize essays, published by the Association of Unitarian Dissenters, to which she belonged, viz., "The Faith as Unfolded by Many Prophets," "Providence as manifested through Israel," and "The Essential Faith of the Universal Church," and a tale entitled "Five Years of Youth." For about three years she laboured at a plan under the designation of "Illustrations of

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Political Economy." The first of these tales bore the title "The Rioters," and the "Turn-Out;" and the writer was eventually led to the composition of a series of twenty-four stories, which became remarkably popular, and has been translated into most European languages. The "Illustrations of Taxation," and "Poor Laws and Paupers," which succeeded, consisted, the former of six tales, the latter of four, written on a similar plan. In 1834 Miss Martineau visited the United States, where her writings had secured for her many friends and admirers. In her "Society in America," published in 1837, she discusses the politics, domestic economy, civilization, and religion of the United States. A "Retrospect of Western Travel," which appeared in 1838, comprised the personal experiences of a tour, including portraitures of Transatlantic celebrities. Shortly afterwards Miss Martineau contributed to "Knight's Series" a little volume, "How to Observe," and compiled three guides to service, entitled "The Maid-of-all-Work," "The Housemaid," "The Lady's Maid," and a fourth "The Dressmaker." Her first novel, "Deerbrook," published in 1839, was the most popular of her works of fiction; "The Hour and the Man," which followed in 1840, had for its hero Toussaint l'Ouverture, and passed through three editions. Before this time her health had become seriously impaired, and after completing a series of tales for Children, entitled "The Playfellow," which included "The Settlers at Home," "The Peasant and the Prince," "Feats on the Fiord," and "The Crofton Boys," she was compelled to restrain her great mental exertions. The offer of a pension, previously proposed by Government, was repeated by Lord Melbourne, but once more declined by Miss Martineau, from the feeling that she could not conscientiously share in the proceeds of a system of taxation which had been reprobated in her works. Her long illness, from 1839 till 1844, was fruitful in experience to herself and benefit to her fellow-creatures, as shown in a volume entitled "Life in the Sick-Room," published in 1843. On recovering she produced her "Forest and Game Law Tales," three volumes of graphic stories, bearing on the character and social effects of these laws in ancient and modern times. "The Billow and the Rock" appeared before her expedition, in 1846, to the East, of which she recorded her impressions in "Eastern Life, Past and Present," published in 1848. A volume of "Letters" exchanged between herself and her friend, Mr. H. G. Atkinson, a philosophical student, "On the Laws of Man's Nature and Development," appeared in 1851, and in her share in this work she disclosed that advance towards the principles of positive philosophy which was finally announced in 1853, by the issue of a condensed version of Comte's "Positive Philosophy." Whilst preparing these philosophical works, she was engaged in writing her "History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace," which has been very generally approved for its vigour and impartiality. One of her most popular works, "Household Education," first appeared in the *People's Journal*, and her "Complete Guide to the Lakes" was published in 1854. It is, however, in leading articles for the *Daily News*, and in short social sketches in *Once a Week*, that Miss Martineau's pen has been most busily employed of late years. Amongst numerous pamphlets, written during the last few years, the following may be mentioned:—"The Factory Controversy: a Warning against Meddling Legislation," published in 1855; "Corporate Tradition and National Rights; Local Dues on Shipping," in 1857; and "Endowed Schools in Ireland," in 1859. She has written a work entitled "British India," published in 1851; "England and her Soldiers," a work on army reform, in 1859; "Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft," in 1861; and a collection of her contributions to *Once a*

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Week and other serial publications. The state of Miss Martineau's health compelled her to close her literary career in April, 1865.

MARTINEAU, The Rev. James, younger brother of Miss Martineau, born in 1805, having at an early age become the pastor of Protestant Dissenting congregations in Dublin and Liverpool, was appointed Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in New College, Manchester, founded in 1786 for the promotion of university learning without test or subscription. In 1857 he followed this college to London, where in 1859 he became one of the pastors of the Unitarian Chapel in Little Portland Street. He has written "The Rationale of Religious Enquiry," published in 1845; "Endeavours after the Christian Life," "Studies of Christianity," in 1858; "Essays, Philosophical and Theological," in 1866; &c., and has been a constant contributor to the *National Review*, of which he was one of the founders.

MARTIUS, Karl Frederick Philip Von, naturalist and traveller, born in 1794, at Erlangen (Bavaria), where he studied medicine, and took his degree as doctor, was a member of the learned body which took part in the Austrian and Bavarian expedition to the Brazils in 1817–1820. Though specially charged with the botanical part of the expedition, he occupied himself with the ethnography, statistics, and geography of the countries traversed, and on his return was made Professor of Botany and Director of the Garden of Plants of Munich. Since 1842 he has been Secretary of the Mathematical and Physical Section of the Academy of Sciences and President of the Botanical Society of Ratisbon. He has compiled a great number of works in natural science, among others, "Flora Cryptogamica Erlangensis," published in 1817; "Voyages au Brésil," in 1824-31, written jointly with Spix, his travelling companion; "Icones Plantarum Cryptogamicarum," in 1828-34; and his monograph, "Genera et Species Palmarum," in 1823-45.

MARY-ADELAIDE (Princess), Wilhelmina Elizabeth, daughter of the late duke of Cambridge, born Nov. 27, 1833, was married at Kew, June 12, 1866, to H.R.H. Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, Prince de Teck, G.C.B., &c.

MASKELL, William, M.A., only son of the late William Maskell, Esq., of Bath, born in 1814, and educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, and M.A. in 1838, took orders in 1837, and was instituted to the rectory of Corscombe, Dorset (of which he was patron), in 1842, resigning it in 1846. He was appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter, and instituted to the Vicarage of St. Mary Church, Devon (in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter), in 1847. The "Gorham Case," in which Mr. Maskell had taken an active and prominent part, as Chaplain of the Bishop of Exeter, was decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council early in 1850, and in June Mr. Maskell resigned his preferments, and was received into the Roman Catholic Church. This step, however, was not taken until after a long and interesting correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Maskell has written "The Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England," published in 1844; "The History of the Martin Marprelate Controversy," in 1845; "Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ," in 1846–7; "A Dissertation on Holy Baptism," and "An Inquiry into the Doctrine of the Church of England upon Absolution," in 1848; "Sermons at St. Mary's Church, Devon, in 1849; the "First" and "Second Letters on the Position of the High-Church Party in the Church of England," in 1850; and "A Letter to Dr. Pusey on his Practice of Receiving Confessions." His fine collection of English Rituals and Service Books was, in 1847, disposed of to the trustees of the British Museum who purchased his collection of ancient and mediæval carvings in ivory, in

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1858. He has written numerous articles for reviews and periodicals.

MASON, James Murray, the accredited Commissioner of the Confederate States of North America, whose seizure on board the *Trent* by Capt. Wilkes nearly gave rise to a war between this country and the United States, was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1797; and is the lineal descendant of an English cavalier, who, escaping from the fatal field of Worcester, sold his English property and purchased a plantation in Virginia, where his descendants have since lived and thriven. He graduated at Philadelphia University, in 1813, obtained a licence to practise as a lawyer in 1820, was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates in 1826, and became Member of Congress in 1837, but only served one term. In 1846 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, of which he was a member for fourteen years, having been thrice re-elected, was chairman of the Committee of the Senate on Foreign Relations, when the Secession of the South took place, in the spring of 1861, and resigned his seat to take part with the Confederates. Having been appointed one of the Commissioners from the Confederate Government to England, he sailed from Charlestown with Mr. Slidell, his fellow-Commissioner, Oct. 12, 1861, arrived at Havana Oct. 24, and embarked on board the Royal Mail steamer *Trent*. They were captured Nov. 8 by Capt. Wilkes, of the *San Jacinto*, in the Bahama Channel, in defiance of the indignant protest of the captain of the British vessel against so gross an infraction of international law. The unwarrantable conduct of Capt. Wilkes called forth the enthusiastic applause of his countrymen. Mr. Welles, Secretary of Navy, wrote him a letter of thanks, and Messrs. Mason and Slidell were sent to Fort Warren as prisoners of war. The news of this insult to the British flag caused great excitement in this country, but the firm conduct of Lord Palmerston, supported by the strongly expressed opinions of the principal European Governments, produced a salutary effect upon Mr. Seward, the Federal Foreign Secretary. After the populár feeling in the North had been allowed to exhaust itself in angry talk, the Commissioners were surrendered to Lord Lyons, Jan. 2, 1862. A fortnight afterwards they arrived in England, but were not received officially by the Government. Messrs. Mason and Slidell resided for some time in Paris, where their reception by the French Emperor is understood to have been very friendly.

MASSÉ, Felix-Marie-Victor, composer, born at Lorient March 7, 1822, studied at the Conservatoire of Paris, and carried off the principal prize for musical composition in 1844. Upon his return from Rome he composed various romances and melodies, and in 1852 a comic opera in one act, entitled "La Chanteuse Voilée," which was successful. Amongst his later compositions, which have nearly always met with a favourable reception, may be mentioned, "Les Noces de Jeannette," in 1853; "Galathée," in 1854, accounted one of his best works; "Miss Fauvette," in 1855; "Les Saisons," in 1856; "La Reine Topaze," in 1856; "La Fée Carabosse," in 1859; and "Le Dernier Couplet," in 1861. M. Massé, who is chief of the choir of the opera, is decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and in 1863 received a pension.

MASSEY, Gerald, poet, born at Tring, in Hertfordshire, May 29, 1828, of very poor parents, in early youth was employed in a silk-mill, and afterwards became a straw plaiter. He received a scanty education at the British and National Schools. The Bible, "Robinson Crusoe," the "Pilgrim's Progress," and "Greek and Roman History," constituted his chief reading whilst at home. At the age of fifteen he repaired to London, became an errand-boy, and spent some years in trade before he began to gain his living by writing. A volume entitled "Poems and Chan-

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sons," published at Tring about 1846, was his first work, and in 1848 he edited a paper called the *Spirit of Freedom*, and in 1849 published "Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love," characterized by Mr. Kingsley in *Fraser's Magazine* as "full of wholesome fire, and the promise of better things hereafter." The same year he became one of the secretaries to the Christian Socialists, who, headed by the Rev. Mr. Maurice, were trying to promote co-operation amongst the working-classes. He wrote "The Ballad of Babe Crystabel, and other Poems," published in 1855; "Craigcrook Castle, and other Poems," in 1856; and "Havelock's March and other Poems," in 1861. Mr. Massey, who has recently published a prose work, entitled "Shakespeare's Sonnets and his Private Friends," received a pension on the civil list in 1863, and resides in a rustic cottage given him by Lord Brownlow in one of the most charming parts of his native county. He contributes to various periodicals, and lectures on literary and other subjects.

MASSEY, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM NATHANIEL, descended from the family of the late Lord Clarina, born about 1810, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and went the Western Circuit. In July, 1852, he was elected to the House of Commons as one of the members in the Liberal interest for Newport, Isle of Wight; at the general elections in March, 1857, and in April, 1859, was returned for Salford, from the representation of which he retired on becoming Finance Minister for India, in Feb., 1865. Having been recorder for Plymouth in Aug., 1855, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in Lord Palmerston's first administration, from which he retired upon the return of the Derby ministry to power, in Feb., 1858. In 1860 he spoke against Lord John Russell's Reform Bill, became Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Deputy-Speaker in the House of Commons, and on being appointed Finance Minister in India, in succession to Sir C. Trevelyan, in Feb., 1865, was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He has written "Common Sense versus Common Law," published in 1850, and "A History of England during the Reign of George III.," of which four volumes appeared between 1855 and 1863.

MASSINGBERD, THE REV. FRANCIS CHARLES, M.A., a member of an old Lincolnshire family, born about 1800, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1822. He has held the family living of South Ormsby since 1825, became a Prebendary of Lincoln in 1847, and was appointed Chancellor of that cathedral in 1862. He has exerted himself in the cause of the revival of the active powers of the Convocation of the Church of England, and has written "History of the English Reformation," of which the third edition was published in 1857; "Law of the Church and State," in 1857; "Prayer for Unity," in 1861; "Lectures on the Prayer-Book, Lent, 1864," in 1864; and several Letters, Pamphlets, &c., on religious questions of the day.

MASSON, DAVID, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh, born Dec. 2, 1822, in Aberdeen, and educated at Marischal College in that city, and at the University of Edinburgh, commenced his literary career at the age of nineteen, as editor of a Scottish provincial newspaper, and repairing, in 1844, to London, where he remained about a year, contributed to *Fraser's Magazine*, and other periodicals. He established himself in Edinburgh for two or three years, as a writer for periodical publications, besides having special engagements with the Messrs. Chambers, returning to London in 1847, where he resided for eighteen years, and was appointed to the chair of English Language and Literature at University College, London, on the resignation of the late Professor Clough in 1852, and retired from this post in Oct., 1865, having been appointed

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Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. He contributed numerous articles to the *Quarterly*, *National*, *British Quarterly*, and *North British Reviews*, to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and the *English Cyclopædia*, and in 1859 became editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, which he still conducts, and to which he has largely contributed. His papers on Carlyle's "Latter-Day Pamphlets," Dickens and Thackeray, "Rabelais, Literature and the Labour Question," "Pre-Raphaelism in Art and Literature," "Theories of Poetry," "Shakespeare and Goethe," "Hugh Miller," and "De Quincey and Prose-writing," are the best known. His "Essays, Biographical and Critical: chiefly on English Poets," appeared in 1856; "Life of John Milton, narrated in connection with the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of his Time," volume I. in 1858; "British Novelists and their Styles: a Critical Sketch of the History of British Prose Fiction," in 1859; and "Recent British Philosophy: a Review with Criticism, including some Remarks on Mr. Mill's Answer to Sir W. Hamilton," being an explanation of some lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1865.

MATHESON, Sir James, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., second son of Donald Matheson, Esq. (Chief of the Clan Matheson, in Sutherlandshire), born in 1796, having been educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, embarked in commercial pursuits, and was for many years a partner in the firm of Jardine, Matheson, & Co., merchants in Canton. In March, 1843, he was returned to the House of Commons as member in the Liberal interest for Ashburton, which borough he continued to represent until Aug., 1847, when he was elected for the counties of Ross and Cromarty. He was raised to a Baronetcy in 1850 as a mark of Royal approval of his noble benevolence and untiring efforts in alleviating the sufferings of the inhabitants of the island of Lewes at the period of the famine. Sir James, who is a member of the Board of Trustees for Manufactories and of the Fishery Board in Scotland, was for several years Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company. When at Bombay in the course of his homeward voyage from China, in 1842, he was presented by the native merchants with a service of plate of the value of £1,500, in acknowledgment of his exertions in promoting British commerce in China during the first war with that empire. He is lord-lieutenant of Ross-shire, and Vice-President of the Caledonian Asylum, London.

MATHEWS, Charles James, comedian, son of the late Mr. Charles Mathews, was born in Dec., 1803. Though his parents wished to bring him up for the Church, he was articled to an architect. He possessed considerable artistic ability, in 1835 exhibited a picture at Somerset House, and accompanied the earl and countess of Blessington and Count d'Orsay to Italy, where he made many sketches. The ability he displayed in private theatricals and other causes having induced him to adopt the stage as a profession, he made his first appearance in a new farce written expressly for the occasion, called the "Old and Young Stager," in which his father also took a part, and his success was remarkable. Mr. C. Mathews married, July 18, 1838, the late Madame Vestris, who was his senior by some six years, and was at the time lessee of the Olympic Theatre. The joint management of Mr. Mathews and his accomplished partner was most successful, and the performances at this little theatre were, perhaps, the most popular of the day. Having visited the United States with his wife, they experienced a most enthusiastic reception, and on returning to England he became the lessee of Covent Garden Theatre; a speculation which entailed upon him great loss, and he was afterwards lessee of the Lyceum Theatre with no better result. Madame Vestris died in 1857, and during a tour in the

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United States in 1858, he married his second wife, Mrs. Davenport, an accomplished actress. Mr. Charles Mathews has written numerous comediettas and after-pieces, for the most part adaptations from the French. His drama, "My Wife's Mother," first performed in 1833, proved very attractive. In 1860 he withdrew for a time from the stage, devoting himself to an "At Home" entertainment in the manner his father made celebrated, and in which he was assisted by his wife; and in 1863 he went to Paris, and performed at the Théâtre des Variétés the principal character in a French version, executed by himself, of "Cool as a Cucumber," entitled "L'Anglais Timide." The reception accorded to Mr. C. Mathews in the French capital was so flattering that he has been induced to repeat his visit. On bringing to a close the performance of the "At Home," he returned to the stage; and, with his wife, has fulfilled numerous engagements at the chief metropolitan and provincial theatres. He is recognised as a master of light and eccentric comedy. His most remarkable impersonation is, perhaps, that of Mr. Affable Hawk, in the "Game of Speculation," an adaptation of Balzac's "Mercadet," and in the present state of the English stage he is an actor that could ill be spared.

MATHIEU, Claude-Louis, astronomer, born at Mons Nov. 25, 1783, received his early education from the Abbé Sigorge, repaired to Paris in 1801, and studied under Lacroix and Delambre. In 1803 he was admitted to the École Polytechnique, in 1805 into that of the Ponts et Chaussées, and shortly after was appointed Secretary to the Bureau des Longitudes and assistant to M. Biot, whom he accompanied to the coasts of the Mediterranean in order to carry out some experiments relating to the pendulum. Upon his return he was attached as Astronomer to the Observatory and the Bureau des Longitudes, was afterwards appointed Assistant-Professor of Astronomy at the Collége de France; in 1809 and 1812 gained the astronomical prize founded by Lalande; and in 1817 was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in place of M. Meissier. He held the appointment of Examiner at the École Polytechnique until 1863 when he resigned. M. Mathieu was appointed a member of the Bureau des Longitudes March 26, 1862; was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1829, promoted to the grade of Officer of that Order in 1855, and Commander Aug. 14, 1863. In 1834 M. Mathieu, who had married the sister of M. François Arago, engaged with his brother-in-law in politics, and was elected Deputy by the College of Maçon. In the Chamber he sat with the extreme "Left," and presented to that Assembly some valuable reports relating to a decimal system of weights and measures. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, he was sent to the Constituent Assembly by the electors of Saône-et-Loire, and, not being re-elected, he devoted himself to scientific studies. He edited Delambre's "L'Histoire de l'Astronomie du XVIII. siècle," to which he added an historical preface and an analytical table, and has contributed to numerous scientific publications.

MATHIEU, Cardinal Jacques-Marie-Adrien-Césaire, prelate and senator, born at Paris Jan. 20, 1796, studied law, and went to Landes to manage the affairs of M. Montmorency, who opened to him his career of ecclesiastical dignities. Having studied at the seminary of Saint-Sulpice he was ordained priest, and in 1823 became secretary to the bishop of Evreux, and shortly after one of the grand-vicars of M. de Quelen at Paris. In 1833, after being curé of a parish in Paris, he was appointed bishop of Langres, and was promoted to the Archbishopric of Besançon June 11, 1834. A member of the Senate by virtue of being a cardinal, he has taken an important part in its discussions. In Jan., 1865, proceedings were taken against him by the Council of State for having read, in spite of the interdiction of the Government,

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the Encyclical of the Pope of Dec. 8, 1864, and the abuse which he had committed was condemned by decree, Feb. 8, 1865. M. Mathieu, appointed a cardinal Sep. 30, 1850, was promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour June 16, 1856. In addition to his "Mandements," and other works, he has written "Un Mot sur la Brochure, Pape et Empereur, de M. Cayla," published in 1860; "La Cause Italienne et le Père Passaglia," in 1861; and "Le Pouvoir Temporel des Papes justifié par l'Histoire," in 1863.

MATHILDE (PRINCESS), MATHILDE-LÆTITIA-WILHELMINE BONAPARTE, daughter of the ex-King Jerome and Princess Catherine of Würtemberg, and cousin to Napoleon III., was born at Trieste, May 27, 1820, and married at Florence, Oct. 10, 1841, to the Russian Prince Anatole Demidoff. This union was not happy, and in 1845 they separated by mutual consent, her husband being compelled by the Czar to allow the princess an annuity of 200,000 roubles. From 1849 till the marriage of Napoleon III. she did the honours at the palace of the President, and on the re-establishment of the empire was comprised amongst the members of the imperial family of France, and received the title of Highness. The princess, who was a pupil of M. Giraud, is an accomplished artist, and has exhibited some of her pictures upon several occasions at the Salon de Peinture. She obtained honourable mention in 1861.

MAURICE, THE REV. JOHN FREDERICK DENISON, son of a Unitarian minister, born about 1805, entered Trinity College, Cambridge, at an early age. John Sterling became a member about the same time, and they migrated together to the smaller college of Trinity Hall, living on terms of the most intimate friendship; and being, in after-life, connected by marrying two sisters. John Sterling often declared that he owed more to his friend than to any other man except Coleridge. Not being able to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles, Mr. Maurice could not expect to obtain a Fellowship, and he left Cambridge before going up for his degree, but afterwards became a member of the Church of England, and entered his name on the books of Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1831. He was appointed Chaplain and Reader at Lincoln's-Inn, and became a Theological Professor in King's College, London, in 1846, retired from the latter a few years ago, in consequence of an outcry against his religious opinions as to the eternity of future punishment, and is incumbent of St. Peter's Chapel, Vere Street, Marylebone. Between the interval of leaving Cambridge and visiting Oxford, he was for a short period editor of the *Athenæum*, and about the time that he took his degree he wrote a novel called "Eustace Conway." His efforts, in connection with the Rev. Charles Kingsley and others, towards assisting the education of working men, are well known. He has written many volumes of Lectures, Sermons, Theological Essays, together with other works; the more important of his labours being "Learning and Working," six lectures, published in 1855; and "The Religion of Rome," four lectures, delivered in 1854 at the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh. His volumes of Sermons, his treatises on Philosophy, and his Lectures have been widely circulated. "What is Revelation?" appeared in 1859; "What is Revelation? Sequel to," in 1860; "Lectures on the Apocalypse, or Book of Revelation," in 1861; "Claims of the Bible and of Science," in 1862; "Gospel of the Kingdom of Heaven: Lectures on St. Luke," in 1864; "Conflict of Good and Evil in our Day," in 1865; and "The Commandments as Instruments of National Reform," in 1866. He was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Cambridge in Oct., 1866, and received the honorary degree of M.A. March 28, 1867.

MAURITIUS (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. VINCENT W. RYAN, D.D., son of the late John Ryan, Esq., an

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officer of a regiment of the line, born about 1816, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840. Having held a small cure in one of the Channel Islands, he became successively head of the Liverpool Institution, Principal of the Training College at Highbury, and, in 1854, bishop of the newly-founded see of the Mauritius, which includes that island and its dependencies.

MAURY, MATTHEW F., astronomer and hydrographer, son of Richard Maury, was born in Spottsylvania, Virginia, Jan. 14, 1806. His parents, who removed to Tennessee when he was three or four years of age, being in moderate circumstances, could only give their children, of whom they had nine, a plain education. In 1825 Matthew became a midshipman, and was appointed to the *Brandywine*, then fitting out in Washington to convey Gen. Lafayette to France. Returning in that vessel to the United States, in the spring of 1826, he again sailed in her to the Pacific, where he joined the *Vincennes* sloop, and having circumnavigated the globe, returned to his native land, after an absence of about four years. After passing his examination, he was ordered to the Pacific station as master of the *Falmouth*. He commenced his work on navigation whilst serving in the *Vincennes*, and completed it in the frigate *Potomac;* to which he was ordered as acting lieutenant when the *Falmouth* was about to return to the United States. On his arrival in the United States he was regularly promoted to a lieutenancy, and received the appointment of Astronomer to the South-Sea Exploring Expedition, under Commander T. Ap-Catesby Jones; on whose retirement from the command of the expedition, Lieut. Maury withdrew, and was put in charge of the depôt of charts and instruments, which has served as a nucleus for the National Observatory and Hydrograph Office of the United States, of both of which he became the superintendent. His labours in organizing the observatory, as well as his investigations with regard to the winds and currents of the sea, are familiar to all who take an interest in such subjects. In 1854 Mr. Maury visited England, and drew much attention to his important inquiry into the ocean currents, local winds, &c., in illustration of which he published a work entitled "The Physical Geography of the Sea," with charts and diagrams, which has been translated into several languages. The king of Prussia presented to Captain Maury the gold medal for these investigations, accompanied with one of the gold medals struck in honour of the publication of Humboldt's "Cosmos;" and the emperor of Austria presented him with the large gold medal of the Arts and Sciences, "as a recompense for his long and useful labours." Upon the outbreak of the civil war, Capt. Maury threw up his appointments, and joined the Confederates, whose cause he warmly and ably vindicated in the English press, as well as in that of the United States.

MAXSE, CAPT. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, R.N., son of the late James Maxse, Esq., and grandson of the late earl of Berkeley, born in 1833, was educated at Eton, and entered the Royal Navy at an early age. He was naval aide-de-camp to Lord Raglan in the Crimea, and in that capacity was the bearer of a message through fifteen miles of the enemy's country, to the admirals at the mouth of the Katcha, requesting them to repair immediately to Balaklava, and for his services on that occasion obtained promotion.

MAXSE, LIEUT.-COL. HENRY FITZHARDINGE BERKELEY, son of the late James Maxse, Esq., and grandson of the late earl of Berkeley, born in 1830, entered the army in 1849, served as aide-de-camp to Lord Cardigan in the Eastern campaign of 1854, and was present at the battles of Alma and Balaklava, at which he was wounded, and at the siege of Sebastopol. He received the medal and clasps, fifth class of the Medjidie and

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Turkish medals, and was made Governor of Heligoland in 1863.

MAY, Sir Thomas Erskine, K.C.B., constitutional writer and historian, born in 1815, and educated at Bedford School, under Dr. Brereton, entered the public service as Assistant Librarian of the House of Commons in 1831, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1838, was appointed Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills in 1846, Taxing-Master of the House of Commons in 1847, and to the Table of the House, as Clerk-Assistant, in 1856. His public services were rewarded by the Companionship of the Bath in 1860, and he was promoted Knight Commander in July, 1866. Sir T. E. May has written "A Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usages of Parliament," published in 1844, which is acknowledged as a text-book, and has been translated into German and Hungarian; a pamphlet, entitled "Remarks and Suggestions with a view to Facilitate the Despatch of Public Business in Parliament," published in 1849; another pamphlet, "On the Consolidation of the Election Laws," in 1850; and "Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III., 1760–1860," in 1861–3, which, commencing where the great work of Hallam concluded, continues the history of our laws and liberties to the present time. The latter work has been reprinted in the United States, and translated into French and German. In 1854, he collected and reduced to writing, for the first time, the "Rules, Orders, and Forms of Proceeding of the House of Commons," which were adopted and printed by command of the House. He contributed to the *Penny Cyclopædia* numerous articles, relating chiefly to political economy and historical biography; and has written for the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Law Magazine*, and other reviews.

MAYER, Joseph, antiquary and philanthropist, born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Feb. 23, 1803, settled as a jeweller at Liverpool in 1822, and devoted his labour and fortune to the formation of that museum of art recently presented by him to that town. His earliest study was Greek coins, his collection of which was sold to the French Government in 1844. Antique gems attracted his chief attention, and his skill and liberality rendered him famous in Europe. His favourite design was to collect in Liverpool a museum of treasures of artistic excellence, in order to educate students in the true principles of beauty. In this he has succeeded, and his Egyptian, Abyssinian, and Etruscan collections, chosen with a due regard to art, are justly famed; and he is equally celebrated for his collection of ivories, of Greek, Roman, and mediæval gems, and of Wedgwood and of English pottery. With the view of writing "A History of the Rise and Progress of Art in England from 1550 to the Present Time," he has collected between four and five thousand original drawings, between fifteen and twenty thousand early engravings, and above fifty thousand autograph letters of English artists. The number of scientific works for which the world is indebted to Mr. Mayer's generous aid is considerable; the "Inventorium Sepulchrale," the Anglo-Saxon Vocabularies," and the "Diploma" being the most important. In 1865 he made a donation to the Cheshire village where he resides, of a free library containing 10,000 volumes, and he is about to erect an extensive building for this and other public purposes.

MAYHEW, Henry, born in 1812, was for a short time at Westminster School, which he left to go a voyage to Calcutta, and on his return was articled to his father—a solicitor—for three years. He commenced his literary career in London, bringing out, in conjunction with the late Mr. G. à Beckett, the farce of the "Wandering Minstrel" at the Queen's Theatre, and in 1841 was one of the promoters of *Punch*, from which he afterwards withdrew. He has written numerous tales and articles in magazines, &c., and is best known by "London

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Labour and the London Poor," a cyclopædia of information on the condition of the working classes. Among his other works are "The Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints," published in 1852, and "The Wonders of Science," in 1855. In conjunction with his brothers Horace and Augustus, he published a variety of fairy tales and farces, and the following works of humorous fiction:—"The Greatest Plague of Life," "Whom to Marry and How to Get Married," "The Magic of Kindness," "Peasant-boy Philosopher," "Tricks of Trade," &c. Mr. Horace Mayhew has long been connected with *Punch*, and Mr. Augustus Mayhew has written several tales in magazines; and another brother, Edward, is a careful writer on the management and treatment of horses, dogs, &c.

MAYNE, SIR RICHARD, K.C.B., fourth son of the late Mr. Justice Mayne (one of the Judges in the Court of King's Bench, Ireland), born in 1796, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees. He was admitted *ad eundem* to Trinity College, Cambridge, and to the degree of M.A. there in 1821, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1822. He was appointed a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in 1829, and for his services in that capacity was created a C.B. in 1847, and a K.C.B., civil division, in 1851.

MAYO (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, M.P., better known as Lord Naas, eldest son of the fifth earl of Mayo, born in Dublin, Feb. 21, 1822, was educated at Trinity College. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and on that occasion was made a Privy Councillor; held the same office in Lord Derby's second Administration in 1858–9; and again, with a seat in the Cabinet, in Lord Derby's third administration in 1866. He was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for the county of Kildare, in Aug., 1847; was member for Coleraine from March, 1852, till March, 1857, when he was returned one of the members for Cockermouth, which he still represents. He is the author of "St. Petersburg and Moscow," and succeeded his father as sixth earl of Mayo in the peerage of Ireland in Aug., 1867.

MAYO, THOMAS, M.D., son of the late John Mayo, Esq., M.D., born in London in 1790, was educated at Westminster School, and at Oxford, where he became Fellow of Oriel College, and took the degree of M.D. in 1818. He was made fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1819, and President in 1856. He is physician to the Marylebone Infirmary, and a Fellow of the Royal Society, and has written "Elements of the Pathology of the Mind," published in 1838; "Clinical Facts and Reflections," in 1847; "Outlines of Medical Proof Revised," in 1850; and "On Medical Testimony and Evidence in Cases of Lunacy, with Essays on Soundness of Mind," in 1854.

MAZZINI, JOSEPH, born June 28, 1808, at Genoa, where his father was a medical practitioner, and a university professor of his science, was educated for the law at the same university, and, resolving to do what he could to awaken his fellow-countrymen to his notions of political life, established the *Genoa Indicator*, in which he discussed questions touching the future of Italy. The Italian Governments, having been much troubled by Carbonarism, united in a league against liberal opinions, and although Mazzini did not sympathize with the men who formed these secret societies, he joined the Carbonari, for the reason assigned in the following note to the last edition of his works:—"I was at that time unable to found any association of my own; and in the Carbonari I found a body of men in whom—however inferior they were to the idea they represented—thought and action, faith and works, were identical. Here were men who, defying alike excommunication and capital punishment, had the persistent energy ever to re-commence, and weave a

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fresh web each time the old one was broken; and this was enough to induce me to join my name and my labours to theirs." For his connection with the Carbonari, Mazzini was arrested, and after six months' imprisonment in the fortress of Savona, was tried and acquitted, but condemned to exile. He took up his abode at Marseilles, where he became the founder of *La Giovine Italia*, and conducted the journal of that name, devoted to the cause of the unity and independence of Italy, and a republican form of government. On the application of the Sardinian ambassador he was ordered to quit the French territory. For nearly twelve months he succeeded in evading the vigilance of the police, and brought out his journal, which was easily distributed from Marseilles into Italy, and went to Switzerland for the purpose of organizing the expedition into Savoy, in 1833, which failed through the treachery of Ramorino, to whom the military command had been given. Driven out of Switzerland, he repaired to London in 1837, where he supported himself by his pen, and established a school and a journal, called the *Apostolato popolare*, for Italian working men. In 1844 his name was brought prominently before the English public, in consequence of the disclosure of a practice of opening the letters of refugees in the London post-office by the Government, at the request of foreign ambassadors. After the French Revolution in Feb., 1848, Mazzini went to Paris, to concert measures with the Republican party there, and shortly afterwards took up his abode at Milan, where he opposed the fusion of Lombardy with Piedmont. He remained at Milan until the advance of the Austrians forced him to take refuge in the canton of Ticino, in Switzerland, whence, shortly after the expedition into the Val d'Intelvi, he was again expelled. Rome having declared itself a Republic, Mazzini was elected deputy to the Constituent Assembly for the town of Leghorn, where he landed, and was received with acclamations. After spending some time at Florence, in attempting to effect the fusion of Tuscany and Rome, he repaired to Rome, and from that moment became the leading spirit of the Roman Republic, having been, with Armelli and Saffi, appointed, March 30, 1849, a Triumvir, and received with his colleagues the full powers of the young state. He organized an army of 50,000 men, cast cannon, and prepared in every way to govern and defend the Republic, and for a time maintained the contest against Gen. Oudinot and his army. A cessation of hostilities having been agreed upon, he protested against it, and resigned his post of Triumvir. Rather than execute the decree of the Assembly, he left Rome, and took up his residence in England, keeping up a correspondence with the republican party in Italy. In 1857 he organized an expedition to revolutionize Naples, but the scheme proved abortive, and he returned to England. Although an advocate of Italian unity, he opposed the present settlement. In the beginning of 1864 an endeavour was made to implicate him in the attempt of four Italians to assassinate the French Emperor, and one of the criminals, on his trial, affirmed that Mazzini had given him money and explosive bombs. This led to considerable discussion in the House of Commons during the session, and Mr. Stansfeld, on account of his connection with this arch agitator and fermenter of conspiracies, felt constrained to resign his post as Secretary of the Admiralty. Amongst other works Mazzini has written "Italy, Austria, and the Pope," published in this country in 1845; "Royalty and Republicanism in Italy," in 1850; "Italian Question and the Republicans," in 1861; "Duties of Man," in 1862; "Life and Writings," in 1864–6; and "Address to Pope Pius IX.," in 1865.

MEADE, Major-Gen. George Gordon, born at Cadiz, Spain, in 1816, graduated at West Point, June 30, 1835, entered the regular army of

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the United States as 2nd Lieut. of Artillery, resigned his commission in Oct., 1836, and lived in retirement for six years. He was appointed a 2nd Lieut. of Topographical Engineers, May 19, 1842, and in that capacity served in the Mexican war, during which he distinguished himself at the battles of Palo Alto and Monterey, and after passing through the intermediate grades, attained the rank of Major in June, 1862, and that of Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers in Aug., 1862. Gen. Meade took part in the battles of Mechanicsville, June 26, of Gaines's Mill, June 27, a few days after which he was wounded, but not seriously; of Antietam, Sep. 17, in which he was again slightly wounded, and had two horses killed under him; and of Fredericksburg, in Dec., 1862, when the Union forces, under Gen. Burnside, were defeated with much slaughter. Two days after this disastrous repulse he superseded Gen. Butterfield in the command of the 5th Army Corps, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, June 28, 1863, and fought the battle of Gettysburg. After this drawn battle Gen. Lee retraced his steps, and Gen. Meade continued at the head of the Union forces until the nomination of Gen. Grant, in April, 1864, as Commander-in-Chief. When the latter took the field with a very large army, in order to capture Richmond, Gen. Meade, who served under him, was intrusted with the execution of one of the ealiest of the important operations that rendered this campaign so remarkable—the passage of the Rapidan—when he was fiercely assailed by Gen. Lee's forces, and narrowly escaped utter defeat; the final charge of the Confederates having been rendered less effective on account of a severe wound which disabled Gen. Longstreet. In later operations Gen. Meade took an active part.

MEATH (Bishop of), The Most Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D., second son of Vice-Admiral Butcher, born in 1811, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1837. He was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in 1850, Regius Professor of Divinity in 1852, and Bishop of Meath in 1866. He has written "An Introductory Lecture on the Study of Ecclesiastical Literature," published in 1851; "Sermons on the Crimean War," in 1854; "On the present State of the Romish Controversy in Ireland," in 1855; "On the relative Value of Divine and Human Knowledge," in 1857; "On the Conservative Character of the English Reformation," in 1862; "Some Thoughts on the Supreme Authority of the Scriptures," in 1864; "Ordination Sermon," in 1865; and "Two Sermons on Dr. Pusey's 'Eirenicon,'" in 1866. The diocese, including the counties of Meath, Westmeath, King's County, and parts of Longford and Cavan, is of the annual value of £4,500, with the patronage of 35 livings. As Bishop of Meath, Dr. Butcher bears the title of "Most Reverend."

MECHI, John Joseph, son of Giacomo Mechi, a citizen of Bologna, who early in life settled in England, and having been naturalized, obtained a post in the household of George III., born in London, May 22, 1802, was, at the age of sixteen, placed as a clerk in a mercantile house in the Newfoundland trade, where he remained eleven years. In this capacity he contrived to turn the usual hour allowed for dinner to a profitable account by selling, among his friends and acquaintances in the city, a small and inexpensive article of which he had bought the patent. The consequence was that, mainly by his own exertions, he was enabled, about 1827, to set up on his own account, as a cutler, in a very small shop in Leadenhall Street, and between 1830 and 1840, he realized a handsome fortune by the "Magic Razor Strop" which bears his name. In 1840, having attentively studied English farming, he resolved to attempt some improvements in agriculture, and accordingly bought a small farm of about 170

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acres, at Tiptree Heath, one of the least productive districts in Essex. Here he resolved to try what he could effect by the system of deep drainage, and by the application of steam power. The Essex farmers laughed at him as an enthusiast; the country gentlemen held aloof from him; but he persevered till he brought his small farm into such a state of productiveness that he has made it realize annually an average handsome profit; while the press has acknowledged the services which he has rendered to agricultural science by the exhibition of such modern processes upon his model farm. He was appointed to the Shrievalty of London in July, 1856, and elected an alderman in the following year. About the same time he was presented with a handsome "Testimonial" of the value of £500, subscribed by noblemen and gentlemen interested in science and agriculture at home and abroad. Mr. Mechi has been for some years a member of the Council of the Society of Arts, and was a Juror in the Department of Art and Science, at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and at the Industrial Exhibition at Paris in 1855, to which he was specially sent by her Majesty's Government. He has written "Letters on Agricultural Improvements," published in 1845; "Experience in Drainage," in 1847; and "How to Farm Profitably," in 1860. The latter is a new and enlarged edition of an account of his improved agricultural system, which, in a cheap and popular form, has reached a sale of 10,000 copies.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN (Grand Duke of), Frederick Francis II., son of the late Grand Duke Paul Frederick, and of the Princess Alexandrina of Prussia, born Feb. 28, 1823, studied at the University of Bonn, and succeeded his father, March 7, 1842. The revolution of 1848 obliged him to make some liberal modifications in his internal policy, but the whole *régime* was restored in 1851. He married, Nov. 3, 1849, Augusta Matilda Wilhelmina, daughter of Henry, prince of Reuss-Schleiss, by whom he has a large family, of which the eldest son, Francis Paul, was born March 19, 1851. She died March 3, 1862, and he married Anna Maria Wilhelmina Elizabeth Matilda, daughter of Prince Charles William Louis of Hesse, May 12, 1864. She died April 16, 1865.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ (Grand Duke of), Frederick William Charles George Ernest Adolphus Gustavus, a Lieut.-Gen. in the Prussian army, born Oct. 17, 1819; married June 28, 1843, the Princess Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Maria Sophia Louisa of Cambridge, daughter of the late duke of Cambridge. He succeeded his father, Sep. 6, 1860, and has one son, George Adolphus Frederick Augustus Victor Ernest Gustavus William Wellington, born July 22, 1848.

MEDLEY, Dr. (*See* Fredericton, Bishop of.)

MEISSONIER, Jean-Louis-Ernest, painter, born at Lyons, about 1812, went, while young, to Paris, and for some time attended the studio of M. Léon Cogniet. He displayed remarkable ingenuity in microscopic painting, which no one in France had attempted before him, and his "Little Messengen" exhibited in 1836, attracted the attention of critics, who were astonished that so much precision could be allied to such delicacy of finish. Since then he has frequently exhibited, and always with great success. In the Salon of 1857 he had nine subjects, all distinguished by an exquisite touch, and manifesting great care and patience. He obtained a medal of the third-class in 1840, one of the second-class in 1841, and two of the first-class in 1855. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1846, was made Grand Officer in June, 1856, and member of the Academy of Beaux Arts in 1861. He is said to be engaged upon a grand historical picture of the battle of Friedland.

MELANESIA (Bishop of), The Right Rev. John Coleridge Patteson,

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D.D., son of the late Sir John Patteson, born in 1827, was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, and became Fellow of Merton. He was consecrated missionary bishop of Melanesia, in the South Pacific Isles, in 1861.

MELBOURNE (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES PERRY, D.D., youngest son of the late John Perry, Esq., of Moor Hall, Essex, born in 1807, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., in 1828, as Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman, and first-class in classics, and was afterwards elected a Fellow of his College. Having held a parochial cure in Cambridge for several years, he was consecrated, in 1847, to the see of Melbourne, on the subdivision of the diocese of Australia. Its annual income is about £1,333 a year, derived partly from the Colonial Treasury and partly from the Colonial Bishopric Fund.

MELLON, MRS. ALFRED, known under her maiden name, Miss Sarah Jane Woolgar, born July 8, 1824, made her first appearance in London, at the Adelphi Theatre, in Sep. 1843, in a farce called "Anthony and Cleopatra," when her merits were recognized, and she found herself high in favour with the London public. Her name has been identified with all the Adelphi triumphs since the date of her first appearance; indeed, except for very brief engagements, she has appeared at no other London theatre. She became the wife of the late Mr. Alfred Mellon, the popular composer and conductor, for some time the leader of the orcestra at the Adelphi Theatre, who died in June, 1867.

MELLOR, SIR JOHN, son of the late John Mellor, Esq., of Leicester, born at Hollingwood, near Oldham, in 1809, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1833, and went the Midland Circuit. In 1851 he was appointed Q.C., and elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple, was for some years Recorder of Warwick, resigned in 1852, and was appointed, in Feb., 1855, to the Recordership of Leicester. He was an unsuccessful candidate, in the Liberal interest, for the borough of Warwick in July, 1852, was elected one of the members for Great Yarmouth in Aug. 1857, and was returned for Nottingham, as an advanced Liberal, at the general election, in April, 1859. He was elevated to the Bench on the retirement of Sir Hugh Hill, in 1861, and received the honour of knighthood.

MELVILL, THE REV. HENRY, B.D., younger son of the late Philip Melvill, Esq., some time Governor of Pendennis Castle, born about 1798, was educated at a private school, whence he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. in 1821, as second Wrangler, and first Smith's Prizeman, and became a Fellow and Tutor of St. Peter's College. He took orders, and was appointed, about 1830, to the Incumbency of Camden Chapel, Camberwell, where he was known as an eloquent preacher. By the late duke of Wellington he was appointed, in 1840, Chaplain to the Tower of London, and Incumbent of the church within its precincts, was afterwards elected to the Golden Lectureship at St. Margaret's Lothbury, which he resigned in 1856, on becoming a canon of St. Paul's, and was appointed Rector of Barnes and rural dean in 1863, and is one of her Majesty's chaplains. Mr. Melvill was Principal of the East India College at Haileybury, Herts, for several years previous to its dissolution, in 1859. He has written "Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge in 1836–7 and 1839," published in 1845; "Sermons Preached on Public Occasions," in 1846; "Golden Lectures at Lothbury," in 1850–6; "Selection from Lectures at St. Margaret's," in 1853; "Voices of the Year: Readings for Holydays and Sundays," in 1856; "Persuasives to a Christian Life: Golden Counsels," in 1860, and other works.

MELVILL, SIR PETER MELVILL, K.C.B., son of the late Philip Melvill, Esq., some time Governor of Pendennis Castle, and brother of the late Sir James C. Melvill, K.C.B., many years Secretary to the Honourable

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East India Company, born in 1803, entered the military service of the East India Company at an early age, and attained the rank of colonel in 1856. He was created a K.C.B. in 1860, for his Indian services.

MELVILLE, GEORGE JOHN WHYTE, eldest son of Major Whyte-Melville, of Mount Melville, near St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, born in 1821, entered the army in 1839, became Captain in the Coldstream Guards in 1846, and retired in 1849, joined the cavalry of the Turkish Contingent in 1855, and resigned at the close of the Crimean war, in 1856. He is known as a popular writer of fiction, and, amongst other works, has written "Captain Digby Grand," an autobiography, published in 1853; "General Bounce; or Lady and the Locusts," in 1854; "Kate Coventry, an Autobiography," in 1856; "The Interpreter: a Tale of the War," in 1858; "Holmby House: a Tale of Old Northamptonshire," in 1860; "Good for Nothing; or, All Down Hill," "Tilbury Nogo, an Unsuccessful Man," and "Market Harborough," in 1861; "Gladiators: a Tale of Rome and Judea," in 1863; "Brookes of Bridlemere," in 1864; and "Cerise: a Tale of the Last Century," in 1865. He has published a translation of the Odes of Horace, which was well received by the critics, and has contributed to *Fraser's* and *Blackwood's Magazines*, and other periodicals.

MELVILLE, HERMAN, novelist, son of a merchant, born at New York Aug. 1, 1819, was educated in the State of Massachusetts. At eighteen his passion for the sea induced him to embark as a common sailor, on board a ship for London, and landing in 1842 at Loukabisa, and penetrating the interior, was taken prisoner by the Taipis, by whom he was detained for four months. He visited Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands, and returned to Boston after an absence of four years, and married and settled as a farmer in 1847. He has written "Typee," an account of his adventures in the Marquesas Islands, in 1846, which was published both in London and in the United States, and has been translated into several European languages; "Omoo, or Adventures in the South Seas," in 1847; "Mardi, and a Voyage Thither," and "Redburn: a Chapter in the Life of a Young Sailor," in 1849; "White Jacket," in 1850; "Moby Dick," in 1851; "Pierre, or the Ambiguities," in 1852; "Israel Potter," in 1854; "Piazza Tales," in 1856; and other works, and has contributed to reviews and periodicals.

MENSCHIKOFF, PRINCE ALEXANDER SERGEEWITSCH, a Russian general, the grandson of a pastry-cook, born in 1789, entered the service in 1805, and was for some time attached to the embassy of Vienna. He accompanied the Emperor Alexander I. in the capacity of aide-de-camp during the campaigns of 1812–15, and at their close had attained the rank of a general. After the Peace of Paris he was an ardent promoter of the Greek *hetaria*, professedly aiming at the restoration of the Greek Empire. The failure of the scheme detained Menschikoff for a time from the court of Alexander I., but he was recalled to St. Petersburgh on the accession of Nicholas I., who charged him with a mission extraordinary to Abbaz-Mirza, Shah of Persia. Negotiations for the legalization of a claim to a portion of the Persian dominions which the Czar had ursurped, were abruptly broken off, and an attempt was made to secure the negotiator. Menschikoff, who with difficulty escaped, was the first to commence hostilities, made himself master of Anapa in 1828, entered Europe as General-in-chief, and undertook the siege of Varna. Grievously wounded, he resigned the command to Prince Woronzoff, and was long unfit for active employment, and after his recovery was nominated Vice-Admiral and Chief of the Native Staff of the Empire. In this capacity he devoted himself to the creation of the Baltic fleet, which may be said to owe its origin to him. In 1834 he was appointed Admiral of the Fleet,

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and two years afterwards, Minister of Marine. During a portion of this time he administered the government of Finland, to which he was appointed in 1831, and to the embassy at Constantinople in 1853. The incidents of the negotiation relative to the Holy Places are well known, including his premeditated insolence to the Porte, his ultimatum, and his abrupt departure, equivalent to a declaration of war. On his return to St. Petersburg he was received with coldness, but nevertheless, in 1854, was appointed to the supreme civil and military command in the Crimea. It must be admitted that at that important post he faced with great energy the storm he had drawn down upon his country. His abilities as a commander of troops in the field do not appear, however, to have been equal to his presumption; and the battle of the Alma (Sep. 20, 1854), must have enlightened him as to the real quality of French and English troops, when compared with those of Russia. Still he exhibited great resolution and readiness of resource in preventing at that critical moment the fall of Sebastopol. Immediately after the death of Nicholas I. Prince Menschikoff was relieved of his important command, and of the ministry of marine and the governorship of Finland. He is the acknowledged chief of the old Russian party, and the declared enemy of all reform, and joins to a natural bluntness of manner a very active intellect, showing that singular mixture of barbarism and culture so often found associated in the Russian mind, manners, and politics.

MENZEL, Wolfgang, critic and author, born at Waldenberg, in Silesia, June 21, 1798, commenced his studies at Breslau, and entered the army as a volunteer in 1815. After the peace he continued his studies at Jena, which for political reasons he quitted in 1820, and took refuge in Switzerland, where he obtained a professorship in the municipal school of Aarau. He returned to Germany in 1824, and for some years took an active part in politics in the States of Würtemberg, advocating a moderate constitutional government. As a critic, he first made his appearance in 1823, with a work entitled "Streckverse," marked by new and ingenious views of art and literature, and at the same time was one of the founders of a literary and critical journal, which violently attacked the old German school, the disciples of Goethe, and even Goethe himself. This book, like his "History of the Germans," published in 1824-5, conceived in a satirical point of view, created many enemies. "German Literature," a very remarkable work which provoked much controversy, and has been twice translated into English, appeared in 1828. After the Revolution of 1830, he directed his attacks against French influence, which then began to make its way into Germany. In 1848 he gave up the editorship of the *Literaturblatt*, to sit as a deputy in the States of Würtemberg. In addition to the afore-mentioned works, Menzel, who has distinguished himself as a poet and historian, has written "The Spirit of History," published in 1835; "Mythological Inquiries," in 1842; "The History of Europe, from 1798 to 1815," in 1853; "Furore," an historical romance, presenting an animated picture of the period of the Thirty Years' War; "History of Nature in a Christian Point of View," in 1856, and other works.

MEREDITH, George, novelist, born in Hampshire about 1828, and educated partly in Germany, was brought up to the law, which he quitted for literature. He has written "Poems," published in 1851; "The Shaving of Shagpat, an Arabian Entertainment," a burlesque prose poem, in 1855; "Farina, a Legend of Cologne," in 1857; "The Ordeal of Richard Feveril," a philosophical novel, bearing upon the more serious questions of moral education," in 1859; "Mary Bertrand," in 1860; "Evan Harrington," a serial tale of modern life, first printed in *Once a Week*, and

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republished in a separate form in 1861; "Modern Love: Poems and Ballads," in 1862; "Emilia in England," in 1864; "Rhoda Fleming," in 1865; and "Vittoria," in 1866. He contributes extensively to periodical literature.

MEREDITH, Mrs. Louisa, whose maiden name was Miss Louisa Twamley, was born at Birmingham in 1812, where she was brought up carefully by her mother. At first she determined to devote herself to artistic studies; but published, at the age of twenty, a volume of "Poems," illustrated by herself. Encouraged by its success, she wrote her "Romance of Nature, or the Flower Seasons Illustrated," a poetical work, illustrated with plates engraved and coloured after her own designs. In 1836 she contributed some illustrated poems to a volume of coloured groups of flowers, entitled "Flora's Gems," and wrote the first half of a narrative of a tour in South Wales, under the title of "Roscoe's Wanderings in South Wales and along the River Wye." Her "Autumn Rambles on the Wye," with illustrations by David Cox, and "Our Wild Flowers Described," appeared in 1839, in which year she was married to her cousin, Mr. C. Meredith, whom she accompanied to Sydney. After residing there for a year, they removed to Tasmania, where she wrote "Notes and Sketches of New South Wales," a narrative of her voyage out, and of her first impressions of the colony, which appeared in *Murray's Home and Colonial Library*. "My Home in Tasmania," illustrated by sketches from her own pencil, and that of the bishop (Dr. Nixon), appeared in 1852–3; "Some of my Bush Friends in Tasmania," in 1859; an account of a visit paid to Victoria and Melbourne in 1856, under the title of "Over the Straits, a Visit to Victoria," and "Loved and Lost," told in gossip verse, and illustrated by her own pencil, in 1860. Her husband has been a member for the county of Glamorgan in the local House of Assembly, and was for some time Colonial Treasurer of Tasmania.

MEREDYTH (Lord), The Right Honourable Sir William Meredyth Somerville, eldest son of the late Sir Marcus Somerville, Bart., born in 1802, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Meath. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal interest for Wenlock in Jan., 1835; was returned for Drogheda in Aug., 1837, and represented that borough in the House of Commons till July, 1852, when he was defeated. He was elected one of the members for Canterbury in Aug., 1854, and retired in 1865. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1847, raised to the Irish peerage as Lord Athlumney, Dec. 14, 1863, and created a peer of the United Kingdom, as Baron Meredyth, May 3, 1866. He was Under-Secretary for the Home Department from 1846 till 1847, and Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1847 till 1852.

MÉRIMÉE, Prosper, author and senator, was born at Paris, Sep. 23, 1803. His earliest work, "Théâtre de Clara Gazul, Comédienne Espagnole," professing to be a translation, was published in 1825, under an assumed name, for the sake of misleading the classical critics. "La Guzla, ou Choix de Poésies Illyriques, recueillies dans la Dalmatie, la Bosnie, etc.," in 1827, was a happy mystification, the secret of which was first divulged by Goethe. "La Jacquerie, Scènes Féodales," and "La Famille Carvajal," in 1828, and "1572, Chronique du Règne de Charles IX.," in 1829, an historical romance, possess considerable interest on account of their abundant material and clear style of narration. Among his other works of fiction are "La Double Méprise," an admirable picture of manners, published in 1833, and "Colomba," in 1840. Amongst the accounts of his travels, mostly undertaken for the purposes of archæological investigation, are "Voyage dans l'Ouest de la France," published in 1837; and his accounts respecting Provence, Corsica, and other parts of France. In 1844 he replaced M. Ch.

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Nodier in the French Academy, in 1853 was nominated a Senator, and was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour, April 12, 1860.

MERIVALE, The Rev. Charles, D.C.L., son of the late John H. Merivale, Esq., of Barton Place, Devon, and brother of Mr. Herman Merivale, born in 1808, was educated at Harrow, Haileybury, and St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor. He took his B.A. degree in high honours in 1830, was a select Preacher before the University of Cambridge in 1838–40, one of the Preachers at Whitehall in 1839–41, Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1861, and Boyle Lecturer in 1864 and 1865. He is the author of a "History of the Romans under the Empire," published in 1850–1862. He is rector of Lawford, Essex, and Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

MERIVALE, Herman, eldest son of the late John H. Merivale, Esq., of Barton Place, Devon, who edited reports in Chancery, born in 1806, was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, taking first-class honours in *Literæ Humaniores*, and was elected Fellow of Balliol College. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1832, was appointed Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford, which post he held for the usual period, in 1837; became permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1848, and permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, and was created a C.B., in 1859. He has written "A Lecture on Political Economy," published in 1837; "Lectures on Colonization and the Colonies," in 1860; and "Historical Studies," in 1865.

MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ, Jean-Henri, D.D., born at Geneva, Aug. 16, 1794, after completing his education in the university of his native city, went to Berlin, where he attended Neander's lectures on Church History. Ordained in 1817, for several years he was pastor of a French church in Hamburg, and for a long period occupied a similar position in Brussels, where he was the favourite court preacher of the late king of Holland, who often resided in that city. In the summer of 1830 M. Merle d'Aubigné returned to Geneva, and on the founding of the new theological school by the Evangelical Society, he was appointed Professor of Church History. His first publication, a volume of sermons, appeared at Hamburg, and he has written "Histoire de la Réformation au XVI. Siècle," published at Paris in 1835–53, of which a translation has had a large sale in England; "Le Protecteur, ou la République d'Angleterre aux Jours de Cromwell," at Paris; and "Germany, England, and Scotland, or Recollections of a Swiss Minister," at London, in 1848; "Trois Siècles de Lutte en Écosse, ou deux Rois et deux Royaumes," in 1850; "Caractère du Réformateur et de la Réformation de Génève," and "Histoire de la Réformation en Europe au temps de Calvin," in 1862. Translations of most of these works have been published in England.

METCALFE, The Rev. Frederick, B.D., born about 1817, was educated at Shrewsbury School and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1838, migrated to Oxford, and was elected to a Fellowship at Lincoln College. He has written "Notes of Excursions in Norway, 1854-5," published in 1856; "The Oxonian in Thelemarken, Travel in Norway in 1856-7," and "History of German Literature," in 1858; "The Oxonian in Iceland, Notes of Travel in 1860," in 1861; and has adapted, from the German of Professor A. Becker, two works, entitled respectively "Gallus" and "Charicles," being scenes and sketches from the domestic life of the ancient Romans and Greeks.

METEYARD, Eliza, better known by her *nom de plume* of "Silverpen," the only daughter of a surgeon, was born early in the present century. Her first work, "Struggles for Fame,"

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published in 1845, was followed by the prize essay on "Juvenile Depravity," incorporated with the essay of the Rev. Henry Worsley, in 1849; "The Doctor's Little Daughter," in 1850; "Lilian's Golden Hours," in 1856; "Dr. Oliver's Maid," in 1857; "Mainstone's Housekeeper," in 1860; "Give Bread—Gain Love," and "The Hallowed Spots of Ancient London," in 1861; "Lady Herbert's Gentlewoman," in 1862; and "The Little Museum-Keepers," in 1863. Miss Meteyard, who has been connected with the metropolitan newspaper press, in relation to which arose her *nom de plume* of "Silverpen," appended by Douglas Jerrold himself to a leading article in the first number of his newspaper, has contributed to periodicals, has written much on antiquarian subjects, on topics connected with the extramural burial and sanitary movements, and on art applied to design, especially pottery. The first volume of her "Life of Josiah Wedgwood" appeared in 1865, and the second in 1866.

METTERNICH (PRINCE DE), RICHARD CLEMENT JOSEPH LOTHAIRE HERMANN, diplomatist, son of the famous statesman Prince Metternich, born at Vienna, Jan. 7, 1829, was educated as a diplomatist, became attached to the Austrian embassy at Paris in 1852, and was made Secretary of Legation there in Dec., 1854. In the complications which arose in 1859, before the Italian war broke out, Prince Metternich was intrusted by the Austrian government with a special mission to Paris, and at the close of the war he became Ambassador of Austria at the French court. He was named Hereditary Councillor of the Austrian Empire, April 18, 1861, and Councillor in Nov., 1864.

MEURICE, FRANÇOIS-PAUL, romancist and dramatist, born at Paris, in Feb., 1820, studied at the Collége du Charlemagne, and brought out at the Odéon, in 1842, "Falstaff," a three-act comedy, in verse. In 1847 he was associated with M. Dumas in a translation of Shakespeare's "Hamlet." He has written numerous dramas, two romances, and some poetry. His five-act play, "La Vie Nouvelle," was produced with success at Paris in April, 1867.

MEYRICK, THE REV. FREDERICK, M.A., born in 1826, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was successively scholar, fellow, and tutor; graduated B.A. in honours in 1847, and has since held the university offices of Select Preacher and Public Examiner. He was appointed one of her Majesty's Whitehall Preachers in 1856, and Inspector of Schools in 1859; was the chief agent in establishing the Anglo-Continental Society, for making known in foreign countries the principles of the English Church, and with that object in view has edited many dogmatic and controversial treatises in Latin, Italian, Spanish, &c. He has written "Practical Working of the Church in Spain," published in 1851; "The Moral Theology of the Church of Rome," in 1857; "The Outcast and Poor of London," in 1858; "The Wisdom of Piety," in 1859; "But isn't Kingsley Right after all?" and "On Dr. Newman's Rejection of Liguori's Doctrine of Equivocation," in 1864; and has contributed to Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, and to the Commentary on the Bible edited by Canon Cook.

MIALL, EDWARD, one of the leaders of the Anti-State-Church party, born at Portsmouth in 1809, and intended for the ministry, was educated at the Protestant Dissenters' College at Wymondley, Herts, officiated for three years as an Independent minister at Ware, and afterwards at Leicester. He left the last-mentioned town for London in 1841, for the purpose of establishing the *Nonconformist*, of which he has been from the first both proprietor and editor, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Southwark in Sep., 1845, and for Halifax in Aug., 1847. He was returned for Rochdale in July, 1852, was defeated in March, 1857, and at Tavistock in Aug., 1857. Mr. Miall, who is an advocate of man-

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hood suffrage, and is opposed to ecclesiastical endowments of every kind, has written "Views of the Voluntary Principle," published in 1845; "The Nonconformist's Sketch-Book," and "Ethics of Nonconformity," in 1848; "The British Churches in relation to the British People," in 1849; "Bases of Belief," in 1853; "Title-Deeds of the Church of England to her Parochial Endowments," in 1861; "Politics of Christianity," in 1863; and "An Editor off the Line; or, Wayside Musings and Reminiscences," in 1865.

MICHELET, Jules, historian, born at Paris, Aug. 21, 1798, having devoted himself with brilliant success to historical studies, became a public teacher, was in 1821, after a sharp competition, called to a chair in the Collége Sainte-Barbe, where he taught the ancient languages and philosophy until 1826. Shortly after the Revolution of 1830 he was appointed Chief of the historical section of the archives of the realm; and M. Guizot, unable, on account of his political duties, to continue his lectures on History in the Faculty of Literature in Paris, named Michelet as his substitute. In 1838 he succeeded M. Dunou in the chair of History in the Collége de France, aad was elected member of the Institute. M. Michelet, whose views are founded upon those of the German school of history, and particularly on the ideas of Vico, of whose works he has published an edition, regards history as "philosophy teaching by example." His first work, "Tableaux Synchroniques de l'Histoire Moderne," appeared in 1826; his "Histoire de France," in 1833–63; and his "Histoire de la Révolution Française," in 1847–53. He is a great opponent of the Jesuits, against whom he has written "Des Jésuites," published in 1843; "Du Prêtre, de la Femme, et de la Famille," in 1844; and "Du Peuple," in 1846. He wrote "L'Oiseau," published in 1856; "L'Insecte," in 1857; "L'Amour," in 1858; "La Femme," in 1859; "La Mer," in 1861; "La Sorcière," in 1862; and "La Bible de l'Humanité," in 1864. The government, in March, 1851, interdicted his lectures, and he has since retired into private life.

MICHELL, The Rev. Richard, B.D., born in 1805, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking a First Class in Classics in 1824; was Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College; has filled the offices of Public Examiner in Classics and in Law and Modern History many times, and was Bampton Lecturer in 1849. He was Professor of Logic in the University of Oxford from 1839 till 1849; is Public Orator of the University, and has been for many years Vice-Principal and Tutor of Magdalen Hall. In 1856 he was appointed Rector of South Moreton, Berks.

MIEROSLAWSKI, Louis, a Polish general and author, was born at Nemours, France, his mother being French, in 1814. His father, who had served under Marshal Davoust, returned to Poland after the treaty of 1815, taking with him his son, who was educated at the military school of Kalitz, and received in 1830 a commission as ensign of foot chasseurs. He took an active part in the revolution of that year, fighting in all the principal engagements, till the defeat of his countrymen compelled him to seek an asylum in France. In 1844 he joined the Secret Democratic Society of Poland, engaged in organizing an insurrection, and having betaken himself to the post indicated by it in 1846, was arrested at Posen, and after a dignified and vigorous defence, was condemned to death at Berlin. A rising having taken place at Berlin during the Revolution of 1848, he was, with his companions, liberated; whereupon he placed himself at the head of the peasants of Posen, the whole of which duchy was in arms; but this revolt was suppressed, and he was again thrown into prison. On being released, he put himself at the head of the Sicilian revolution; and having been severely wounded in the defence of Catania, he was compelled to

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leave the island. Invited by the provisional government of the grand duchy of Baden to take the command of their army against the Prussians, he obeyed the call, and with a very inferior force for some time held the troops of Gens. Peucker and Hirschfeldt in check. Having been deserted by his cavalry, he fell back on Radstadt, and after a few reverses laid down his arms. From that period till the outbreak in Poland in 1863, he lived in retirement in Paris, occupying himself with the study of history, politics, and the art of war. At an early stage of the insurrection he was offered the dictatorship, with the personal command of a portion of the Polish army. But the appointment was not approved by the nobility, who were dissatisfied with his strong democratic bias, and he was therefore obliged to give way to Langiewicz. Great efforts were made by his partisans to obtain his appointment to the supreme command; but as the enemies of Mieroslawski had the upper hand, the veteran general was superseded by his younger rival, and he retired from the contest. He has written "Histoire de la Révolution de Pologne," published in 1835; "Histoire de la Révolution de 1830–31," in 1842; "Analyse Critique de la Campaigne de 1831," in 1845; and a pamphlet, "Débat entre la Révolution et la Contre-Révolution," in 1847.

MIGNET, François-Auguste-Marie, historian, born at Aix (Bouches-du-Rhône), May 8, 1796, was educated at Avignon, and having finished his university course, studied law at his native town, where he had M. Thiers for his fellow-student. He won the prize offered by the Academy of Aix for an *éloge* on Charles VII., and soon after took up his residence in Paris, where he lodged with M. Thiers. His dissertation on Feudalism, and the Institutions and Legislations of St. Louis, written for a prize proposed by the Académie des Inscriptions, was published in 1822; his "Histoire de la Révolution Française de 1789 à 1814," in 1824; "Histoire de Marie Stuart," in 1851; "Charles Quint," &c. in 1854; and "Éloges Historiques," in 1864. Translations of some of these works have been published in England. He became one of the contributors to the *Courrier Français*, while his friend M. Thiers was writing in the *Constitutionnel*; and both remained until 1830 faithful to these journals, then the organs of the most advanced opposition. As M. Mignet, by signing the protest of the press against the decrees of July, had risked his person and liberty, the new government recompensed him by appointing him Director of the Archives of the Foreign Ministry. Shortly afterwards he was nominated an Extraordinary Councillor of State, and commissioned to support the budget through the discussions in the Chamber in the sessions of 1832 and 1835. He became a member of the Institute, in the section of Moral and Political Science, in 1832, and on the death of Charles Comte was appointed its Perpetual Secretary. In the discharge of these functions he has had occasion to present to the Academy sketches of the lives and works of deceased members, a number of which have been collected and published under the title of "Notices et Mémoires Historiques," and in 1837 the Academy elected him one of its members, in the place of M. Raynouard. After the breaking out of the revolution of Feb., 1848, M. de Lamartine, on taking possession of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, removed M. Mignet from the office of Director of Archives, suspecting his anti-republican opinions. He was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour, May 5, 1840.

MILES, Sir William, Bart., eldest son of the late P. J. Miles, Esq., some time one of the members for Bristol, born May 18, 1797, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He was returned to the House of Commons in the Conservative interest for Chippenham in 1818, retired on the death of George III., and was elected in 1829 for Romney, which borough

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he represented until the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832. In Feb., 1834, he was elected one of the members for East Somersetshire, which he represented till the dissolution in July, 1865, when he retired. He has firmly and steadily supported the Conservative party, at first under Sir R. Peel, and since 1846 under Lord Derby, and was one of the most unflinching opponents of the financial policy inaugurated by the free-trade measures of 1845–6. He was raised to the baronetcy on Lord Derby's recommendation, April 19, 1859.

MILL, JOHN STUART, M.P., son of the late James Mill (the historian of India, and examiner of Indian Correspondence in the East-India House), born in 1806, received a private education, obtained a clerkship in the East-India House, and gradually rose until he succeeded, in 1856, to the post which his father had filled before him. He retired from that service on the transfer of the administration from the Company to her Majesty's Government, in 1858, when he declined an offer made to him by Lord Stanley of a seat in her Majesty's Indian Council. He is best known to the world as a Political Economist, and has contributed to the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster Reviews*, and was for some time joint, and afterwards sole proprietor of the *London and Westminster Review*. He has written "System of Logic," published in 1843; "Essays on Unsettled Questions of Political Economy," in 1844; "An Essay on Liberty," "Dissertations and Discussions, Political, &c.," and "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform," in 1859; "Principles of Political Economy;" "Considerations on Representative Government," in 1861; "Utilitarianism," in 1862; "Auguste Comte and Positivism," and "Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy," in 1865. He was elected one of the members for Westminster at the general election in July, 1865, and acts with the advanced Liberals.

MILLAIS, JOHN EVERETT, R.A., member of an old Jersey family, born at Southampton in 1829, in his ninth year entered Mr. Sass's academy, and at eleven began to study at the Royal Academy, where he carried off the principal prizes for drawing. He gained his first medal at the Society of Arts when only nine. "Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru," his first exhibited picture, was at the Academy in 1846, followed by "Dunstan's Emissaries seizing Queen Elgiva," and a colossal cartoon at the Westminister Hall competition, "The Widow's Mite," in 1847, and the picture of "The Tribe of Benjamin seizing the Daughters of Shiloh," at the British Institution in 1848. Keats's "Isabella" was the subject of his pencil in 1849. While a student in the Academy's schools, his taste had tacitly rebelled against the routine conventions of academic teaching, and, strengthened in that feeling by such specimens of early Italian art as fell in their way, he, and his friends William Holman Hunt and D. G. Rossetti, resolved to study nature as it appeared to *them*, not as it appeared in "the antique," &c. These views were afterwards adopted by Charles Collins and other younger painters, who were termed, half in jest and half in earnest, the "Pre-Raphaelite School." For a short time the artists tried to enforce their views by the pen as well as the brush, in a short-lived periodical, *The Germ, or Art and Poetry*, which appeared in 1850. The principal works executed by Mr. Millais under the influence of his new convictions are a mystical picture of "Our Saviour," and "Ferdinand lured by Ariel," in 1850; "Mariana in the Moated Grange," and the "Woodman's Daughter," in 1851; and "The Huguenot" and "Ophelia," in 1852. Mr. Ruskin came, in 1851, to the support of the new school with enthusiastic approval, freely expressed in letters to the *Times*, in 1852, as well as in a pamphlet on Pre-Raphaelitism, and in his "Lectures on Architecture and Painting," in 1853. Mr. Millais, who was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1853, became R.A. in Dec.,

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1863. He exhibited "The Order of Release" and "The Proscribed Royalist" in 1853; "The Rescue," in 1855; "Peace Concluded," "Autumn Leaves," and "L'Enfant du Régiment," in 1856; "A Dream of the Past—Sir Isumbrus at the Ford," in 1857; "The Heretic," in 1858; "Vale of Rest," and "Spring Flowers," in 1860; "The Black Brunswicker," in 1861; "My First Sermon," in 1863; "My Second Sermon," and "Charley is my Darling," in 1864; "Joan of Arc," and "The Romans leaving Britain," in 1865; and "Sleeping," "Waking," and "Jephthah," in 1867. For colour this artist has shown a faculty which is the most striking characteristic of the English school.

MILLER, The Rev. John Cale, D.D., son of John Miller, Esq., who held an appointment connected with the American embassy in this country, born at Margate in 1814, was educated at Brompton Grammar-school, proceeded thence to St. John's college, Oxford, gained a scholarship at Lincoln College, and in 1835 graduated B.A. as a first class in classical honours. In 1837 he was ordained to the curacy of Bexley, Kent, in 1839 was appointed Assistant Minister of Park Chapel, Chelsea, to the incumbency of which he succeeded in 1846; became Rector of Birmingham, and in 1852 Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral. Dr. Miller, who has published two vols. of sermons and many controversial and religious works, is well known as an able and eloquent lecturer. The Working Men's Association in his parish in Birmingham was one of the very earliest of those institutions. In his church there the first Special Services for the Working Classes were held; and he first, in the public worship in his church, divided the various services (Morning Prayers, Litany, and Communion). In Feb., 1866, he was appointed Vicar of Greenwich, and in Nov. of the same year, select preacher to the University of Oxford.

MILLER, Thomas, poet and basket-maker, was born Aug. 31, 1808, at Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, where his father was a wharfinger and ship-owner. When quite a child, his father went to London to see after the insurance of some ship that had been lost, and was never heard of afterwards. The child, reared in poverty by his mother, only received sufficient education to enable him to write a very indifferent hand, and to read the Testament tolerably. He began life as a farmer's boy, at Thonock, near Gainsborough. "A Day in the Woods" first drew attention to his name, and induced Colburn to make him a liberal offer to write a three-volume novel, which was so successful that he wrote two more for the same publisher, all of which have been reprinted in a cheap form. His first work, "Songs of the Sea Nymphs," attracted the notice of Thomas Moore, and Rogers assisted him to start as a publisher, and buy back his copyrights from Colburn. Amongst other works, he has written "A Day in the Woods: Tales and Poems," published in 1836; "Beauties of the Country," in 1837; "Royston Gower," a novel, in 1838; "Fair Rosamond," a novel, and "Rural Sketches," in 1839; "Lady Jane Grey: a Romance," and "Common Wayside Flowers," in 1841; "Country Year-Book," "Boy's Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter Book," and "Poetical Language of Flowers," in 1847; "Tale of Old England," in 1849; "Original Poems for my Children: Birds, Bees, &c.," in 1850; "Picturesque Sketches of London," contributed to the *Illustrated London News*, in 1852; "Boy's Own Library," "History of the Anglo-Saxons," and "Life and Adventures of a Dog," in 1856; "English Country Life," in 1858; "British Wolf-Hunter," and "Sports and Pastimes of Merry England," in 1859; "Songs for British Riflemen," in 1860; "No Man's Land," and "Little Blue Hood," in 1863; "Dorothy Dovedale's Trials," and "Goody Platts and her Two Cats," in 1864; and "My Father's Garden," in

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1866. His country books are the most popular of his writings. He has written "Lives of Turner and Girtin," "Beattie and Collins," and has been a contributor to the *Athenæum*, *Literary Gazette*, *Household Words*, *Chambers's Journal*, and the *Morning Post*.

MILLER, WILLIAM ALLEN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., born at Ipswich, Dec. 17, 1817, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at a Quaker's seminary in Yorkshire, where he first imbibed a taste for scientific pursuits, while attending lectures on chemistry. He studied for the medical profession at the General Hospital, Birmingham, and entered King's College, London, assisted the late Dr. Daniell, professor of chemistry, who admitted him to his laboratory and became his warm friend. In 1839 he carried off the Warneford (theological) medal, while successfully pursuing his scientific education, passed some time in Liebig's laboratory at Giessen, and became demonstrator of chemistry in King's College in 1840. About this time he took his M.D. degree in the University of London, and continued to assist Dr. Daniell till his death in 1845, when he was appointed to the vacant chair of Chemistry. In 1851 he was one of the Government Commissioners to report on the Water Supply of the Metropolis, holds the office of Vice-President of the Chemical Society, is Treasurer and Vice-President of the Royal Society, Honorary Fellow of King's College, London, and of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Assayer to the Mint and Bank of England. He has published various papers in the Philosophical Transactions and the British Association Reports. His chief work is "Elements of Chemistry, theoretical and practical," of which a third edition appeared in 1866.

MILLER, WILLIAM HALLOWS, M.A., F.R.S., crystallographer and mineralogist, born about 1803, graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1826, and became Fellow and Tutor of that society. In 1832 he succeeded the late Dr. Whewell as Professor of Mineralogy, in 1838 was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1856 Foreign Secretary; was for many years Secretary, and has been President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. In 1843 Prof. Miller served on a Government Committee to superintend the construction of the Parliamentary standards of length and weight, and undertook the standard of weight, the originals having been destroyed by the fire in the Houses of Parliament, and in March, 1854, the work was brought to a close. Among his numerous scientific productions are papers "On Spurious Rainbows," "On the Crystals of Boracic Acid," "On the Construction of the Imperial Standard Pound," "A Treatise on Crystallography," "A Tract on Crystallography," "Papers on Theoretical Crystallography and the forms of various Crystals," in the *Philosophical Magazine* and the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, and, in conjunction with Mr. H. J. Brooke, the most philosophical treatise on Mineralogy in the language, and a new edition of Mr. William Phillips's "Elementary Introduction" to that science.

MILMAN, DR. (*See* CALCUTTA, BISHOP OF.)

MILMAN, THE VERY REV. HENRY HART, author and divine, youngest son of the late Sir Francis Milman, Bart., physician to George III., born in London, Feb. 10, 1791, was educated at Dr. Burney's academy at Greenwich, at Eton, and at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated in due course. In 1817 he took orders, and shortly afterwards was appointed Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading. His tragedy of "Fazio" was acted with some success at Covent Garden, where Miss O'Neill (afterwards Lady Becher) sustained the character of the heroine, and still remains a stock play; "Samor," an heroic poem in twelve books, appeared in 1818; another poem, the "Fall of Jerusalem," founded on the narrative of Josephus, in 1820; followed by "Anne Boleyn," "The Martyr of Antioch," and "Belshazzar." His prose works

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are "History of the Jews," published in 1835; "History of Christianity," in 1840; "History of Latin Christianity," in 1855; "Notes and Illustrations to Gibbon's Decline and Fall;" a "Life of Keats;" and "Hebrew Prophecy, a Sermon," in 1865. He edited an illustrated edition of Horace, with a life of the poet, and has contributed to the *Quarterly Review*. In 1821 he was elected Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, was made Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and in 1849 Dean of St. Paul's.

MINIÉ, CLAUDE-ÉTIENNE, to whom has been erroneously ascribed the invention of the well-known rifle which bears his name, was born at Paris about 1800. He had attained the rank of sous-lieutenant in the French army when he made the acquaintance of Capt. Delvigne, who was engaged in perfecting the musket for the newly raised *Chasseurs-à-pied*, and having, under his direction, rendered some services to him in his experiments, he was, at his recommendation, attached to that *corps d'élite*, and was appointed to the School of Musketry. By virtue of his position, the new weapon, although really invented by Capt. Delvigne, was attributed to his pupil, and is generally known as the "Minié rifle," the principle of which was not only adopted in the French service, but, with some modifications, in the Enfield rifle and the musket of other armies. Through the favour of the duc de Montpensier, he prevailed on the Superior Committee of Artillery to adopt some of his improvements in the manufacture of balls, cartridges, and gun-barrels, and having been appointed *chef de bataillon* in 1852, he declined to quit France, to give the benefit of his improvements in firearms to Russia, which had offered him a higher grade in the service. Napoleon III. made him a present of 20,000 francs, and for many years he was employed in giving instruction at the Normal School of Musketry, established at Vincennes. He was made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, retired from the service in 1858, and was appointed, with the consent of the French emperor, Inspector of Foundries and Gun Manufacturer to the Viceroy of Egypt.

MIOLAN-CARVALHO, MADAME MARIE CAROLINE, called Félix Miolan, vocalist, born at Marseilles, Dec. 31, 1827, was educated at a school in the neighbourhood, and shortly afterwards entered the Conservatoire of Paris, where she remained for two years, under Duprez. Having carried off the first prize at the Conservatoire, she made a tour through the principal cities of France, in which she sang in concerts in company with her master, and on her return to Paris made her *début* at the Grand Opéra with brilliant success in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and the second act of "La Juive." She was immediately afterwards engaged at the Opéra Comique, where she appeared in Auber's "Ambassadrice," and, later, in "Le Caïd," and "Giralda," the latter having been composed expressly for her by Adolphe Adam. She sang in "Actéon," "Les Mystères d'Udolpho," "La Cour de Célimène," "Les Noces de Jeanette," and "Le Nabab," all written for her. In 1853 Mdlle. Miolan was married to M. Léon Carvaille, called Carvalho, director of the Théâtre Lyrique, of which establishment she at once became the prima donna, singing in "Fanchonette," "Margot," "La Reine Topaze," "La Marguérite," "Les Noces de Figaro," and other new operas. On the death of Madame Bosio, in 1859, Mr. Gye was recommended by M. Meyerbeer to supply her place with Madame Miolan-Carvalho, who appeared, July 26, in the character of Dinorah, and at once became a favourite, and during her second season in London, she was completely established as one of the first operatic singers of the day. She was the original Marguérite in Gounod's opera of "Faust," and appeared at the Royal Italian Opera of London in that character with great success in 1863.

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MIRES, JULES, speculator, of Jewish extraction, born at Bordeaux, about 1809, was a broker, not in a very large way of business until after the revolution of Feb., 1848, when he became manager to the gas company of Arles, which was the first step to a series of enterprises as extensive and numerous as any known in the history of reckless speculation. He became proprietor and manager of several journals, obtained the concession of the great works of the port of Marseilles, and for supplying the town of Marseilles with gas; founded the Crédit Foncier and the Caisse Générale des Chemins de Fer; secured the concession of the Roman railways, as well as those of the Pampeluna Railway, and of the Turkish loan. His speculations at last became so enormous that they gave rise to much scandal, and on the discovery, in 1861, that he had been selling shares belonging to shareholders of the Caisse Générale des Chemins de Fer, deposited with him for safe custody, without authority, the crash came. He was arrested, Feb. 17, and after a long trial, in which he endeavoured to show that he had been the victim of political intrigue, was found guilty, July 11, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and the payment of a fine of 3,000 francs. This severe sentence was quashed on appeal, for reasons pretty well known in the political world, and the great schemer once more busily engaged in gigantic speculations.

MITCHELL, ALEXANDER, civil engineer, son of the late Mr. William Mitchell, inspector-general of barracks in Ireland, born in Dublin, April 13, 1780, was educated in Belfast, where he early showed a remarkable taste for mathematical science, and at eighteen, his sight, always defective, declined rapidly, and at twenty-two he became unable to see to write. About this time he married, and carried on the joint business of brick-making and building for thirty years, having invented and constructed several machines employed in his occupation. In 1842 he invented the screw pile and mooring, generally identified with his name, the importance of which, as affording a means of constructing durable light-houses in deep water, on mud-banks and shifting sands—most desirable substitutes for the inefficient floating beacons formerly in use—can hardly be overrated. For this invention, which he afterwards perfected and patented, he was chosen an Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and, in 1848, was elected a member, receiving the Telford Gold Medal for a paper on his own invention. At the expiration of his patent, the Privy Council, in consideration of the great merit of the invention, granted a renewal for fourteen years, a favour almost without precedent at that time. His improved method of mooring ships was generally adopted; and his screw pile was first used for the foundation of a lighthouse which he designed and constructed, with the aid of his son, on a sandbank near the entrance of the river Wyre, in 1839. After the success of screw piles had been established, they were applied to more extensive undertakings. The great Government breakwater at Portland, the long viaduct and bridges on the Bombay and Baroda Railway, the whole system of Indian telegraphs, the Madras pier, and a number of light-houses and other coast-works, most of which could not have been undertaken without this invention, have been constructed. A biographical memoir of Mr. Alexander Mitchell, containing a detailed account of his useful discoveries, is, we understand, in course of preparation.

MITCHELL, THE HON. PETER, born Jan. 4, 1824, at Newcastle, Miramichi, province of New Brunswick, and educated at the same place, was in 1856 elected a representative for his native county to serve in the Provincial Parliament, and was subsequently re-elected. After serving as representative for five years, he was appointed Life Member of the Legis-

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lative Council, and was a member of the Executive Government of New Brunswick from 1858 till 1865, when his government was defeated on the question of the confederation of the British American provinces. He was three times appointed delegate to Canada and England, with the view of obtaining the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad from Halifax to Quebec, and the confederation of the provinces. In 1865 he was called upon, in connection with the Hon. R. D. Wilmot, to form an administration to test the province on confederation, and was appointed President of the Executive Committee. Having dissolved, they were sustained by a majority of 33 to 8, and confederation was carried. Mr. Mitchell, who was an ardent advocate of union, did much by his writings and speeches in and out of parliament to promote British connection.

MITRE, BARTHOLOMEW, President of the Argentine Republic, born June 26, 1821, spent several years in Peru and Chili as a superior officer and journalist, and having returned to Buenos Ayres, occupied important posts under the administration of Obligado and Alsina, and distinguished himself as an orator in the Assembly of Representatives. In 1859, being then Minister of War, he was placed at the head of the army sent against the federal forces under Gen. Urquiza, and lost the battle of Cepeda, Oct. 23. In May, 1860, he was appointed Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, and, July 9, was made a Brigadier-General. After the execution of Aberastein, who was provisional governor of San Juan after the murder of Virasoro, by order of Col. Saa, Gen. Mitre having in vain demanded of President Derqui a disavowal of the conduct of Col. Saa, appealed to Congress, when a conference between Gens. Mitre and Urquiza took place. They could not, however, come to terms. Gen. Mitre having, Sep. 17, gained the battle of Pavon, invaded the province of Santa Fé, and after having received the adhesion of the province of Cordova, entered Rosario with 12,000 men. The President Derqui, being powerless between the two generals, abdicated. A few months after, Gen. Mitre signed a treaty of peace with Gen. Urquiza, leaving to him the government of the province of Entre-Rios. He opened the ninth provincial legislature at Buenos Ayres, May 1, 1862, and announced the conclusion of peace, the increase of commerce, the satisfactory state of the finances, and the general prosperity of the country. He was unanimously elected President of the Argentine Republic, Oct. 5, the city of Buenos Ayres becoming the seat of government, and he has the reputation of being an able ruler.

MOBERLY, THE REV. GEORGE, D.C.L., born about 1803, was educated at Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, taking first-class honours in *Literæ Humaniores*, and became Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Public Examiner, and Select Preacher. In 1835 he was appointed to the head-mastership of Winchester School, and has written "Introduction to Logic," and "Practical Sermons," published in 1838; "An Examination of Mr. Newman's Theory of Development," "Sermons preached at Winchester College," in 1844–8; "Discourses on the Sayings of the Great Forty Days," in 1846; "Essay on the Law of the Love of God," in 1854; "Studies and Discipline of Public Schools," "Sermons on the Beatitudes, with others," and "Remarks on 'Essays and Reviews,'" in 1861; and "Unity of the Saints, a Sermon at Oxford," in 1863.

MODENA AND REGGIO (EX-DUKE OF), FRANCIS FERDINAND GÉMINIEN, reigned as Francis V., Archduke of Austria and Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, born June 1, 1819, married, March 30, 1842, the Princess Adelgonda, daughter of the ex-king Louis of Bavaria, and succeeded his father, Francis IV., Jan. 21, 1846. On the death of

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Maria Louisa, duchess of Parma, the duke, in virtue of the treaties of 1815, claimed the territories of Jivizzano for his duchy, and when the inhabitants resisted, from a desire to join Tuscany, he procured the intervention of Austria. On the accession of Pius IX., Rome and Tuscany concluded a liberal alliance with Piedmont, while the duke of Modena drew closer to Austria, and signed a treaty of commerce advantageous to the latter. Alarmed by the revolution of 1848, Francis V. promised a constitution, and having sought safety in flight, the duchy voted in favour of annexation to Piedmont. The battle of Novara, March 23, 1849, led to the return of the duke, who restored the old *régime*, which came to an end after the Italian war of 1859, when he again took flight. By a vote of the nation, Modena, in common with Tuscany, the Romagna, and Naples, became part of the newly-constituted kingdom of Italy.

MOFFAT, Robert, born at Inverkeithing, N.B., towards the close of the last century, has been a missionary in South Africa, first at Erromanga, then in Namaqua-land, and lastly in the Bechuana country, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, since 1816. Mr. Moffat's daughter, married to Dr. Livingstone, with whom she underwent so many dangers, died April 27, 1862. His "History of Missionary Labours in South Africa" appeared in 1842; "Farewell Services," edited by Dr. Campbell, in 1843; and he is the author of translations of the Psalms and the New Testament in the Bechuana language.

MOLESWORTH, The Rev. John Edward Nassau, D.D., member of the family of Viscount Molesworth, an Irish peer, to whose title he is in remainder, born about 1790, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1812. Having held some parochial charges, he was nominated in 1839 to the vicarage of Rochdale, Lancashire. Dr. Molesworth, who has been an extensive contributor to periodical literature, both on religious and general subjects, edited the *Penny Sunday Reader*, one of the first efforts made to supply the poor with cheap religious literature, and wrote "History of the Reform Bill," of which a second edition appeared in 1866.

MOLL, Louis, born about 1810, pursued a course of experiments connected with agriculture and agricultural works in the Vosges; travelled in Belgium and England in order to obtain a knowledge of the system pursued in those countries, and was intrusted by the Minister of Agriculture with missions connected with his department to Corsica and the South of France. At one time professor at the Institut Agricole of Rouville, he was appointed in 1837 to the second course of agriculture at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in April, 1845. He has written "Manuel d'Agriculture, ou Traité élémentaire de la Science Agricole," published in 1835; "Excursion Agricole dans quelques Départements du Nord de la France," in 1836; "Colonisation et Agriculture de l'Algérie," in 1845; "État de la Production des Bestiaux," in 1853; in addition to numerous official reports and contributions to various journals and reviews.

MOLTKE (Comte de), Adam-William, a Danish statesman of noble family, born Aug. 25, 1785, held the post of Minister of Finance under Christian VIII., and had great influence over that monarch. In 1848, Count Adam Moltke, who had been for more than thirty years Danish Minister of Finance, formed one of a committee under Frederick VII., appointed to draw up a project of constitution, and, March 22, 1848, was made President of a new ministry, formed for the purpose of asserting the integrity of the Danish monarchy, in opposition to the separatists of Schleswig-Holstein. Early in 1852 he resigned office, and on the failure

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of Bishop Monrad's ministry to resist the aggression of Prussia and Austria on the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein, in 1864, the aged Count Moltke was sent for by King Christian IX. to lend his aid towards effecting a pacific solution of the difficulty.

MOMMSEN, THEODOR, born at Garding, in Schleswig, Nov. 30, 1817, studied at the universities of Altona and Kiel, and travelled from 1844 till 1847. On his return he wrote numerous articles for the *Journal du Schleswig-Holstein*, which he conducted, and was made Professor of Law at Leipsic. Having been dismissed on account of the part he took in political affairs, he was made Titular Professor of Law at Zurich in 1852, and at Breslau in 1854. He has written numerous learned works, has edited a magnificent work on Latin inscriptions, published by the Prussian Academy of Sciences, and a work on Roman Coins, and is best known in England by his "Earliest Inhabitants of Italy," of which a translation by Robertson appeared in London in 1858, and his "History of Rome," translated by W. P. Dickson, and published in London in 1862-3.

MONAHAN, THE RIGHT HON. JAMES HENRY, born at Portumna, co. Galway, about 1800, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained the gold medal in science in 1823, was afterwards called to the Irish Bar, and made Q.C., Solicitor-Gen. for Ireland in 1846, Attorney-Gen. for Ireland in 1847, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in that country in 1850. He was one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for Galway from Feb. to Aug., 1847, and was sworn a Privy Councillor for Ireland in the same year.

MONCK (VISCOUNT), THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES STANLEY MONCK, born Oct. 10, 1819, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the Bar in Ireland in 1841. He was returned one of the members for Portsmouth, in the Liberal interest, in July, 1852, was re-elected in March, 1855, was defeated at the general election in March, 1857, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Dudley in April, 1861. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1855 till 1858; was appointed a Commissioner of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland in 1851, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Canada, and Governor-General of British America, Oct. 28, 1861. He succeeded his father as fourth viscount in the peerage of Ireland, April 20, 1849, and was made a peer of the United Kingdom, July 12, 1866.

MONCRIEFF, THE RIGHT. HON. JAMES, son of the late Lord Moncrieff (a Scottish Judge of Session), and next brother of and heir presumptive to the Rev. Sir H. W. Moncrieff, Bart., born in 1811, was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, passed for Advocate in 1833, and was appointed Solicitor-Gen. for Scotland in 1850. He was returned member, in the Liberal interest, for Leith District, in April, 1851; represented that constituency till April, 1859, when he was elected one of the members for Edinburgh, which he still represents. He was appointed Lord Advocate for Scotland in April, 1851, and retired with the Russell ministry in March, 1852; was re-appointed in Dec. of that year; retired with Lord Palmerston's first administration in March, 1858; was re-appointed in June, 1859, and retired on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in July, 1866.

MONNIER, HENRI-BONAVENTURE, artist and author, born at Paris, June 6, 1799, became clerk to a notary, and afterwards a clerk in the Ministry of Justice. Disliking this employment, he directed his attention to painting, and entered the atelier of M. Girodet. His pen-and-ink sketches were much in vogue in the last years of the Restoration. M. Monnier designed the illustrations for editions of the songs of Béranger and La Fontaine's fables, and exhibited some lithographs at the Salon of 1826. In 1830 he published "Scènes Populaires,

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Dessinées à la Plume," a work which made his reputation. It was followed by others of a similar nature. In 1854 he published "Les Bourgeois de Paris," and in 1857 "Les Mémoires de Joseph Prudhomme," works which attracted much notice. Several of the characters delineated were adapted and played by him on the stage, the best having been introduced into "La Famille Improvisée," and "La Grandeur et Décadence de Joseph Prudhomme." "Le Roman chez la Portière," and "Le Bonheur de Vivre aux Champs," were performed in 1853 and 1855, at the Palais Royal; "Joseph Prudhomme chez de Brigands" in 1860; &c. M. Monnier, in conjunction with M. Elie Berthet, has produced various romances, or theatrical pieces; amongst which may be mentioned—"Un Voyage en Angleterre," published in 1829; "Le Chevalier de Clermont," in 1837; "Les Diseurs de Rien" and "La Religion des Imbécilles," in 1862. He has contributed to various journals, almanacs, &c.

MONSELL, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM, M.P., eldest son of the late William Monsell, Esq., of Tervoe, co. Limerick, born in 1812, and educated at Winchester and Oriel College, Oxford, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Limerick, for which he served as High Sheriff in 1835. He has sat as one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for the county of Limerick since Aug., 1847. He was Clerk of the Ordnance from Dec., 1852, till Feb., 1857, when he was transferred to the Presidentship of the Board of Health, which he held till Sep.; was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1855, and was Vice-President of the Board of Trade from Feb. till July, 1866.

MONTAGU, THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROBERT, A.M., M.P., second son of the late duke of Manchester, born Jan. 24, 1825, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated A.M. in 1848, was returned one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for Huntingdonshire, which he still represents, in April, 1859. He was appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, sworn a Privy Councillor, and was nominated Fourth Charity Commissioner in March, 1867. Lord R. Montagu has written "Naval Architecture and Treatise on Shipbuilding," published in 1852; "Mirror in America" and "Words on Garibaldi," in 1861; and "Church and State, and the Conflict of Churches," in 1864.

MONTALEMBERT (COMTE DE), CHARLES-FORBES DE TYRON, statesman and author, was born May 29, 1810, in London, where his grandfather and father had settled during the early days of the French Revolution. At the Restoration, his father, who had served in the English army, returned to his native land, was created a peer by the Bourbons, and died about 1830, and the young count, whose mother was an only daughter of Mr. James Forbes, F.G.S., author of "Oriental Memoirs," took his seat in the Chamber of Peers, where he advocated Ultramontane and Legitimist principles. He had been for some time a contributor to the *Avenir*, an Ultramontane journal, established by the Abbé Lamennais; and his connection with this remarkable man is said to have wrought such a change in some of his ideas, that, while maintaining his opinions on Church affairs, he became a Liberal in politics. After the Revolution of 1848 the count figured as a Member of Louis Napoleon's Legislature, but he does not appear to have been a party to the *coup d'état*, though he became a Member of the Legion of Honour, and was denounced by Louis Blanc as an accomplice of the heir of Bonaparte. He was elected a member of the French Academy, Feb. 5, 1852, and returned to the Corps Législatif the same year; assumed a position hostile to the government in 1856, and failed in his candidature in 1857. The Comte de Montalembert has written "Du Catholicisme et du Vandalisme dans l'Art," published in 1829; "Vie de Sainte Élisabeth de Hongrie, Duchesse de Thuringe," in 1830;

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"Du Devoir des Catholiques dans la question de la Liberté d'Enseignement," "Trois Discours prononcés à la Chambre des Pairs," and "Saint Anselme, fragment de l'Introduction à l'Histoire de Saint Bernard," in 1844; "L'Avenir Politique de l'Angleterre," in 1855; "Pie IX. et Lord Palmerston," in 1856; "Les Moines de l'Occident, depuis Saint Benoît jusqu'à Saint Bernard," in 1860; "Le Père Lacordaire," in 1862; "L'Église Libre dans l'État Libre," in 1863; and "Le Pape et le Pologne," in 1864. He published in the *Correspondant*, in 1858, an article on the "Indian Debate" in the House of Commons, in which his laudation of English freedom was expressed in such a manner as to reflect odium upon the French government. The emperor ordered him to be indicted and tried for this offence, and he was sentenced to fine and imprisonment, afterwards remitted; but the Count would not accept the pardon, and appealed, with success, to a superior court. In 1859 he was again prosecuted for an article on the policy of the French emperor in regard to the Pontifical States, entitled, "Pio Nono and France," but the prosecution was abandoned. As the principal leader of the Liberal Roman Catholic party, Count Montalembert was placed in a very awkward dilemma by the Pope's Encyclical, from which he sought to be relieved by putting this plain question to the Vatican, "Is it possible for me to remain in loyal allegiance to my sovereign and to remain in loyal allegiance to my spiritual sovereign, the Pope?" To find a satisfactory answer to this plain question would task all the casuistry of Rome. Several of his works have been translated into English, and he has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, *L'Encyclopédie Catholique*, &c. The publication of a complete edition of his works commenced in 1861.

MONTEBELLO (Duc de), Napoléon-Lannes, diplomatist, son of Marshal Lannes, who perished on the field of Essling, born at Paris, July 30, 1801, was created a peer of France in 1815 by Louis XVIII., in consideration of the distinguished services of his father, but did not sit in the Luxemburg until after the revolution of July, 1830. At first he appears by his votes to have attached himself to the Legitimist Opposition, but afterwards inclined towards the new monarchy, and adopted a Conservative policy, taking part in a great number of debates. Having fulfilled a diplomatic mission to Copenhagen, he was appointed Ambassador to Switzerland in 1836, and in 1838 represented France at Naples. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of April 1, 1839, resumed his post in Italy on the dissolution of this ministry, May 12, and in 1844 was intrusted to negotiate a marriage between the Princess Marie Caroline of Salerno and the Duc d'Aumale. He replaced Admiral Mackau in the Ministry of Marine, May 9, 1847, retired at the revolution of Feb., 1848, and was elected by the department of the Marne to the Legislature in 1849. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1850, he for a time ceased to take any part in politics, and at the commencement of 1858 was appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg. He was created a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 30, 1844, and is decorated with numerous foreign orders.

MONTEFIORE, Sir Moses, Bart., son of the late Joseph Montefiore, Esq., born of Hebrew parents, Oct. 24, 1784, served the office of Sheriff of London in 1837, and was knighted on the visit of her Majesty to the Guildhall, Nov. 9. He has been High Sheriff of Kent, in which county he resides, and was raised to a baronetcy in 1846, in recognition of his high character and public services. He went, about 1840, on a mission to the East, in order to secure certain rights for his Jewish brethren at Damascus; and, after his return, having accomplished his object, was presented by the Jews of the metropolis with a handsome piece of plate as a token of their regard. In 1864 he received the thanks of the

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Court of Common Council for the signal services he had rendered by missions to various countries for the relief of persons oppressed for their religious convictions, and more especially by a journey to Morocco, undertaken to solicit the emperor to relieve his Jewish and Christian subjects from all civil and religious disabilities. In 1867 he was successful in a mission to Roumelia in favour of his oppressed brethren in that country.

MONTGOLFIER, Mdlle. Adelaide, born about 1800, applied herself assiduously to the task of making English writers known in France. She has taken an active part in the direction of the *Magasin Universel*, the *Magasin Pittoresque*, the *Musée des Familles*, and other periodicals, has translated numerous English works into French, and in conjunction with Madame Anne Swanton Belloc, has laboured to secure for the reading public in France a higher style of literature than that usually supplied at the reading-rooms, &c.

MONTGOMERY, Sir Henry Conyngham, Bart., eldest son of the late Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart. (a distinguished officer of the East-India Company's service), born June 10, 1803, was educated at Eton and at Haileybury College, and, entering the Civil Service in India, held several appointments. He was Secretary to the Government of Madras from 1847 till 1857, when he returned to England, and shortly afterwards was nominated a member of Her Majesty's Indian Council.

MONTGOMERY, Sir Robert, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., LL.D., son of the late Rev. S. G. Montgomery, born in Londonderry in 1809, educated at Foyle College in that city, was appointed to the Bengal Presidency, and entered the service in 1828. Having served in various posts, in 1849 he was selected by the late Lord Dalhousie as one of the commissioners for the newly-annexed province of the Punjaub, and on the dissolution of the Board in 1853, was appointed Judicial Commissioner, Superintendent of Prisons, and Director-General of Police for the whole province. During the mutiny in May, 1857, he adopted measures for disarming the large native force stationed at Lahore, was appointed Chief Commissioner of Oude in 1858, and for his services in aiding the armies under Lord Clyde and restoring tranquillity to the province, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. In 1859 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, from which he retired in 1865, after service in India of upwards of thirty-six years. He is an LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin, and received the Grand Cross of the Star of India, Feb. 20, 1866.

MONTGOMERY, Walter, born of English parents at New York, in 1827, repaired to England at an early age, and entered a shawl-manufactory at Norwich. Having a great taste for dramatic performances, he endeavoured to train himself as an actor, and in 1849 Mr. Charles Kean offered him an engagement for three years, which he declined, resolving to gain further experience in the provinces before appearing in the metropolis. Soon after, he retired altogether from the shawl-manufactory, in which he occupied a highly remunerative post, adopted his mother's maiden name, and performed at Norwich, Yarmouth, Bath, Bristol, and other provincial towns, going to Birmingham in 1854, and thence to the Theatre Royal, Manchester, where he became a great favourite. He made his first appearance in London at the Princess's, in "Othello," and afterwards played Romeo to the Juliet of Mdlle. Stella Colas. He has since performed at Drury Lane, the Haymarket, and opened a theatre at Nottingham in 1865.

MONTI, Raffaelle, sculptor, born in 1818, at Milan, studied under his father, Gaetano Monti, of Ravenna, a celebrated sculptor in the Imperial Academy at Milan, where he obtained the gold medal for his group of "Alexander taming Bucephalus." In 1838, having exhibited his group "Ajax

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defending the body of Patroclus," he was invited to Vienna, where he received extensive patronage, and on his return to his native city, in 1842, he enriched it by various successful works. In 1847 he repaired to England, and exhibited, in addition to other works, his veiled statue executed for the duke of Devonshire, which attracted much attention. On his return to Milan, he joined the popular party, and in 1848, as one of the chiefs of the National Guard, was sent on a mission to the camp of Charles-Albert. After the war he fled to England, where the originality of his subjects and conceptions, united to great executive skill, have, as in the case of Marochetti, secured him great popularity and extensive patronage. Among his works executed here are the group of the "Sister Anglers," "The Veiled Vestal," and "Eve after the Fall." At the Sydenham Crystal Palace are to be seen models of his "Italy," "Truth," and "Eve," two fountains enriched with emblematical figures, and six of the colossal symbolic national figures on the upper garden terrace.

MONTPENSIER (Duc de), Antoine-Marie-Philippe-Louis-d'Orleans, born at Neuilly, July 31, 1824, fifth son of the late king Louis-Philippe and Queen Marie-Amélie, was educated at the Collége Henri IV., and after a special examination was appointed Lieutenant of Artillery in 1842. He was sent to Africa in 1844, where he took part in the expedition against Biskara, and was wounded in the face during the campaign of Ziban. His services were rewarded with the cross of the Legion of Honour and promotion to the rank of *chef d'escadron*. Having accompanied his father on his visit to the Queen of England in 1845, he rejoined the army in Africa, and distinguished himself against the Kabyles, after which he made a tour in Egypt, Syria, Constantinople, and Greece. On his return he married, at Madrid, Oct. 10, 1846, the infanta Marie Louise Ferdinande de Bourbon, sister of Queen Isabella II. of Spain. This marriage was regarded as a master-stroke of policy by Louis-Philippe, and will long be remembered for the excitement and the irritation it caused, which nearly led to a rupture between France and England. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, the Duc de Montpensier, with the rest of his family, took refuge in England, and having remained a short time in this country, went to Holland, where he embarked for Spain, and has since resided at Seville, occasionally making excursions abroad, or visiting his relatives at Claremont. H.R.H. received the title of Infant of Spain, and was made Captain-General of the Spanish army, Oct. 10, 1859. He has four daughters and two sons. His eldest daughter, the Princess Marie Isabelle Françoise d'Assize Antonia Louisa Fernanda, born at Seville, Sep. 21, 1848, was married to the Comte de Paris, May 30, 1864.

MONTREAL (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Francis Fulford, D.D., second son of the late Baldwin Fulford, Esq., of Great Fulford, Devon, born in 1803, was educated at the grammar-school, Tiverton, and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours, and of which he became Fellow. He was Rector of Trowbridge, Wilts, and of Croydon, Cambridgeshire, Minister of Curzon Chapel, London, and for many years Chaplain to H.R.H. the late duchess of Gloucester. In 1850 he was consecrated Bishop of Montreal, Lower Canada (formerly included in the diocese of Quebec), and he exercises metropolitan jurisdiction in Canada. The annual income of the see is £800, paid out of the Colonial Bishopric Fund.

MONTROSE (Duke of), The Right Hon. Sir James Graham, K.T., D.C.L., born July 16, 1799, succeeded his father as fourth duke, Dec. 30, 1836. His Grace, who has held the offices of Lord Steward of the Household, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was appointed Postmaster-General in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866. He is hereditary Sheriff

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of Dumbartonshire, Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, and Lord-Lieutenant of Stirlingshire.

MOODIE, Mrs. Susannah, sister of Miss Agnes Strickland, born early in the present century, is married to John Dunbar Moodie, Esq., of the 21st foot, and resides in Canada. She has written "Roughing it in the Bush," a narrative of her personal adventures since becoming a settler in the colony of her adoption, where her husband holds the post of Sheriff of Belville, published in 1852; "Mark Hurdlestone, the Gold Worshipper," and "Life in the Clearings, *versus* the Bush," in 1853; "Flora Lindsay: Passages in an Eventful Life," and "Matrimonial Speculations," in 1854; "The Monctons, a Novel," in 1856, &c.

MOON, Sir Francis Graham, Bart., F.S.A., son of the late Mr. Christopher Moon, of London, a well-known print-seller and publisher, was born Oct. 28, 1796. In 1843 he served as Sheriff of London, was elected an Alderman in 1844, and was Lord Mayor in 1854–5. He was created a Baronet during the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to London, April 28, 1855, and was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Sir F. Moon, who is a magistrate for Middlesex, and a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London, is well known as a connoisseur and patron of art.

MOORE, George, a self-made man, and one of the "merchant princes" of London, born in 1807, in Cumberland, where his father was a yeoman, or small landowner, entered a house of business in London in 1825. Having risen by gradual steps of promotion, the result of his energy and high character, he became in 1830 a junior partner in the firm of Groucock, Copestake, & Co., lace and sewed muslin manufacturers, who have factories at Nottingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Paris, New York, and Philadelphia; and to Mr. Moore belongs the credit of having perfected the organization of that vast establishment. His name is well known as a practical philanthropist; he had a large share in founding the "Commercial Travellers' Orphan School," "The Royal Hospital for Incurables," "The Female Mission among Fallen Women," &c. Mr. Moore was elected Sheriff in 1844, and paid the fine of £500 instead of serving office; he has declined twice to accept the aldermanic gown, and has five times been called upon to represent a constituency in the Liberal interest, including the city of London. He was one of the leading members of the private committee appointed by the bishop of London, for the purpose of working through Parliament his bill for the union of City benefices, and he was appointed by his lordship, in 1861, a commissioner to inquire into the fund which was raised by the Rev. H. Douglas, entitled, "Londoners over the Border."

MOORE, Thomas, F.L.S., pteridologist and horticulturist, born at Stoke-next-Guildford, May 29, 1821, is a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society, and was Secretary to the Floral Committee of that society from its establishment in 1859 till 1865, when he was named Floricultural Director of the gardens of the same society at Chiswick. In 1848 he was appointed Curator of the Botanic Garden of the Society of Apothecaries at Chelsea, which office he still holds. He was the Exhibition Secretary of the Great International Horticultural Exhibition and Botanical Congress held in London in 1866; is Examiner in Floriculture to the Society of Arts, and the Royal Horticultural Society; and has written "Cultivation of the Cucumber and Melon," published in 1844; "Handbook of British Ferns," in 1848; "Ferns and Allied Plants," in 1851; "Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland—Nature printed," in 1856; "Illustrations of Orchidaceous Plants," and "Index Filicum," in 1857; "Life Melodies," in 1861; the "Field Botanist's Companion: British Isles," in 1862; and "Elements of Botany," in 1865. He was joint editor of the *Gardener's Magazine of Botany* in 1850–2, editor of the *Floral Magazine*

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in 1861, and of the *Treasury of Botany* in 1866; contributed many of the botanical and horticultural articles to the new edition of Brande's Dictionary of Science in 1865-6, and is joint editor of the *Gardener's Chronicle*.

MORAY, ROSS, AND CAITHNESS (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT EDEN, D.D., ordained in 1828, was consecrated Bishop of this see in the Episcopal Church of Scotland in 1851.

MORGAN, THE REV. RICHARD WILLIAM, a native of Wales, born about 1815, was educated at St. David's College, Lampeter, and having been ordained, was nominated to an incumbency in North Wales, which he resigned in 1858. He has written "North Wales, or Venedocia," "Ida de Gallis," "Raymond de Monthault, the Lord Marcher," published in 1853; "Christianity and Modern Infidelity compared," in 1854; the "Church, and its Episcopal Corruptions in Wales," in 1855; "British Kymry, or the Britons of Cambria," in 1857; and "St. Paul in Britain, or British Christianity," in 1861.

MORIN, ARTHUR-JULES, general and mathematician, member of the Institute, born Oct. 17, 1795, was a pupil at the École Polytechnique, and the École d'Application, at Metz, from 1813 till 1819, and entered the Foot Artillery, becoming General of Division in that corps April 7, 1855, and was afterwards Director of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. Well known by a large number of works connected with experimental mechanics, he has, in conjunction with Gen. Poncelet, contributed more to the rapid progress of that science during the past twenty years than any of his countrymen. He was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1843; was promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour in Aug., 1854, and to that of Grand Officer, March 14, 1858. Gen. Morin, who was President of the Imperial Commission for the Exposition Universelle of 1855, was appointed President of the Society of Civil Engineers of France in Dec., 1862. Amongst his numerous and important works may be mentioned "Mémoire sur la Pénétration des Projectiles et sur la Rupture des Corps Solides par le Choc," published in 1835; "Mémoire sur les Pendules Balistiques," in 1839; "Mémoire sur les Roues Hydrauliques," in 1835–9;" "Mémoire sur Divers Appareils Chronométriques et Dynamométriques," which obtained the Montyon prize, in 1837; "Leçons de Mécanique Pratique," and "L'Aide Mémoire de Mécanique Pratique," of which a second edition appeared in 1858.

MORLEY, HENRY, son of Henry Morley, Esq., of Midhurst, Sussex, born in London in 1822, and educated at the Moravian School, Neuwied-on-the-Rhine, and at King's College, London; practised medicine at Madeley, Shropshire, from 1844 till 1848; tried successfully, during two years, at Liscard, Liverpool, the method of school-keeping described by him in No. 200 of *Household Words*, and gave up the project somewhat unwillingly in 1851, offers having been made that led him to settle in London as a journalist. He has written "How to make Home Unhealthy," published in 1850; "A Defence of Ignorance," in 1851; "Life of Palissy, the Potter," in 1852; "Life of Jerome Cardan," in 1854; "Life of Cornelius Agrippa," in 1856; Essays from *Household Words*, reprinted as "Gossip," and "Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair," in 1857; two volumes of "Fairy Tales," in 1859 and 1860; "English Writers before Chaucer," vol. i. in 1864; vol. ii., part 1, from Chaucer to Dunbar, in 1867; and "Journal of a London Playgoer from 1857 to 1866," in 1866. He was English Lecturer at King's College from 1857 till 1865, with duty confined to direction of the English department in the evening classes. Since 1865 he has been Professor of English Language and Literature at University College, and is editor of the *Examiner*, and of the *Fortnightly Review*.

MOROCCO AND FEZ (SULTAN OF), SIDI MOHAMMED, born in 1803; succeeded his father, Abd-ur-Rahman, in

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1859. Troubles which arose upon his accession, in respect of outrages committed on Spaniards by subjects of the new sultan, were aggravated by the Spanish government. The peremptory demands of Spain were not acceded to, perhaps rather from necessity than from any desire to engage in a contest with that nation, for it is questionable whether Sidi Mohammed could restrain the pirates of the coast, or his other unruly subjects, if he wished. A Spanish expedition, under Marshal O'Donnell, landed in Morocco in Jan., 1860, and after some hard fighting occupied Ceuta and Tangier. Peace was concluded in April, the sultan surrendering some territory near the first-named city, and promising to pay an indemnity. The latter part of the agreement he was unable to perform, and as there was some fear that hostilities would be renewed, he sent his brother on a mission to Madrid in 1861. The presence of a Moorish prince, a suppliant in the Spanish capital, was gratifying to the national pride of the Spaniards, and a compromise was effected, in which the sultan was aided by the friendly offices of Great Britain. The sultan has made some liberal concessions to the Jews at the urgent solicitation of Sir Moses Montefiore. Ambassadors sent to Paris by the sultan were received by Napoleon III. Jan. 3, 1866.

MORPHY, Paul, chess-player, born of Creole parents in New Orleans in 1837, at an early age showed a strong disposition for games of skill, and played chess well; but these predilections were not allowed to interfere with his education for a learned profession. He found time, however, to pursue at intervals his favourite pastime, achieving in 1849 and the following years a series of triumphs over the best players in the United States. A chess tournament held at New York in 1857 brought his name so prominently before the public that his fame reached England, and the British Chess Association invited him to attend their annual meeting in 1858. This invitation he accepted, principally because he was eager to measure his strength with the English champion, Mr. Staunton, though the opportunity did not occur during his stay here. On his arrival in this country, in June, 1858, he was cordially welcomed, and a series of matches were arranged. Much to the disappointment of his backers, he was beaten in his first essays; but he quickly recovered his powers, impaired probably by the fatigues of his voyage, and displayed those unparalleled resources which had gained him renown. In a series of games with Andersen, Barnes, Bird, Harrwitz, Loder, and Mongredier, he was generally the victor; and at a great chess meeting at Birmingham, and at another in Paris, he played blindfolded with eight able competitors simultaneously, vanquishing six out of that number, the seventh contest being a drawn game, and losing only in one instance. After remaining about six months in Europe, Mr. Morphy returned to the United States, to resume his preparations for the legal profession, on the practice of which he has since entered.

MORRELL, The Right Rev. Thomas Baker, D.D., ordained in 1814, was appointed Coadjutor Bishop of Edinburgh in 1863.

MORRIS, The Rev. Francis Orpen, B.A., born March 25, 1810, was educated at Bromgrove Schools and Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated a second class in classics in 1833. He holds the living of Nunburnholme, Yorkshire; was chaplain to the late duke of Cleveland, and has written "A History of British Birds," dedicated by permission to the Queen, and published in 1851–7; "A Book of Natural History," in 1852; "A Natural History of the Nests and Eggs of British Birds," and "A Natural History of British Butterflies," in 1853; "A Bible Natural History," "Anecdotes in Natural History," and "Natural History of British Moths," in 1859; "Records of Animal Sagacity and Character," in 1861; "A Guide to an Arrangement of British Birds,"

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"An Essay on Scientific Nomenclature," "An Essay on the Eternal Duration of the Earth," and several smaller works on religious and social questions of the day.

MORRIS, The Right Honourable Michael, born in 1827, was educated at Erasmus Smith's College, Galway, and Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated in 1847 First Senior Moderator and Gold Medallist. He was called to the Bar in Ireland in June, 1849, made Q.C. in Feb., 1863, was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in July, Attorney-General in Oct., and was sworn a Privy Councillor in Nov., 1866, and was appointed one of the judges of the Common Pleas in Ireland in March, 1867. Mr. Morris, who was High Sheriff in 1849–50, held the office of Recorder of Galway from 1857 till 1865, and was first elected as one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for Galway, in July, 1865, and retained the seat until he was raised to the Bench.

MORSE, Samuel Finley Breese, one of the inventors of the electric telegraph, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 27, 1791, was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1810. Having from an early age determined to be a painter, he sailed for England with Washington Allston, arriving in London in Aug., 1811, where he formed an intimacy with C. R. Leslie, and the first portraits by these artists painted in London were likenesses of each other. Mr. Morse, who made rapid progress in his profession, exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1813, his picture "The Dying Hercules," of colossal size, and the plaster model which he made of the same subject, to assist him in his picture, received the prize in sculpture the same year. On his return to the United States, having settled in Boston, he met with so little encouragement that he removed to New Hampshire, where he found employment in painting portraits at fifteen dollars per head. He went to Charlestown, South Carolina, where he found more profitable employment, and about 1822 took up his residence in New York. Under a commission from the corporation, he painted a full-length portrait of Gen. Lafayette, then on a visit to the United States. In 1829 he paid a second visit to Europe, and remained three years. On his return to the United States in the packet-ship *Sully*, in 1832, a fellow-countryman, Professor Jackson, was describing the experiments that had just been made in Paris with the electro-magnet, when a question arose as to the time occupied by the electric fluid in passing through the wire. The reply being made that it was instantaneous, Jackson, recalling the experiments of Franklin, suggested that it might be carried to any distance, and that the electric spark might be made a means of conveying and recording intelligence. This suggestion took deep hold of Morse, who proposed to develop the idea thus originated, and before the end of the voyage he had drawn out the general plan of the system known by his name. On his return to New York he resumed his profession, but devoted all his spare time to the perfection of his invention. After much difficulty and discouragement, in 1835 he demonstrated the practicability of his invention, by completing, and putting in operation in the New York University, a model of his "Recording Electric Telegraph," the greater part of the apparatus having been made by himself. In 1837 he filed his caveat at the patent office in Washington. It is only fair to European claimants to the discovery and application of this important agent of verbal intercommunication to add that Mr. Wheatstone, the English inventor of a magnetic telegraph, took out, with Mr. W. F. Cooke, a joint patent in England in May, 1837; while Steinheil in Bavaria invented a system of his own, both differing from Morse's and from each other. In the United States, Wheatstone's is considered inferior, because, not being a recording telegraph, it requires to be watched by one of the attendants, the alphabet being

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made by the deflection of the needle. Steinheil's, which is a recording telegraph, from its complicated and delicate machinery, has been found impracticable for extended lines. At a convention held in 1851, by Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Würtemberg, and Bavaria, for the purpose of adopting a uniform system of telegraphing for all Germany, that of Morse was, by the advice of Steinheil, selected. In 1840 he perfected his patent at Washington, and set about getting his telegraph into practical operation. In 1844 the first electric telegraph in the United States, between Baltimore and Washington, was completed. Since then its wires have been extended over the country, to the length of more than fifteen thousand miles. The controversy as to the real inventor is carefully analysed by Dr. Wynter, in his "Curiosities of Civilization."

MOSELEY, The Rev. Henry, M.A., F.R.S., born in 1801, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1826 as seventh Wrangler. Having entered orders and held some parochial charges, he became Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in King's College, London, one of the first of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools; was appointed in 1853 to a Canonry of Bristol Cathedral, in recognition of his services in the cause of education, and Vicar of Olveston, Gloucestershire, in 1854, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in 1855. The Rev. H. Moseley, who is a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, is a Member of the Council of Military Education, a Vice-President of the Society of Naval Architects, and of the Natural History Society of Bristol, an Honorary Fellow of King's College, London, an Honorary Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, and of the Philosophical Institution of Cornwall. He has written a treatise on the "Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture," published in 1855, and reprinted in Germany and the United States; a treatise on Hydrostatics and Hydronamics; the article on Definite Integrals in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana;" various scientific papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society; and some reports on public education published in the Minutes of the Council on Education.

MOTLEY, John Lothrop, author, born April 15, 1814, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, entered Harvard University, and having graduated there in 1831, spent some years in travelling through Europe. In 1841 he was appointed Secretary of the U.S. Legation at St. Petersburg, and on returning to the United States occupied himself chiefly in literary pursuits, contributed to the *North American Review* and other periodicals, and published one or two anonymous works of fiction. In 1851 he again visited Europe, and established himself at Dresden, with a view of composing a history of the great struggle at the close of which the Netherlands threw off the Spanish yoke; and after a residence of a few years in Germany and the Netherlands, published, in 1856, the first portion of his "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," which has passed through many editions, both in England and the United States, and has been translated into French (by Guizot), German, and Dutch. The first half of the second portion of the work, under the title of "The History of the United Netherlands from the death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort," appeared in 1860, and the second portion in 1865. Mr. Motley, who is a member of many of the principal literary societies in Europe and the United States, is a Corresponding Member of the French Institute, and has received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and that of LL.D. from the Universities of Cambridge and New York, in the United States, and has contributed to numerous reviews, &c. He was appointed Minister from the United

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States at the Court of Vienna, Nov. 14, 1861, and was recalled in 1867.

MOULTRIE, The Rev. John, son of a country clergyman, born about 1800, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship in 1820; was elected to a Bell University Scholarship in 1821, graduated B.A. in 1823, and proceeded M.A. Having taken orders, he was presented by the earl of Craven to the rectory of Rugby, Warwickshire. Mr. Moultrie was in early life a contributor to the *Etonian* and *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*. He wrote "Poems," published in 1837; "My Brother's Grave, and other Poems," in 1839; "The Dream of Life, and other Poems," in 1843; "Memoir and Poetical Remains of William S. Walker," and "Sermons at Rugby," in 1852; and "Altars, Hearths, and Graves," in 1853. He has brought out an illustrated edition of Gray's poetical works, with notes.

MOWBRAY, The Right Hon. John Robert, M.P., son of R. S. Cornish, Esq., born at Exeter in 1815, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A.; was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and went the Western circuit. He was elected one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for the city of Durham, which he continues to represent, in June, 1853; was appointed Judge-Advocate-General in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, when he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and again in Lord Derby's third administration in July, 1866. He was appointed Second Church Estates Commissioner in Aug., 1866.

MOZLEY, The Rev. James Bowling, B.D., born in Lincolnshire, in 1813, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1834; was elected to a Fellowship at Magdalen College, and was appointed to the vicarage of Shoreham, Sussex, in 1856. He has written two learned and abstruse theological works; viz., "A Treatise on the Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination," published in 1855; and "The Primitive Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration," in 1856; "A Review of the Baptismal Controversy," in 1862; and "Subscription to the Articles: a Letter," in 1863. He was appointed Bampton Lecturer at Oxford for 1865; and "Eight Lectures on Miracles—Bampton Lectures," appeared in 1865.

MOZLEY, The Rev. Thomas, M.A., brother of the Rev. James Bowling Mozley, born in Lincolnshire, in 1806, was educated at the Charter house and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828; was elected, in 1829, to a Fellowship at Oriel College, which he held till his appointment, in 1836, to the rectory of Cholderton, Wilts. From 1838 till 1842 he wrote for the *British Critic*, and in 1843 became a contributor of leading articles to the *Times*, and is understood to be still a member of the staff. In 1848 he resigned his living to reside in London, and has since removed to Finchampstead, Berks.

MÜLLER, Frederick Maximilian (commonly abbreviated into Max), son of Wilhelm Müller, a German poet, was born at Dessau, Dec. 6, 1823, studied at the University of Leipsic, and took his degree in 1843. He afterwards studied Sanscrit and comparative philology, under Prof. Brockhaus, at Leipsic, where he published, in 1844, his first work, a translation of "Hitopadesa," a collection of Sanscrit fables; proceeded to Berlin to attend the lectures of Bopp and Schelling, and to examine the collection of Sanscrit MSS. which the king of Prussia had bought in England from the executors of Sir Robert Chambers. In 1845 he went to Paris to continue his studies under M. Eugène Burnouf, at whose suggestion he began to collect materials for an edition of the "Rig-Veda," "The Sacred Hymns of the Brahmans," and the "Commentary of Sâyanâchârya." After copying and collating all the MSS. in the Royal Library at Paris, he repaired to England in June, 1846, in order to collate the MSS. of the

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East-India House and the Bodleian Library. As he was on the point of returning to Germany, he made the acquaintance of the late Chevalier Bunsen, then Prussian ambassador in London, who persuaded him to stay in England, and on his and the late Professor Wilson's recommendation the East-India Company engaged him to publish his edition of the "Rig-Veda" at their expense. In 1848 he settled at Oxford, where his work was to be printed, and the first volume, of 1,000 pages quarto, appeared in 1849. He was invited by the University to give some courses of lectures on Comparative Philology, as Deputy Taylorian Professor, in 1850; was made Honorary M.A. and member of Christ Church in 1851; was elected Taylorian Professor, and received the full degree of M.A. by decree of Convocation in 1854; was made a Curator of the Bodleian Library in 1856; and was elected a Fellow of All Souls in 1858. He was in 1860 an unsuccessful candidate for the professorship of Sanscrit at Oxford, vacant by the death of Professor Wilson. In addition to the "Hitopadesa," he published at Königsberg, in 1847, "Meghadúta, an Indian Elegy," translated from the Sanscrit, with notes, in German; in the Transactions of the British Association, in 1847, "An Essay on Bengalee, and its Relation to the Aryan Languages;" in 1853, "An Essay on Indian Logic, in 'Thompson's Laws of Thought;'" in 1854, "Proposals for a Uniform Missionary Alphabet," and "Suggestions on the Learning and Languages of the Seat of War in the East, with Linguistic Map;" in 1855, "A Survey of Languages," and "Letter to Chevalier Bunsen on the Classification of the Turanian Languages, in Bunsen's 'Christianity and Mankind,'" containing some smaller articles contributed by Mr. Müller on the Veda, the Zandavesta, &c.; in 1857, at Leipsic, "The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, together with text and translation of the Prátisâkhya, an ancient work on Sanscrit Grammar and Pronunciation," in German; and "Buddhism and Buddhist Pilgrims;" in 1858, "The German Classics from the Fourth to the Nineteenth Century," and "Essay on Comparative Mythology," in the Oxford Essays; in 1859, "History of Ancient Sanscrit Literature;" "Rig-Veda-Sanhita, the Sacred Hymns of the Brahmans, with the Commentary of Sâyanâchâryâ;" and "Lectures on the Science of Language," two series, delivered at the Royal Institution; and in 1866, "Sanscrit Grammar for Beginners." Mr. Müller, who has contributed numerous articles to the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Times*, and various literary journals of England, Germany, and France, is a correspondent of the Institute of France, a member of the Royal Bavarian Academy, and of many learned societies, both English and foreign.

MÜLLER, Ludwig, licentiate in theology, doctor of philosophy, and a professor, "Inspecteur du Cabinet Royal des Médailles (Copenhagen) et du Musée Thorvaldsen," has produced three very important works on Greek numismatics; viz., "Numismatique d'Alexandre le Grand," published at Copenhagen, in 1855; "Münzen des Lysimachus," in 1858; and "Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique," in 1860–2.

MULOCK, Miss Dinah Maria, born at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, in 1826, published her first novel, "The Ogilvies," in 1849, followed by "Olive," a novel, which supported the promise of its predecessor, in 1850; "The Head of the Family," a story of Scottish life in the middle classes; and a fairy tale, called "Alice Learmont," in 1851; "Agatha's Husband," in 1852; "John Halifax, Gentleman," in 1857; "A Life for a Life," "Christian's Mistake," "Two Marriages," and "A Noble Life," in 1866. She published collections of fugitive papers, entitled "Romantic Tales," "Domestic Tales," "Nothing New," "Studies from Life," "A Woman's Thoughts about Women," and a volume of Poems; the following books for young people: "How to Win Love, or Rhoda's Lesson;"

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"Cola Monti, or The Story of a Genius;" "A Hero: Philip's Book;" "Little Lychetts;" "Our Year;" and "Bread upon the Waters;" and various articles and poems which have appeared anonymously. In 1864 she obtained a literary pension of £60 a year, and in 1865 was married to Mr. George Lillie Craik, who died June 25, 1866.

MURAT, Prince, Lucien-Charles-Joseph-François-Napoléon, second son of Joachim Murat, king of Naples, by Caroline, third sister of Napoleon I., was born at Milan, May 16, 1803. The overthrow of the empire, and the execution of his father for treason in 1815, obliged him to retire with his mother to Trieste, and later to Venice, where he resided until 1824, when he embarked for the United States, to join his uncle, the ex-king Jerome, and his brother Achille. He was shipwrecked on the coast of Spain, and thrown into prison, where he was kept for some time; married, Aug. 18, 1831, Miss Caroline Georgina Fraser, an English lady, and was for some years reduced to such straits as to be entirely dependent upon the profits of a school for little girls, kept by his wife. In 1847 the death of his elder brother left him heir to the pretensions of the Murat family; and in 1848, when the French Republic came into existence, he was elected representative of the department of Lot in the National Assembly. He vigorously supported the policy of the Prince-President, was returned at the next election for the department of the Seine, and was nominated in 1849 Plenipotentiary at the Court of Turin. He was made Senator Jan. 22, 1852, and was allowed to bear the title of Prince in 1853. When the king of Naples was perpetrating some of his atrocities, King Joachim's heir was spoken of as the destined emancipator of Italy; but owing to the division of parties in Italy, the aspect of affairs was not particularly inviting to a man not intended by nature to "play for kingdoms and crowns." Under these circumstances, Prince Murat expressed his sentiments to his sister's son, Count Pepoli, in a letter in which he declined taking the initiative, though he was ready to serve Italy if called upon. When victory crowned the arms of Garibaldi, and the Bourbons were expelled from Naples, he wrote another letter, earnestly putting forward his claims to the crown. This was said at the time to have drawn forth a remonstrance from the emperor Napoleon, which was followed by a very emphatic disclaimer, May 21, 1861.

MURCHISON, Sir Roderick Impey, Bart., K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., eldest son of Kenneth Murchison, Esq., of Taradale, Rossshire, where he was born, Feb. 19, 1792, was educated at Durham Grammar school and at the Military College of Marlow. He served in Spain and Portugal with the 36th foot from 1807 till 1816; afterwards on the staff of his uncle, Gen. Sir Alexander Mackenzie; and became Captain in the 6th Dragoons. Between 1825 and 1831 he published some geological memoirs on the Highlands of Scotland, the Alps, and Germany, and became President of the Geological Society. In 1831 he began to apply himself to a systematic examination of the older sedimentary deposits in England and Wales, and after seven years' labour he succeeded in establishing what he termed the Silurian System, comprehending a succession of strata previously unknown, which lie beneath the old red sandstone. This system (named from its occupying those counties which formed the ancient kingdom of the Silures) is divided into the Upper Silurian, consisting of Ludlow and Wenlock rocks; and the Lower Silurian, of Caradoc and Llandilo rocks. The same succession or classification of strata was found to apply to the west of Europe, and to North and South America. Mr. Murchison next traced the extension of the Silurian System, and all the other Palæozoic rocks, to Norway and Sweden, and particularly to the vast empire of European Russia, where the relative position of the older rocks has suffered little or no disturbance

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from the intrusive agency of fire. Under the countenance of the Imperial Government, Mr. Murchison, in company with M. de Verneuil and Count Keyserling, in 1840, commenced a geological survey of the Russian empire; having previously explored several parts of Germany, Poland, and the Carpathians, as intermediate between the British and Russian deposits; and the results of the entire expedition were published in two large volumes in 1845. Upon the presentation, in 1841, of the first Report upon this geological survey, the emperor Nicholas I. presented Mr. Murchison with the second class of St. Anne, in diamonds, and with a magnificent colossal vase of Siberian avanturine, mounted on a column of porphyry. After three years' additional labour, Mr. Murchison completed his survey of Russia, when the emperor conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stanislaus, and appointed him an effective member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences; and upon his return to England, in 1846, he received the honour of knighthood. Sir Roderick has since published two editions of his "Siluria," an elaborate work, and is about to issue a new one. He has contributed upwards of one hundred and twenty memoirs to the Transactions of various scientific bodies, the most remarkable being, perhaps, his "Alps, Apennines, and Carpathians." In 1844, when bringing out his large work on the "Geological Structure of Russia," he instituted a comparison between the rocks of Eastern Australia and those of the auriferous Ural Mountains, and, as a result, he was the first who publicly expressed the opinion that gold must exist in Australia. In 1846 he even urged some Cornish miners to emigrate to New South Wales, and there obtain gold from the alluvial soil in the manner that they extracted tin from the gravel of their native country. In 1848 Sir Roderick addressed Earl Grey, then Secretary for the Colonies, and warmly urged the Goverment to adopt measures for the interest of the Crown; but his advice was not followed, and it was only in 1851, or three years later, that the so-called *discovery* of the Australian gold took place. In recent years Sir Roderick made another great addition to British geology, by establishing the existence in the North-western Highlands of the fundamental stratified deposits of the United Kingdom; these, the so-called Laurentian rocks, being older than the Cambrian or Silurian systems. In addition to the Silurian System, Sir Roderick Murchison, in connection with Professor Sedgwick, established the next overlying or Devonian System. He, in 1841, grouped the Zechstein or magnesia limestone, with its underlying and overlying associated strata, under the new term of *Permian*, as derived from a vast region in Russia; and the name has since been generally adopted by geologists. In 1855 he succeeded Sir H. De la Beche in the office of Director-General of the Geological Survey of the British Isles; and his latest labours have been repeated examinations of the rocks of his native Highlands, for which the Royal Society of Edinburgh conferred on him their first Brisbane Gold Medal. Sir Roderick has served four times as President of the Geological Society, and eleven years as President of the Royal Geographical Society. In May, 1864, he was re-elected President of the Royal Geographical Society, having delivered twelve anniversary addresses to that body, and in 1866 the Copley Medal or first honour of the Royal Society of London, was awarded to him; and he is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Linnæan Society, is a Member of the Academies of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Copenhagen, Brussels, Stockholm, Turin, a correspondent of the French Institute, has long been a Trustee of the British Museum, the Hunterian Museum, and the British Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was one of the founders. Sir R. Murchison was made a K.C.B. in 1863, received the

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Prix Cuvier from the French Institute, and the Wollaston Medal at home, for his geological labours in 1864, and was created a Baronet Jan. 22, 1866. The present emperor of Russia conferred upon him the Grand Cross of St. Anne, and he is a Knight Commander of various foreign orders.

MURE, DAVID, a Scottish Judge of Session, third son of the late Col. William Mure, of Caldwell, the eminent historian of Greece, born in 1810, was educated at Westminster and the University of Edinburgh. Having been called to the Scottish Bar in 1831, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1858, Lord Advocate in April, 1859, and was raised to the Scottish Bench in Jan., 1865. He represented Buteshire, in the Conservative interest, from April, 1859, till he was made a Judge; is a Deputy Lieut. for Buteshire, and was Sheriff of Perthshire in 1853–8.

MURRAY, THE HON. CHARLES AUGUSTUS, K.C.B., second son of the fifth earl of Dunmore, born Nov. 22, 1806, was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, and was elected to a Fellowship at All Souls College. He was appointed, June, 6, 1838, Master of the Royal Household, and Dec. 31, 1844, extra Groom in Waiting on the Queen. In 1844 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Naples; in 1846 British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, where he remained some years; in 1853 British Minister in Switzerland; was sent in 1854 as Envoy to Teheran, and in 1859 was appointed British Minister in Saxony. He was in attendance upon the Viceroy of Egypt on his visit to England in June and July, 1862; was made a C.B. April 27, 1848, and a K.C.B. in June, 1866. He has written the popular Indian story, "The Prairie Bird," published in 1844; "Travels in North America," in 1854; and "Hassan; or, The Child of the Pyramids," in 1857.

MURRAY, JOHN, head of the well-known publishing house in Albemarle Street which bears his name, son of the late Mr. John Murray—the "My Murray" of Byron—was born April 16, 1808. He received his early education at the Charter house, under the late Dr. Russell; on leaving school went to Edinburgh to complete his education, and in 1828 began to assist his father, at whose death he inherited the business which he had conducted for so many years with such success. During his father's life, his fondness for foreign travel caused him to devote his summer holidays, from 1829 till 1842, to visiting the Continent, which he traversed from Hamburg to the Iron Gate, and from Prague to Bayonne and St. Sebastian. The result of this journey is the "Handbook for Travellers," and he is the author of the Handbooks for Germany, France, and Switzerland.

MUSGRAVE, THE REV. GEORGE, M.A., eldest son of the late George Musgrave, Esq., of Shillington Manor, Beds, and Borden Hall, Kent, was born in 1798, and graduated in high honours at Brasenose College, Oxford. He was for some years curate of Marylebone, and afterwards held the incumbency of Borden, of which he is patron. He was the first translator of the Hebrew Psalter into blank verse, published in 1833, and has written "Nine and Two; or, School Hours," published in 1843; "Excursion to Paris, Tours, and Rouen," in 1849; "Ramble through Normandy," in 1855; "Pilgrimage into Dauphiné," in 1857; "By-roads and Battle-fields in Picardy," in 1861; a pamphlet on "Continental Excursions, by Viator Verax," exposing the impositions and inconveniences of foreign travel, and "Ten Days in a French Parsonage," in 1863; "The Odyssey of Homer," in blank verse, in 1865; and "Nooks and Corners in Old France," in 1867. Mr. Musgrave, who is well known for his efforts on behalf of the improvement of the rural poor, for whom he composed several works which have had a wide circulation, was for some time an honorary exhibitor at the Royal Academy, being an artist of high standing among amateurs.

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MUSPRATT, JAMES SHERIDAN, M.D., F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A., &c., chemist, born in Dublin, March 8, 1821, was, on account of his father's removal to Liverpool, educated by the Rev. Mr. Hind, and afterwards by Dr. Cowan. At this early period he evinced a taste for chemistry; and having travelled through France and part of Germany, he entered the Andersonian University of Glasgow, where he studied in the laboratory of Professor Graham, whom he followed to London. Before he was seventeen, he was intrusted with the chemical department at the works of Peel Thompson, in Manchester; and published a paper upon Chloride of Lime, which attracted considerable attention. Proceeding to the United States, he entered into a trading partnership, which proved unsuccessful; and, after visiting the various States, he, in 1843, repaired to Giessen, and studied under the great Liebig. Having remained two years in Giessen, he resolved to test his strength, and published a paper upon the Sulphites, which appeared in Liebig and Wöhler's Annalen, was copied into all the scientific annals, and won him his degree of Doctor of Philosophy, a title never before granted to a man so young. It was followed by a paper on the "Pretended Formation of Valerianic Acid from Indigo," read before the British Association at York. At this period, in conjunction with Prof. Hofmann, he discovered Toluidine and Nitraniline, two organic bases of the utmost importance; in 1845 he left Giessen, having while there edited Plattner's "Treatise on the Blowpipe," which reached a fourth edition, with emendations, bearing the title "Muspratt and Plattner on the Blowpipe." Dr. Muspratt, who visited various parts of Germany in order to become personally acquainted with her distinguished men, in 1847 returned to Giessen, and spent four months in its laboratory, discovering several remarkable bodies produced from the sulphocyanides of ethyle and methyle. A paper on this subject was printed in Liebig's Annalen, as well as in the Chemical Society's Transactions. In 1848 he gave a paper on the Selenites; in 1849 he published some very interesting remarks, in Liebig's Annalen, on the Blowpipe Reactions of Strontia and Baryta. His paper on Carmufellic Acid, a new acid from clove, was published in 1851, in the Proceedings of the Royal Society, and in the *Philosophical Magazine*. He founded a College of Chemistry in Liverpool, students from which occupy prominent posts in various parts of the globe. In 1854 a Glasgow publisher engaged Dr. Muspratt to write a Dictionary of Chemistry, which has commanded a large sale in England, America, Germany, and France. He has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and Dublin, and a member of the Société d'Encouragement in France; and the oldest university in the United States has conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.D., the only one held by a British subject. In 1863 he published a reply to a critique in *Blackwood*, condemnatory of the "Dramatic Writings of Sheridan Knowles," his godfather; and in 1848 married Miss Susan Cushman, a popular actress, who died in 1859.

MUSSET, PAUL EDME DE, author, eldest brother of the celebrated poet, the late Alfred Musset, born at Paris, Nov. 7, 1804, is chiefly known by his novels, which are written with great elegance and purity. Among the principal may be mentioned, "La Tête et le Cœur," published in 1834; "Anne de Boleyn," in 1836; and "Jean de Trouveur," in 1849. He paid a visit to Venice, and on his return published a translation of the eccentric memoirs of Gozzi, in the *National*, in 1846, a journal for which he wrote dramatic criticism. Paul de Musset has written for the stage two pieces, neither of which was very successful —"La Revanche de Lauzun," and "Christine, Roi de Suède," in 1857. He wrote "Femmes de la Régence,"

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published in 1841, and has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, &c.

MUSURUS, CONSTANTINE, diplomatist, was born at Constantinople, Feb. 18, 1807, his father, Paul Musurus, having been a native of Retino, in Crete, and a descendant of an ancient patrician family. He received, at Constantinople, a very careful education, comprising the classical literature of Greece and Rome, the sciences, and several European languages. In 1832 he was appointed Secretary to the prince of Samos (Stephen Vogorides), and in 1833 accompanied the Commissioners of France, England, and Russia, sent to exhort the Samians to make their submission to the Porte. The commissioners having failed, M. Musurus, in 1834, undertook the pacification of Samos, which he accomplished without using coercion; and having organized the internal administration upon a liberal constitutional basis, he governed the island for four years to the satisfaction of the people. On his return to Constantinople, in 1839, he married the Princess Anne, second daughter of Prince Vigorides, born in 1819. She was seized with an attack of disease of the heart, at the ball given to the Sultan at the Foreign Office, London, July 19, 1867, and died the same night. In 1840 he was sent to Athens as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, a difficult mission for an Ottoman diplomatist. It was signalized by a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two courts, by the triumph of Ottoman policy, and by an attempted assassination of M. Musurus. At the end of 1848 he was recalled from Athens to represent Turkey at the Austrian court, where his able management of the delicate matters connected with the demand for the surrender of the Hungarian refugees increased his well-earned reputation. He was rewarded for the ability displayed by him in these delicate negotiations by being sent, in April, 1851, on a mission to London, and he was accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary there in 1855; received the rank of Ambassador, Jan. 30, 1856, and the rank of Muchir, with the title of Pasha, on the Sultan's visit to London, in July, 1867.

N.

NAAS, LORD. (*See* MAYO, EARL OF.)

NANTIER-DIDIÉE, MADAME, operatic singer, native of the French island of Bourbon, born in 1832, entered the Conservatoire of Paris in 1847, and joined the class of M. Duprez, who recognized her vocal capabilities. In the autumn of 1849 she went to Italy, and after pursuing her education for the stage for the greater part of a year, made her *début* at Turin, in Mercadante's opera of "La Vestale," and was favourably received, though she achieved a more decided success as Pippo, in Rossini's "Gazza Ladra." In 1851 she sang both in Paris and other cities of France, and afterwards obtained an engagement at the Théâtre Italien, where her representation of the part of the Duchess, in Verdi's opera of "Luise Miller," attracted considerable attention. Madame Didiée, chosen expressly to supply the place of the highly-gifted Madame Alboni, made her *début* in London at the Royal Italian Opera in 1853, in the part of Gondi, in "Maria di Rohan." She was most successful, and her reputation both as a singer and actress has been well sustained by impersonations of leading parts in other operas, including "Rigoletto," "Les Huguenots," "Benvenuto Cellini," "Gazza Ladra," and "Martha." Madame Didiée, who has frequently had the honour of appearing at Her Majesty's private concerts, made a professional tour in the United States in 1856, and has since played at St. Petersburg.

NAPIER (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. SIR FRANCIS NAPIER, eldest son of the 8th baron, born Sep. 15, 1819, succeeded his father Oct. 11, 1834.

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He was made Attaché to the Embassy at Vienna in 1840, and held diplomatic posts at Teheran and Constantinople, to which place he returned as Secretary of Embassy in 1854, after having been Secretary of Legation at Naples and St. Petersburg. In 1857 he was appointed British Minister at Washington, whence he was removed, Dec. 13, 1858, to the Hague; going, Dec. 11, 1860, to St. Petersburg; and Sep. 15, 1864, to Berlin. He was appointed Governor of Madras, Jan. 31, 1866.

NAPIER, The Right Hon. Sir Joseph, Bart., a descendant of the Merchistoun branch of the noble house of Napier, was born in Belfast, Dec. 26, 1804. Having been educated at the Academical Institution of Belfast, he graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he distinguished himself in classics and science. Making the law his profession, he was called to the Irish Bar in 1831; attained the rank of Q.C. in Ireland in 1844; and was sworn a Privy Councillor on being appointed Attorney-General for Ireland under Lord Derby's first administration, in March, 1852. He held the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland under Lord Derby's second administration in 1858–9; was returned one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for the University of Dublin, in Feb., 1848, and retained his seat till he was raised to the Chancellorship. He was created a Baronet in April, 1867.

NAPIER, Sir Robert, K.C.B., K.G.C.S.I., Lieut.-General, born in Ceylon about 1810, and educated at the Military College, Addiscombe, entered the corps of Bengal Engineers in 1826, and served with distinction in the Sutlej campaign, at the conclusion of which, having attained the rank of Major, he was selected by the late Sir Henry Lawrence for the responsible post of Engineer to the Durbar of Lahore. He was, by this position, enabled to acquire that special knowledge of the Punjaub and its resources, so essential to a judicious development of the latter, should the tide of events necessitate the undertaking of such a task by the Indian Government. He was constantly referred to, when Moolraj rebelled, on all questions connected with the reduction of Mooltan, at the siege of which he was present as Senior Engineer; and at its fall accompanied Gen. Wish's force to the fords of the Chenaub, where, after the junction with the main army under Lord Gough, he served as one of Sir John Cheape's "right-hand men" at the battle of Goojerat. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and named Chief Engineer under the new Punjaub administration, when Col. Napier was enabled to carry out his long-cherished plans for covering that almost treeless country with arteries of military and commercial highways, after constructing magnificent canals destined to fertilize the arid Dooab, and eventually to cause the construction of numerous public buildings, barracks, &c., requisite to the efficient administration of the province. He was engaged in the discharge of these onerous duties for some years, until summoned to Calcutta to assume the post of Chief Engineer of Bengal. During the mutiny of 1857, he served in the capacity of Chief Engineer with the army of Sir Colin Campbell, and the part he played in the suppression of the rebellion greatly enhanced his previous high reputation. It was he who at the siege of Lucknow planned that bridging of the Goomtee river which exercised so great an influence on the operations for the overthrow of the enemy, and he was afterwards appointed to the command of the force employed to destroy the rebels reunited under Tantia Topee; but on Sir Hugh Rose claiming the execution of this task, Col. Napier acted as his second in command. His services in China as second in command under Sir Hope Grant are well known, and he was rewarded by being made Major-Gen., a K.C.B., and successor to the late Sir J. Outram, as a Military Member of the Council of India. This

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post he resigned in Jan., 1865, when he was nominated to succeed Sir W. Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, with the local rank of Lieut.-Gen.; and in 1867 he received the appointment to command the expedition intended to rescue the Abyssinian captives, and was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

NAPIER, ROBERT, late President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, was born at Dumbarton, June 18, 1791. In addition to the good education in the grammar-school of his native town, which his father, a blacksmith, was able to give him, he received lessons in architectural and mathematical drawing from a teacher named Trail. In 1807 he was apprenticed to his father, in 1811 removed to Edinburgh, where he worked as a millwright at very low wages, and in 1815 commenced business at Glasgow with £50, purchasing with £45 out of that sum the goodwill of a blacksmith's business and tools. In 1821 he engaged in ironfounding and engineering, and in 1823 he made his first marine engine for a steamer trading between Dumbarton and Glasgow. In 1839 he furnished the machinery for the *British Queen*, to ply to New York; subscribed towards the trial of the *Sirius*, the first steam-vessel to cross the Atlantic, and in 1853 fitted up the machinery of H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington*, then regarded as the largest ship in the navy. In 1853 Mr. Napier took his sons into the firm, henceforth known as Robert Napier and Sons. They undertook for the Admiralty the contract in 1859 for the *Black Prince*, 6,100 tons; in 1860 for the *Hector*, 4,060 tons and 800 horse power; and have constructed several steam rams and iron-cased ships of war for foreign governments.

NAPLES (EX-KING OF), MARIE LEOPOLD, reigned as Francis II., born Jan. 31, 1836, succeeded his father, Ferdinand II., better known by his sobriquet of "Bomba," in 1858. His first act was to liberate Poerio, Settembrini, and other Neapolitans who had been incarcerated for ten years on account of their political opinions. Hopes at first entertained that the young king would endeavour to correct the abuses of his father's government were not fulfilled. In 1860 an insurrection broke out in Sicily, and Palermo and Messina were bombarded. An expedition, headed by Garibaldi, landed in Sicily, and defeated the Neapolitan army in every encounter. Naples was soon after occupied, and the king, with his queen and family, were compelled to take refuge in the fortress of Gaeta, which, after an obstinate siege of six months, capitulated to the Sardinian troops, Feb. 14, 1861. Francis II. retired to Rome, where he was engaged for some time in organizing fruitless expeditions against the government of the new kingdom of Italy. He married, in 1858, Caroline, daughter of Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, and sister to the empress of Austria. The courage displayed by her at the siege of Gaeta was the theme of general admiration in Europe.

NAPOLEON III. (*See* FRENCH, EMPEROR OF THE.)

NAPOLEON (PRINCE IMPERIAL OF FRANCE), EUGÈNE LOUIS JEAN JOSEPH, son of the emperor Napoleon III. and the empress Eugénie, was born March 16, 1856. For some time great fears were entertained, on account of the delicacy of his health, which improved considerably in the summer of 1867.

NARVAEZ (DUKE OF VALENCIA), DON RAMON MARIE, born at Loja, in Andalusia, Aug. 4, 1800, took part, at a very early age, in the war of liberation against Napoleon I., and rose rapidly in the army. At the breaking out of the insurrection in the Basque provinces, in 1835, he had attained the rank of Colonel, and fought so zealously against the Carlists, that he was appointed Brigadier; while his pursuit of Gomez, the Carlist general, in his romantic march through Spain, in 1836, gained him a great reputation. At the close

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of the war in 1840, he quarrelled with Espartero, who was then opposed by the party of the Queen Mother, Christina; joined those who, in 1841, attempted to overthrow that minister by raising an insurrection, which attempt miscarried, and he was obliged to take refuge in Paris. The success of the movement against Espartero, in 1843, which led to his expulsion, was owing in a great measure to Narvaez, who was rewarded for his services with the title of Duke of Valencia, in May, 1844. After the return of the queen-mother, Christina, he became her prime adviser, and kept down the Liberals until his ministry was overthrown in Feb., 1846. In May, 1847, he was sent as Ambassador to Paris, when he became a leader in the plots formed against Queen Isabella by her mother. In October, 1847, he was chosen President of the Council, and head of the ministry, which post, with the exception of a short interval, he retained till Jan., 1851, when his ministry broke up on account of financial embarrassments. He resigned a seat which he had accepted in the cabinet of Armero-Mon, in Nov., 1857; succeeded the marquis of Miraflores as President of the Council, and the head of a new ministry, in Sep., 1864, and signalized his return to power by putting a stop to the invasion of St. Domingo, in Jan., 1865. The Duke of Narvaez, who made way for Gen. O'Donnell in June, 1865, returned to power in 1866.

NASH, JOSEPH, painter in water-colours, popularly known as a picturesque delineator of architectural subjects, born about 1812, commenced exhibiting, at the Old Society of Water-Colour Artists, drawings of French cathedrals and antiquities, about 1835. Careful transcripts of old English domestic architecture followed. Throughout his career he has occasionally painted historical scenes from Shakespeare and Scott; but the pictures on which his fame rests are his illustrations of the sister art, and the publications lithographed from them. "Architecture of the Middle Ages" was published in 1838; and his still better-known "Mansions of England in the Olden Time," in four series, between 1839 and 1849. The picturesque effect of these old English interiors is considerably enhanced by the happy introduction of figures in the costume of bygone times. Among Mr. Nash's more elaborate water-colour drawings are "The Queen's Visit to Lincoln's Inn Hall," exhibited in 1846; "Interior Views of the Great Exhibition," in 1851; "Rochester," "The Hall at Speke," and "West View of Rouen Cathedral," in the South Kensington Museum; "Queen Catherine, Campeius, and Ladies," "Charles V. visiting Francis I. during his Confinement," exhibited at the Water-Colour Society in 1865, "The Chapel of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey," in 1866; and "Louis Philippe's Bedroom at Claremont," in 1867.

NASMYTH, JAMES, a practical engineer, was born at Edinburgh, Aug. 19, 1808. From early youth he was fond of mechanical pursuits, and watched the progress and operations of artisans in various manufactories until he at last acquired great skill in the handling of tools, and no inconsiderable amount of chemical knowledge. The School of Arts of Edinburgh, which he attended, contributed to extend his knowledge in science and mechanical art. After finishing his education in the University of that city, he repaired to London, taking with him models of machines and plans, and obtained an engagement in the great establishment of Maudslay and Field, at a very small salary. In 1834 he settled in Manchester, rented a floor in an old cotton-mill, which he filled with such a stock of machinery that the floor gave way, and he had notice to quit. Like all self-made men, Mr. Nasmyth overcame many difficulties, and founded the well-known firm of Nasmyth, Gaskell, and Co., from

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which he retired, with a competency, in 1856. The two most important inventions, by which his name is known, are the steam-hammer, which is so easily managed that, although it forges the heaviest anchor, it can be made to crack a nut without injuring the kernel; and the steam pile-driver, which effects an immense saving of time and labour in the construction of harbours, bridges, &c. Mr. Nasmyth, who has turned his attention to practical astronomy, has constructed telescopes of considerable power, which enable him to pursue investigations into the physical structure of the moon, and has invented a new and formidable kind of ordnance.

NASSAU (Duke of), Adolph William Charles Augustus Frederick, born July 24, 1817, assumed the sovereignty Aug. 20, 1839. The Duke married in 1844 the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, who died Jan. 28, 1845; and took as a second wife, April 23, 1851, Adelaide Marie, daughter of Prince Frederick of Anhalt-Dessau, by whom he has two children. A constitutional government had existed for many years before his accession to the throne, the nation being represented not in Chambers elected by popular suffrage, but by the States of the dukedom. In 1848, a new constitution, upon a more liberal basis, was proclaimed; the Duke declared his intention of governing in a constitutional manner, and for a time the experiment promised to succeed. The Duke was one of the sovereigns who joined the union of German States under the presidency of the king of Prussia, formed after the failure of the Frankfort constitution. This union was soon dissolved, and the Duke joined the Austrian party in 1850, and voted with it in the Diet. The constitution was annulled in Nov., 1851. This state was joined to Prussia by decree, Sep. 20, 1866, and the Prussians took possession Oct. 8.

NASSAU (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Addington Robert Peel Venables, D.D., son of Thomas Venables, Esq., of the Home Office, born in 1827, educated at Eton and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1848, and proceeded M.A. in 1851. He was ordained priest in 1850, and was appointed curate of St. Paul's, Oxford, which he held till his consecration as Bishop of Nassau, comprising the Bahamas, Turk's, and Caicos Islands, in 1863.

NATAL (Bishop of), The Right Rev. John William Colenso, D.D., son of a gentleman long connected with the duchy of Cornwall, was born Jan. 24, 1814; graduated as Second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1836, and became Fellow of his college. He was Assistant-Master of Harrow School from 1838 till 1842, Tutor of St. John's College from 1842 till 1846, and Rector of Forncett St. Mary, Norfolk, from 1846 till 1854, when he was appointed first Bishop of Natal, South Africa. His treatises on Algebra and Arithmetic—the first published in 1849, the second in 1853—have had a large sale, and are text-books in schools and universities. In addition to these, he has compiled "Miscellaneous Examples in Algebra," published in 1848; "Plane Trigonometry," in 1851; "Village Sermons," in 1853; an edition of "The Communion Service, with Selections from Writings of the Rev. J. F. D. Maurice," and "Ten Weeks in Natal," in 1855; and "A Translation of the Epistle to the Romans, commented on from a Missionary Point of View," in 1861. The first part of "The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua critically examined," calling in question many of the statements of Moses and Joshua, appeared in 1862. This work was condemned by both Houses of Convocation of the province of Canterbury, in 1864, and he was declared to be deposed from his see by the Metropolitan, the Bishop of Cape Town. The validity of his deposition was denied on an appeal to the Privy Council, in March,

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1865. He published "Natal Sermons" in 1866, and several papers on the controversy which he originated. The Rev. W. J. Butler was, in 1867, appointed to succeed him as Bishop of Pietermaritzburg (*q.v.*).

NEALE, THE REV. ERSKINE, born about 1805, graduated at Cambridge, and having been Vicar of Adlingfleet, Yorkshire, and Rector of Kirton, Suffolk, became Vicar of Exning, Suffolk. He has written "The Bishop's Daughter," published in 1842; "Self-Sacrifice; or, the Chancellor's Chaplain," and "Sermons on Dangers and Duties of a Christian," in 1844; "Recollections of a Gaol Chaplain," in 1847; "Scenes where the Tempter has triumphed," in 1849; "Closing Scene; or, Christianity and Infidelity," in 1849-50; "Life and Correspondence of the Duke of Kent," in 1850; "Earthly Resting-Places of the Just," in 1851; "Riches that bring no Sorrow," and "Summer and Winter of the Soul," in 1852; "Risen from the Ranks; or, Conduct *versus* Caste," in 1853; "My Comrade and my Colours," and "Old Minor Canon," in 1854; and "Sunsets and Sunshine; or, Varied Aspects of Life," in 1862. The Rev. E. Neale's collection of autographs is said to be curious. Among other documents he is understood to possess a number of letters of the late duke of Kent, referring more or less to his Royal Highness's public life; and more especially to the mutiny at Gibraltar. The fact that the reverend gentleman's collection contained some very extraordinary autographs, led to his being examined on the part of the Crown at the recent trial in Westminster Hall, of "Ryves *versus* the Attorney-General," when it was sought to establish the claim of Mrs. Serres, the mother of Mrs. Ryves, to be Princess Olive of Cumberland.

NEATE, CHARLES, M.P., son of the late Rev. Thomas Neate, born at Adstock, Bucks, in 1806, was educated partly at the Bourbon College, Paris, where he obtained a prize in 1823, and at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, taking first-class honours, and was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College. In 1832 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, but has ceased to practise, and acted as Private Secretary to the Right Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bart., while Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1839-41. In 1857 he was elected Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, for which city he was returned one of the members in the Liberal interest in 1857, and having been unseated on petition, was rechosen in Nov. 1863, and again at the general election in July, 1865. He has written a French work, entitled "Dialogues des Morts Politiques. Premier Dialogue. Interlocuteurs, MM. Guizot et Louis Blanc," published at Paris in 1849; "Objections to the Government Scheme for the Reform of Oxford," in 1854; "Considerations on the Punishment of Death," in 1857; "Two Lectures on the Currency," in 1859; "Two Lectures on the History and Condition of Landed Property," in 1860; "Three Lectures on Taxation," in 1861; and "History and Uses of the Law of Entail," in 1865.

NEAVES (LORD), CHARLES NEAVES, a Scottish Judge of Session, born in Scotland in 1800, having been educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, studied the law, and was admitted an advocate at the Scottish Bar in 1822. He was appointed Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland in 1845, Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1852, and was raised to the bench as a Lord of Session in 1854, in which capacity he receives the courtesy title of Lord Neaves.

NEFFTZLER, AUGUSTE, journalist, born at Colmar, Haut-Rhin, in 1820, studied theology at Strasburg, and after having been connected with various provincial journals, repaired to Paris. In 1844 he became connected with the *Presse*, signing his name in that journal as manager, and was, in 1851, prosecuted and condemned to a

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year's imprisonment for a most curious trick. Whilst the public were awaiting with anxiety the message of the President of the Republic, M. Nefftzler published in the *Presse*, with every appearance of its being the official document in question, a message concocted from extracts from the works of Louis Napoleon. The effect produced by this apocryphal message was considerable, and the funds fell. The contributions of M. Nefftzler to the *Presse* relate principally to foreign politics and philosophy. In Jan., 1861, he quitted that journal, with which he had been connected for sixteen years, in order to establish a new political organ, the *Temps*. In 1858, in conjunction with M. C. Dolfus, M. Nefftzler founded the *Revue Germanique*, to which he has contributed numerous articles.

NELATON, Auguste, physician, born June 17, 1807, was a pupil of Dupuytren, received his degree of Doctor at Paris, in Dec., 1836, and shortly after became surgeon to the hospitals, and a member of the Faculty of Medicine. In April, 1851, he became Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University, and in 1856 was admitted to the Academy of Medicine in the section of Chirurgical Pathology. Decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1848, he was promoted to the rank of Officer June 16, 1856, and to that of Commander Jan. 24, 1863. M. Nelaton has a high reputation as a professor and practician, and has introduced a new operation for stone. He has written "Recherches sur l'Affection Tuberculeuse des Os," published in 1837; "Traité des Tumeurs de la Mamelle," in 1839; "Eléments de Pathologie Chirurgicale," in 1844-59; "Parallèle des divers Modes Opératoires dans le Traitement de la Cataracte," in 1850; "De l'Influence de la Position dans les Maladies Chirurgicales," in 1851; &c. He was made a member of the French Academy of Sciences, June 3, 1867, and retired from his Professorship soon after, on account of ill-health.

NELSON (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Andrew Burn Suter, D.D., born Nov. 30, 1830, educated at St. Paul's School, London, and at Cambridge, was curate of St. Dunstan's in the West, London, in 1856, incumbent of All Saints, Spitalfields, in 1860, and was consecrated Bishop of Nelson, New Zealand, Aug. 24, 1866. Dr. Suter, who was for some time secretary to the Church of England Young Men's Society, has published several sermons and lectures.

NEWCASTLE (Bishop of), The Right Rev. William Tyrrell, D.D., son of a former remembrancer of the city of London, by a daughter of Dollond, the celebrated optician, born in 1807, was educated at the Charterhouse and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he gained a scholarship, and graduated as fourth Senior Optime. Having held some parochial preferments in England, on the division of the bishopric of Australia in 1847, he was appointed first Bishop of Newcastle. The annual value of this see is £833.

NEWFOUNDLAND (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Edward Feild, D.D., born in 1801, distinguished himself as a boy at Rugby, gained a Michel fellowship at Queen's College, Oxford, was first class in mathematics in 1823, and was appointed public examiner in 1827. He held a college living, English Bicknor, in Gloucestershire, until 1841, when he was consecrated Bishop of Newfoundland. The income is £1,200, Parliament providing £700, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel the remainder. The Venerable Archdeacon Kelly was consecrated coadjutor Bishop of Newfoundland in Aug., 1867.

NEWMAN, Edward, F.L.S., F.Z.S., a native of Godalming, Surrey, where his family were members of the Society of Friends, born about 1815, from an early age devoted himself to natural science, and more especially to ornithology. While very young he published "Letters on the Natural History of Godalming," in the *Magazine of Natural History*, the *Entomological Magazine*, and the *Entomologist*,

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reprinted in 1849; and he has compiled "Grammar of Entomology," published in 1835; "A Familiar Introduction to the History of Insects," in 1841; "A History of British Ferns," in 1844; and "British Moths, Nocturni," in 1862. He has been for many years the editor of the *Zoologist*, a popular monthly magazine giving information upon those subjects which he has made his peculiar study.

NEWMAN, FRANCIS WILLIAM, son of John Newman, a member of the banking firm of Ramsbottom, Newman, & Co., and younger brother of the Rev. J. H. Newman, D.D., born in London in 1805, was educated at a private school at Ealing, and in 1822 was admitted a commoner of Worcester College, Oxford. In 1826 he took his B.A. degree as a double first-class, was Fellow of Balliol from 1826 till 1830, when he resigned, because he was unable conscientiously to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles for the Master's degree. He left England the same year, and resided abroad, visiting the chief countries of the East, and having in 1834 returned, he became Classical Tutor at Bristol College, and held a similar post in 1840 at Manchester New College. In 1846 he was appointed Latin Professor in University College, London, but resigned in 1863. He has written "Lectures on Logic," published in 1838; "Difficulties of Elementary Geometry," in 1841; "History of Hebrew Monarchy," in 1847; "Soul: its Sorrows and Aspirations," in 1849; "Phases of Faith: Passages from my own Creed," and "Collection of Poetry, for Elocution," in 1850; "Lectures on Ancient and Modern History," and "Lectures on Political Economy," in 1851; "Introduction to Roman History," in 1852; "Crimes of the House of Hapsburg," in 1853; "Catholic Union," and "Essay towards a Church of the Future," in 1854; "Theism, Doctrinal and Practical," in 1858; "Homeric Translation in Theory and Practice," in 1861; "Text of the Iguvine Inscriptions," in 1864; "English Institutions and their Reforms," in 1865; and "Handbook of Modern Arabic," in 1866. His "Theism, Doctrinal and Practical," is an endeavour to defend and develop, for theory and practice, that Monotheism which Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans hold in common, against Pantheism and Atheism. He has contributed to several reviews, especially to the *Westminster*, *Eclectic*, and *Fraser's Magazine*, on classical and political subjects. He has written a mathematical paper on the third Elliptic Integral. We understand that he has in hand, already far advanced, an English-Arabic Dictionary, in European type, on an entirely new plan. The books published by him have a miscellaneous aspect, which is explained by the violent interruption in his original career, as detailed in his "Phases of Faith."

NEWMAN, THE REV. JOHN HENRY, D.D., elder brother of Francis William Newman, born in London in 1801, was educated at Ealing School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, taking classical honours, and was elected Fellow of Oriel College. In 1825 he became Vice-Principal of St. Alban's Hall, then under the late Dr. (afterwards Archbishop) Whately, Tutor of his College, which post he held until about 1831. In 1828 he accepted the incumbency of St. Mary's, Oxford, with the outlying chaplaincy of Littlemore; and in 1842 he quitted Oxford, and established at Littlemore an ascetic community on a mediæval model, over which he presided for three years. He held St. Mary's from 1828 till 1843, where, by his preaching, he gained such influence over the younger members of the University that he became, in conjunction with Dr. Pusey, the recognized leader of the High-Church party. He took a leading part in the publication of the "Tracts for the Times," to which he contributed the final tract, No. 90, which was severely censured by the University authorities as practically

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annulling the broad lines of demarcation between the English and Roman Catholic Churches. In Oct., 1845, he seceded from the Established Church, was received into the Roman communion, and was appointed head of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, at Birmingham. In 1854 he was appointed Rector of the newly-founded Roman Catholic University in Dublin, but resigned that post in 1858, and has established a school for the sons of Roman Catholic gentry at Edgbaston, near Birmingham. He has written "Lectures on the Prophetical Office of the Church," and "Lectures on Romanism and Popular Protestantism," published in 1837; "Letter to J. Faussett on certain Points of Faith," in 1838; "Parochial Sermons," in 1838–44; "Lectures on Justification," in 1840; "Church of the Fathers," in 1842; "Essay on the Miracles of the Middle Ages," in 1843; "Sermons on the Subjects of the Day," and "Sermons on Theory of Religious Belief," in 1844; "Development of Christian Doctrine," in 1846; "Discourses addressed to Mixed Congregations," in 1850; "Life of Apollonius Tyanæus," and "Loss and Gain, or the Story of a Convert," in 1853; "Lectures on the History of the Turks as to Christianity," in 1854; "Arians of the Fourth Century," in 1855; "Callista, a Sketch of the Third Century," and "Offices and Work of Universities," in 1856; "Sermons preached on Various Occasions," in 1857; "Lectures and Essays on University Subjects," in 1859; and "Letter to Dr. Pusey on his recent Eirenicon," in 1866. He published an autobiographical record of his life, entitled "Apologia pro Vitâ Suâ," in 1864.

NEWMARCH, WILLIAM, F.R.S., born in Yorkshire in 1820, communicated in 1850 to the Statistical Society an elaborate paper concerning the Circulation of Bills of Exchange, a subject which still engages his attention. It appeared in the Society's Transactions, and has been translated in France and elsewhere. He compiled "Legacy Duty and Annuity Tables," published in 1843; "On the Effects of the New Supplies of Gold," in 1853; and "Loans raised by W. Pitt during the French War of 1793-1801," in 1855, intended as a defence of the general financial policy of Mr. Pitt. He assisted the late Mr. Tooke in the last two volumes of his "History of Prices, 1848–56," published in 1857, of which a translation was used in the German universities. Mr. Newmarch, who was for some years one of the honorary secretaries of the Statistical Society, and editor of its journal, has appeared before several parliamentary committees appointed to consider matters relating to banking, &c.

NEWTON, CHARLES THOMAS, M.A., son of the Rev. N. D. H. Newton, Vicar of Bredwardine, Herefordshire, born in 1816, was educated at Shrewsbury School and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a faculty student, and where he graduated B.A. in 1837, taking second-class honours. In May, 1840, he was appointed one of the assistants in the department of Antiquities at the British Museum, which post he held until 1852, when, being anxious to rescue from oblivion some of the ancient sculptures on the coasts of Asia Minor and in the islands of the Ægean, he obtained the appointment of Vice-Consul at Mitylene. After having spent several years in exploring the Archipelago, he discovered at Budrum (the ancient Halicarnassus) the site of the Mausoleum erected by Artemisia, and carried on extensive excavations at Cnidus and at Branchidæ, between Oct., 1856, and April, 1859. The results of his discoveries consist of a fine collection of sculptures, from the Mausoleum and other places, deposited in the British Museum, which is indebted to Mr. Newton for a most interesting collection of Greek Inscriptions, vases, coins, and other antiquities, acquired in Asia Minor and the Archipelago, by purchase or in the course of excavation. In May, 1860, he was appointed British Consul at Rome, and in 1861 Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum. He

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is a corresponding member of the French Institute. His wife, a daughter of Mr. Joseph Severn, was a celebrated artist. She died Jan. 2, 1866.

NEW WESTMINSTER (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. JOHN POSTLETHWAITE, curate of the parish church, Leeds, was consecrated bishop of this new see in British Columbia in 1866.

NEW ZEALAND (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SELWYN, D.D., son of the late William Selwyn, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey, born in 1809, was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree as junior optime in mathematics, and first-class in classics. While acting as Tutor at Eton and Curate of Windsor, in 1841, he was consecrated first bishop of New Zealand. He has gained the respect and admiration of the natives, and in the course of his missionary journeys guided a small ship many thousand miles to and from the scattered islands of the Southern Pacific. In 1857 he succeeded in obtaining from Government a division of his diocese, and there are four suffragan bishops' sees in New Zealand; viz., Wellington, Christ Church, Nelson, and Waiapu.

NICHOLS, JOHN GOUGH, F.S.A., eldest son of the late J. B. Nichols, F.S.A., and grandson of John Nichols, F.S.A., author of "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," &c., born in London in 1806, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and devoted himself to literature, in connection with his business as a printer, taking an active share in editing the *Gentleman's Magazine*, to which he contributed many historical essays and reviews. He completed his grandfather's unfinished "Progresses of King James I.," was the chief editor of the "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica," published in 1834-43; and of its sequel, "The Topographer and Genealogist," in 1846-7, and established "The Herald and Genealogist," in Sep., 1862. He contributed the biographies to "Autographs of the Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Personages of English History," published in 1829; wrote "London Pageants," in 1837; "The Monuments of the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick," in 1833; "A Description of the Frescoes discovered in the Guild Chapel at Stratford-on-Avon, and of the Records relating thereto," in 1838; and "The Pilgrimages of Canterbury and Walsingham, translated from Erasmus," in 1849. Mr. Nichols, who has been Treasurer of the Surtees Society since 1834, suggested the Camden Society, for the publication of historical documents, has edited several volumes for that Society, the Roxburghe Club, and the Berkshire Ashmolean Society. He prepared "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of the Camden Society," published in 1862, and contributed many papers to the "Archæologia" of the Society of Antiquaries, the Transactions of the Archæological Institute, and of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society. He executed for the Roxburghe Club "Literary Remains of King Edward VI.," accompanied by a personal biography of that monarch, published in 1857.

NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, BART., born Nov. 23, 1808, after graduating M.D. at Edinburgh University, established himself as a physician in Australia. He was chosen a member of the first Legislative Council of New South Wales in 1843, and has been elected Speaker three times. He is a great champion of education, filled the post of Vice-Chancellor of Sydney University in 1853, and was raised to its highest office—that of Chancellor—in 1854. Having been knighted by patent, March 1, 1852, he was created a Baronet, April 8, 1859, in reward of his educational services, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1857, and that of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge in 1858.

NICOL, ERSKINE, A.R.A., artist, born at Leith in 1825, received his art-education at the Trustees' Aca-

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demy, Edinburgh, under the direction of Sir William Allan and Mr. T. Duncan. In 1846 he went to Ireland, where he resided three or four years, returned to Edinburgh, and after exhibiting for some time in that city, was elected a member of the Royal Scotish Academy. In 1862 he settled in London. Among his most popular pictures (all relating to Irish subjects) may be mentioned "Did it Pont with its Betsy?" "Renewal of the Lease Refused," exhibited in 1863; "Among the Old Masters," and "Waiting for the Train," in 1864; and "A Deputation," in 1865. At the Winter Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, Mr. Nicol has exhibited "Caught," "Rent-paying Scene," "Both Puzzled," "Missed It," &c. Mr. Nicol was elected A.R.A. in June, 1866.

NIEL, ADOLPHE, Marshal of France, born at Muret, Haute-Garonne, Oct. 4, 1802, was admitted, in 1821, into the École Polytechnique, and in 1823 into the École d'Application of Metz. Having become a lieutenant in the Engineers in 1827, and a captain of that corps in 1831, he embarked for Algeria in 1832, and distinguished himself at the capture of Constantine, for which he was congratulated by the Minister of War, and raised to the rank of "Chef de Bataillon." In 1842 he became Lieut.-Colonel, in 1846 Colonel, and in 1849 was attached to the expedition to Rome, as Chief of the Staff of Engineers. In this capacity he rendered such valuable services that, two months afterwards, he was appointed a General of Brigade, and sent on a mission to Gaeta to carry the keys of the city to the Pope. Upon his return to France he was intrusted with the direction of the Department of Engineers, under the Minister of War, and for his services was promoted to the rank of General of Division, April 30, 1853. Gen. Niel took part in the expeditionary corps to the Baltic, in 1854, and commanded the engineers at the siege of Bomarsund; upon the capture of which he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor. In Jan., 1855, he was ordered to the Crimea, upon a mission to inquire into the condition of the army and the state of the siege of Sebastopol, when he decided that a complete investment was necessary for its capture, and that the vulnerable point of attack was the Malakoff. Three months later he took the command-in-chief of the Engineers, and directed the siege. A few days after the assault he received the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and was created a Senator June 7, 1857. Gen. Niel was sent by the emperor in 1858 on a mission to the king of Piedmont, to make an official demand for the hand, in marriage, of Princess Clotilde for Prince Napoleon. At the commencement of the war in Italy, in April, 1859, he was appointed to the command of the fourth corps of the Army of the Alps, and after the victory of Solferino, in which the artillery played so important a part, he was appointed a Marshal of France. Marshal Niel, who is Minister of War and President of the Council-General of Haute-Garonne, published, in 1858, a work, entitled "La Siège de Sebastopol."

NIEPCE - DE - SAINT - VICTOR, CLAUDE-MARIE-FRANÇOIS, chemist and photographer, born at Saint Cyr, July 26, 1805; left at the age of twenty-two the military school of Saumur, and the spilling of some vinegar upon his uniform, in 1842, while a lieutenant of dragoons, led him to make researches to discover the means of restoring colours. His first experiments resulted in a proposal to the Minister at War, who was about to change the colour of a part of the uniform of thirteen cavalry regiments, and the adoption of which actually effected a saving of four thousand pounds, for which the discoverer received a gratuity of twenty pounds! Afterwards he obtained a military appointment, which left him leisure for pursuing scientific inquiries, and he was advanced to the grade of *Chef d'Escadron* in 1854. He obtained the decoration of the Legion

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of Honour in Dec., 1849, and the same year the prize of eighty pounds from the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts. He pursued his investigations in heliography, and was the first, in 1847, to attempt photography on glass. He has addressed to the Academy of Science a series of papers, most of them inserted in M. Chevreul's "Considerations on Colour:" "On the Action of Vapours," in 1847 and 1853; "On Photography on Glass," in 1847–8; "On the Colorization of Likenesses, or Heliochromy," in 1851–2; "On Heliographic Engraving on Steel and Glass," in 1853–5; and his principal works were collected under the title "Récherches Photographiques," in 1855. To his uncle, M. Nicephora Niepce, and to M. Daguerre, the public are indebted for obtaining pictorial representations by means of solar light. M. Niepce-de-Saint-Victor obtained the Trémont prize from the Académie des Sciences in 1861, 1862, and 1863.

NIGER TERRITORY (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Samuel Adjai Crowther, D.D., a native of Africa, and many years a missionary in that country, was consecrated first bishop of Niger Territory, West Africa, June 29, 1864.

NIGHTINGALE, Florence, a lady whose name has been rendered illustrious by her philanthropic efforts to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded soldiers in the Crimean war, is younger daughter and co-heiress of Mr. William E. Nightingale, of Embley Park, Hampshire, and Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, and was born at Florence, in May, 1820. She enjoyed all the advantages which fall to the lot of the children of the affluent and refined, and attained remarkable efficiency in some branches of female education. It was not long before her philanthropic instincts, previously restricted in their exercise to casual ministrations among the poorer neighbours of her English home, led her to the systematic study of the ameliorative treatment of physical and moral distress. Not satisfied with the investigation of the actual working of English schools, hospitals, and reformatory institutions, she conducted on the Continent inquiries in the same spirit, and in 1851 took up her abode in an institution of Protestant Sisters of Mercy established at Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine. Nor was it long before an opportunity presented itself for applying the practical lessons she there learned, for having heard that the Governess's Sanatorium, in Harley-street, languished for the want of supervision and pecuniary support, she generously devoted both her personal energies and private means to its restoration and its thorough organization. This work had scarcely been accomplished, and before Miss Nightingale had time to recover her over-taxed strength, new demands were made upon her spirit of self-sacrifice. The inefficiency and mismanagement of our military hospitals in the Crimea led to such severe condemnation, that various plans were suggested for their reform, the most popular of which was the formation of a select band of lady-superintendents and of nurses to direct and minister in the hospital wards. At the request of the late Lord Herbert, then Secretary at War, Miss Nightingale undertook the organization and conduct of this body. No eulogy can do justice to the talent, energy, and devotion she constantly displayed in her self-imposed task. Suffice it to say that, by instituting order where confusion had before reigned, and by affording care and consolation, she alleviated the sufferings of all, saved the lives of many, and earned the blessings of the sick and wounded, as well as the gratitude of her country. A testimonial fund amounting to fifty thousand pounds, subscribed by the public in recognition of her noble services, was at her special request devoted to the formation and maintenance of an institution for the training and employment of nurses. Though debarred by impaired health from active participation in charitable enterprises,

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Miss Nightingale assists the cause by her writings, intended to disseminate practical knowledge on the subjects in which she is so well versed. "Notes on Hospitals," a valuable work which had a very large circulation, appeared in 1859; "Notes on Nursing," of which nearly a hundred thousand copies have been sold, in 1860; and "Observations on Sanitary State of Army in India," in 1863. It is understood that, at the request of the War Office, she drew up a very voluminous confidential report on the working of the army medical department in the Crimea, and this benevolent lady has a further claim on the gratitude of her countrymen for the active interest she has displayed in the Volunteer movement.

NILLSON, CHRISTINA, daughter of a labouring man, born at Wederslöf, near Wexiö, in Sweden, at an early age evinced great taste for music. She became quite proficient on the violin, learned the flute, and attended fairs and other places of public resort, at which she sang, accompanying herself on the violin. Whilst performing in this manner at a fair at Ljungby, in June, 1857, her extraordinary powers attracted the attention of Mr. F. G. Tornérhjelm, a gentleman of influence, who rescued her from her vagrant life, placed her first at school at Halmstad, and afterwards at Stockholm, where she was instructed by M. Franz Berwald. She made her first appearance at Stockholm in 1860, went to Paris, and continued her musical education under Masset and Wurtel, and came out at the Théâtre Lyrique, Oct. 27, as Violetta in the "Traviata," and with such success that she was engaged for three years. She made her first appearance in London at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1867, and proved the great operatic attraction at that establishment during the season.

NISARD, JEAN MARIE NAPOLÉON DÉSIRÉ, journalist, &c., born at Châtillon sur Seine, March 20, 1806, was educated at Sainte Barbe, joined the staff of the *Journal des Débats* in 1826, and afterwards became connected with the *National*. He was appointed to a post in the École Normale, which he filled till 1844, and held other important posts, succeeded M. Villemain in the chair of French eloquence, and was made director of the École Normale Supérieure in 1857. He has written, amongst other works, "Les Poëtes Latins de la Décadence," published in 1834; "Histoire et Description de la Ville de Nîmes," in 1835; "Mélanges," in 1838; "Précis de l'Histoire de la Littérature Française depuis ses Premiers Monuments jusqu'à nos Jours," in 1840; "Histoire de la Littérature Française," in 1844-63; has contributed articles to the *Revue de Paris*, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Revue Contemporaine*, and the *Revue Européenne*; has translated some of the plays of Shakespeare, and written some novels. He was made a member of the Académie Française in 1850; Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1845, and Commander June 16, 1856. He superintended the publication of a collection of Latin Classics, with a translation in French, commenced in 1839, and completed in twenty-seven volumes.

NISARD, MARIE EDOUARD CHARLES, brother of M. Jean Marie Napoléon Désiré Nisard, born at Châtillon sur Seine, Jan. 10, 1808, was brought up to commercial pursuits, which he relinquished for a literary career. His "Épître aux Antiromantiques" appeared in 1829, and from 1831 till 1848 he was attached to the family of Louis Philippe, and assisted in the direction of several journals devoted to the support of the cause of the revolution of July, 1830. Amongst his numerous works are "Camera Lucida," published in 1845; "Le Triumvirat Littéraire au XVIe Siècle," in 1852; "Les Ennemis de Voltaire," and "Les Mémoires de Huet," in 1853; "Histoire des Livres Populaires depuis le XVe Siècle jusqu'en 1852," in 1854; "Les Gladiateurs de la République des Lettres aux XVe, XVIe, et XVIIe Siècles," in 1860; and "Curiosités de l'Étymo-

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logie Française," in 1863. He was elected a member of the Académie des Sciences in 1867.

NISBET-HAMILTON, THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT ADAM-CHRISTOPHER, a member of the house of Dundas, was born in 1804. He was returned to the House of Commons in the Conservative interest for Ipswich, from 1826 till 1830, and for Edinburgh in 1831–2, and was one of the members for North Lincolnshire from Aug., 1837 till March, 1857, when he retired. He was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, when he was sworn a Privy Councillor. He married in 1828 Lady Mary, eldest daughter of the late earl of Elgin, and on her succession to the Belhaven and Dirleton estates, in 1855, took the names of Nisbet-Hamilton by Royal license.

NOBLE, MATTHEW, sculptor, born about 1820, was a pupil of the late Mr. John Francis. The Manchester "Wellington Monument," consisting of a colossal statue in bronze of the Duke, surmounting a granite pedestal, at the respective angles of which stand colossal figures, representing Wisdom, Valour, Victory, and Peace, inaugurated in 1856, first brought him into notice. The commission was obtained by competition, and the monument, as a whole, justifies the selection, though at the time of the award considerable discontent was felt by some of the profession, that a work of such importance, and on which a sum of £7,000 was to be expended, should be placed in the hands of so young a sculptor. In 1855, his statue of Wellington was placed in the Court-room of the late East-India Company, in Leadenhall-street; and amongst other works he has executed a statue of Dr. Isaac Barrow, in the chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge; a graceful figure, entitled "Purity;" and a monument typifying "Life, Death, and the Resurrection," erected in the Church of Ashley, Staffordshire, to the memory of the late Mr. Thomas Kynnersley. The three last-mentioned works have been engraved for the *Art Journal*. In 1864 he completed a statue of Lord Canning for the city of London, and a bust of Garibaldi in 1867.

NOEL, THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST WRIOTHESLEY, M.A., younger son of Sir Gerard Noel-Noel, Bart., by the Baroness Barham, and brother to the earl of Gainsborough, born in 1799, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was one of the Chaplains to the Queen, and for many years occupied the pulpit of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, which he resigned in 1848, on seceding from the Established Church. As a preacher, he was well known, and his labours in concert with the City Mission and kindred societies, are still remembered. He has written "Notes of a Tour through Ireland, 1836," published in 1837; "Sermons on the First Five Centuries of the Church," in 1839; "Sermons to the Unconverted," in 1840; "Christian Missions to Heathen Lands," in 1842; "Sermons on Regeneration," in 1843; "Case of the Free Church of Scotland," in 1844; "Messiah: Sermons on Isaiah," in 1847; "Notes of a Tour in Switzerland, 1847," "Sermons at St. James's and Whitehall Chapels," "Christian's Faith, Hope, and Joy," and "Essay on Union of Church and State," in 1848; "Essay on Christian Baptism," and "Gospel of the Grace of God," in 1849; "Essay on External Act of Baptism," in 1850; "Christianity compared with Unitarianism," in 1851; "Letters to Farant on the Church of Rome," in 1852; "Notes of a Tour in the Valleys of Piedmont, 1854," in 1855; "Essay on Duty of Englishmen towards the Hindoos," in 1858; "Freedom and Slavery in United States of America," and "Rebellion in America," in 1863; and "Case of George William Gordon, of Jamaica," in 1866. He is now a minister amongst the Anabaptists.

NOEL-FEARN, THE REV. HENRY, M.A., F.R.S., &c., formerly known as

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the Rev. Henry Christmas, born in London in 1811, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and M.A. in 1840. He was ordained in 1837, and having served several curacies, held the librarianship and secretaryship of Sion College from 1841 till 1848. He edited the *Church of England Quarterly Review* in 1840–3, and again in 1854–8; *The Churchman* in 1840–3; *The British Churchman* in 1845–8; and the *Literary Gazette* in 1859–60; "Parker and Bale's Remains," for the Parker Society; and "Pegge's Anecdotes of the English Language;" and has written "Universal Mythology," published in 1837; "Discipline of the Anglican Church," "Doctrine of the Anglican Church," and "Practice of the Anglican Church," in 1846; "World of Matter, its Testimony," and "History of the Hampden Controversy," in 1848; "Cradle of Twin Giants: Science and History," and "Emigrant Churchman in Canada," in 1849; "Echoes of the Universe," in 1850; "Visit to Shores of the Mediterranean," in 1851; "Lent Lectures: Scenes in the Life of Christ," in 1853; "Christian Polities: Essay on the Text of Paley," in 1854; "Hand of God in India," in 1857; "Christmas Week: a Christmas Story," and "Essay on Preachers and Preaching," in 1859; "Sin, its Causes and Consequences: a Series of Lectures," in 1861; and "The Money Market," in 1866. He has translated M. de Lamartine's "Méditations Poétiques," Calmet's "Phantom World," "The Republic of Fools," by C. M. Von Wieland, and a portion of the "Lusiad" of Camoens. He was Secretary to the Numismatic Society in 1844–7, Professor of English History and Archæology in the Royal Society of Literature in 1854–9, and is a Member of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid, and of La Société Impériale des Antiquaires. He was recommended to government for preferment in 1861, by a body of gentlemen, including the Lord Mayor and aldermen, all the metropolitan members, and many of the chief merchants and bankers in London, and he assumed his present name by deed poll executed in Chancery, in June, 1866.

NORMANBY (The Marquis of), The Most Noble George Augustus Constantine Phipps, only son of the first marquis, born July 23, 1819, entered the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1838, and was Controller and subsequently Treasurer of the Queen's Household from 1853 till 1858, when he was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia. As Lord Mulgrave, he was member for Scarborough in the Liberal interest from 1847 till 1851, and from 1852 till 1857. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1851, and succeeded to his father's title July 28, 1863, when he resigned his foreign appointment and returned to England.

NORTHCOTE, The Right Honourable Sir Stafford Henry, Bart., M.P., born in London Oct. 27, 1818, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, taking a first-class in classics and a third in mathematics. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1847, was made a C.B. (civil division) in 1851, in recognition of his services as one of the Secretaries for the Industrial Exhibition, and is Captain in the 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry, and a Deputy-Lieut. for the county. He was returned member for Dudley in the Conservative interest in March, 1855; was an unsuccessful candidate for Devonshire North in March, 1857; was returned for Stamford in July, 1858, and continued one of the representatives of that borough till May, 1866, when he was elected for Devonshire North. Sir Stafford Northcote, who is well known for the interest he has taken in art and education, was private secretary to Mr. Gladstone when the latter was President of the Board of Trade, and was Financial Secretary to the Treasury from Jan. to June, 1859. He was appointed President of the Board of Trade in Lord Derby's third administration

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in June, 1866, and became Secretary of State for India, March 8, 1867. He published "Twenty Years of Financial Policy, 1842–61," in 1862.

NORTON, The Hon. Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Sheridan, and granddaughter of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, born about 1808, was brought up by her mother at Hampton Court. From a very early age she exhibited a taste for authorship, and produced the "Dandies' Rout," with illustrations from her own designs. "The Sorrows of Rosalie" appeared in 1829, shortly after her marriage with the Hon. George C. Norton, a brother of Lord Grantley. The union did not prove a happy one, and the Hon. G. C. Norton, who was magistrate at the Lambeth Police Court, retired early in 1867, and died in Aug. in that year, having long been separated from his wife. This lady has written, "Coquette," a Novel, and "Wife and Woman's Reward," a Novel, published in 1835; "Dream, and other Poems," in 1840; "Child of the Islands," a poem, in 1846; "Aunt Carry's Ballads for Children, in 1848; "Martyr," a Tragedy; and "Residence in Sierra Leone," in 1849; "Tales and Sketches in Prose and Verse," in 1850; "Stuart of Dunleath," in 1851; "Undying Life," a Poem, based on the legend of the "Wandering Jew," in 1853; "Letter to the Queen on the Marriage and Divorce Bill," in 1855; "Lady of La Garaye," in 1861; and "Lost and Saved," in 1863. Mrs. Norton, who was a contributor to the Annuals, has written for numerous periodicals.

NORWICH (Bishop of), The Right Rev. and Hon. John Thomas Pelham, D.D., brother of the third earl of Chichester, born June 21, 1811, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, became Rector of Burgh Apton, afterwards Incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead, and in 1855 Rector of Marylebone. Having held that living two years, he was selected to fill the place of Dr. Hinds, who resigned the bishopric of Norwich in 1857. The diocese includes the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and the annual income is £4,500, with the patronage of eighty-four livings.

NOVA SCOTIA (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Hibbert Binney, D.D., son of the Rev. Dr. Binney, Rector of Newbury, Berks, born in Nova Scotia in 1819, came to England, and studied at King's College, London, and afterwards at Worcester College, Oxford, of which he became Scholar and Fellow, and where he graduated in 1842 in classical and mathematical honours. Having taken orders, he was consecrated fourth Bishop of Nova Scotia in 1851. This was the first bishopric founded by England in her colonial dependencies, and the diocese includes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, the income being £700.

NOVELLO, Clara Anastasia (Countess Gigliucci), fourth daughter of Mr. Vincent Novello, musical composer, born in London, June 10, 1818, at an early age displayed so much musical talent as to induce her father to give her a thoroughly professional education. Her progress repaid the care bestowed upon her, for at the early age of eleven years she won, by competition, her admission as a pupil into the Conservatoire de Musique Sacrée at Paris, where, for two years, she studied assiduously, and at one of the public examinations of the pupils was complimented by Charles X. and his court. On the closing of the institution, in the revolution of 1830, she returned home fitted to take a prominent part among the singers of the day, at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society and other leading musical entertainments. When only seventeen years of age, she was elected an associate of that society; and soon after accepted an invitation from Mendelssohn to take part in the Leipsic Gewand-Haus Concerts. In Berlin and Vienna she was equally well received; and so great was her success at the first-mentioned place, that the late king presented her with introductions to his sister, the empress of Russia, and

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to the court of Vienna. Before this time Malibran and Rubini advised her to go to Italy and study for the stage. Her success at Vienna induced her to take part in the musical festivals in Lombardy, and she felt disposed to follow their advice, but, owing to engagements at St. Petersburg and in Germany, could not carry out this plan until 1839–40. She appeared at Padua in 1841 in the character of Semiramide with such success that engagements at Bologna, Modena, and Genoa followed, and in 1842 both Rome and Genoa endeavoured to secure her for the *fêtes* of the carnival. In 1843 she returned to England, and sang in London and Manchester; and having contracted a matrimonial alliance with Count Gigliucci, she withdrew from the stage in 1844. Circumstances, however, induced her return, in 1850, to the arena of her earlier triumphs; and she constantly appeared in concerts, oratorios, and operas, on the Continent and in London, until 1860, when she finally retired.

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O'BRIEN, Dr. (*See* Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, Bishop of.)

ODILLON BARROT. (*See* Barrot.)

O'DONNELL (Duke of Tetuan), Marshal Léopold, of Irish descent, born in Spain, in 1808, entered the military service at an early age, and attained the rank of Colonel before he was twenty-five. When Don Carlos commenced that struggle which proved so disastrous to Spain, O'Donnell fought courageously for Queen Isabella, became, in 1838, chief of the staff, and was placed in command of the Army of the Centre. At the close of the Carlist war he was nominated a General of Brigade, and created Count of Lucena; in 1840 he embraced the cause of the Queen-mother Christina against the people and the army, and emigrated with her to France. In 1841 he demanded permission to return to Spain as a friend to the established government, and Espartero granted his request; but having raised a formidable, though unsuccessful, insurrection against the regent's government, made his escape into France. In 1843 Espartero fell, and O'Donnell, for his share in the intrigue that led to his fall, was rewarded with the governor-generalship of Cuba. He returned to Spain when Narvaez was in power, and became Minister of War and the Colonies, and President of the Council, July 1, 1858. In 1859 Spain declared war against Morocco, and Gen. O'Donnell was intrusted with the command of an invading army, and for his services in bringing the war to a successful conclusion, received the title of Duke of Tetuan. He continued in office until Feb., 1863, when he resigned in consequence of the queen's refusal to dissolve the Chambers, and was succeeded as War Minister by Gen. Concha. He returned to power at the head of another ministry, June 21, 1865, and was replaced by Narvaez in 1866.

O'FERRALL, The Right Hon. Richard More, eldest son of the late Ambrose O'Ferrall, Esq., of Ballyna, co. Kildare, born at Dublin in 1797, was returned one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for the county of Kildare soon after the passing of the Act for Roman Catholic Emancipation; sat for that constituency till Aug., 1847; was one of the members for the county of Longford for a few months in 1851–2, and was again returned by his old constituents in April, 1859, and retired in July, 1865. He has been a Lord of the Treasury and Secretary to the Admiralty, and Secretary to the Treasury under Lord Melbourne's administration, and held the governorship of Malta from 1847 till 1851. He was sworn a Privy Councillor on receiving the last-mentioned appointment.

OGILVIE, The Rev. Charles Atmore, D.D., born in 1793, graduated B.A. of Balliol College, Oxford, as first classman in Literis Humani-

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oribus in 1815, obtaining the English essay prize in 1817. He was Fellow of Balliol College in 1816, Domestic and Examining Chaplain to the late Archbishop (Howley) of Canterbury, and Bampton Lecturer in 1836; was presented to the Rectory and Vicarage of Ross, Herefordshire, in 1839, and to the Regius Professorship of Pastoral Theology at Oxford, to which a Canonry of Christ Church has recently been attached, in 1842. Dr. Ogilvie is the author of the "Divine Glory manifested in the Conduct and Discourses of our Lord" (Bampton Lectures for 1836); of "Considerations on Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles," published in 1845; and of several sermons preached at Oxford and elsewhere.

O'HAGAN, The Right Hon. Thomas, an Irish judge, born at Dublin in 1810, was educated at the Institution, Belfast, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1836. He held for several years the post of assistant barrister for the county of Longford, was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland under Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1860, and to the (Irish) Attorney-Generalship in 1861 and was sworn a member of the Privy Council, in Jan., 1865, when he was raised to the Judicial Bench. He was member for Tralee from May, 1863, till his elevation to the Bench, and supported the Liberal party.

OLDENBURG (Grand Duke of), Nicholas-Frederick Peter, son of the Grand Duke Paul Frederick Augustus and the Princess Ida of Anhalt-Bernburg, born July 8, 1827, succeeded his father Feb. 27, 1853. The population of the duchy over which he reigns is about 300,000. He promulgated a liberal constitution in Feb., 1849, modified it in 1852, and during the war between Russia, Turkey, and the Allied Powers he adhered to the policy of Prussia. After the conquest of Schleswig-Holstein by Prussia and Austria the Grand Duke claimed a portion of these duchies, which claim he endeavoured to support by some "Memoirs" addressed to the diplomatists of Europe. He married, Feb. 10, 1852, Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has two sons.

OLIPHANT, Lawrence, son of the late Sir Anthony Oliphant, C.B., many years chief justice of Ceylon, born about 1831, was intended for the law, but visited India whilst very young, and accompanied Jung Bahadoor to the Nepaulese court. An account of this visit he published, under the title of "A Journey to Katmanda." Returning to England, he entered the University of Edinburgh, was admitted a member of the Scottish Bar, and was afterwards called to the English Bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1852 he travelled through a great part of Russia, as far as the Crimea, an account of which tour he published in 1853, under the title of "The Russian Shores of the Black Sea." He became Private Secretary to the late earl of Elgin, then Gov.-Gen. of Canada, and in 1855 published, under the title of "Minnesota and the Far West," a narrative of his wanderings in Canada and the United States. "The Coming Campaign," a work on the war with Russia, appeared soon after; and having accompanied Omer Pasha in some of his expeditions, he published, in 1856, "The Transcaucasian Campaign under Omer Pasha," a personal narrative. He accompanied the late Lord Elgin as private secretary and historiographer on his special embassy to China in 1857, and, in 1860, published "A Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan, in 1857-9;" and "Patriots and Filibusters: Incidents of Travel." He has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature. In 1861, while residing at the British Consulate in Japan, he was attacked by assassins, and has since returned to England.

OLLIVANT, Dr. (*See* Llandaff, Bishop of.)

OLLIVIER, Oliver-Émile, advocate and deputy, born at Marseilles, July 2, 1825; became a member of

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the Paris Bar in 1847; and in 1848 was Commissary-General of the Republic at Marseilles; was Préfet at Langres; and returned to the Bar in 1849. Elected as "Opposition" candidate for the third circonscription of the Seine in 1857, he took part in several important discussions; amongst which may be mentioned those relating to the laws respecting public safety, the expedition to Italy, and the regulation of the press. During the session of 1860 he was one of the most distinguished members of a small group of opposition deputies, known by the name of "The Five." In the mean time he undertook the defence of M. Vacherot, indicted for his work entitled "La Démocratie," and in consequence of the style he adopted in pleading, was suspended for three months, an appeal against this judgment failing. In 1863 he was re-elected for Paris, and in the first session he was distinguished by his report on the law relating to coalitions, and showed such moderation in his relations with the Government as to cause a coldness between himself and his old political friends, a feeling which was increased during the session of 1865, in which year he was elected a member of the Council-General of Var. In July of the same year he received the appointment of Judicial Counsel and Commissary-General of the Viceroy of Egypt in Paris, and retired from the Paris Bar. M. Émile Ollivier was chosen by the emperor as arbitrator of the difficulties which arose relative to the Isthmus of Suez, and it was upon his report that the final decision was founded. M. Émile Ollivier has published numerous juridical works, which have appeared in the *Revue de Droit Pratique*, which he founded in 1856, in conjunction with MM. Mourlon, Demangeat, and Ballot. He is the author, with M. Mourlon, of "Commentaire sur les Saisies Immobilières et Ordres," published in 1859; and of "Commissaire de la Loi du 25 Mars, 1864, sur les Coalitions," in 1864; and of other works.

OMER PASHA, MICHAEL LATTAS, Generalissimo of the Sultan's forces in Europe, and a Grand Vizier, of Croat origin, born at Plaski, a village in the district of Ogulin, about sixty miles from Fiume, on the Adriatic, in 1806; received his first instruction at the military school of his native village, and afterwards at the high school of Thurm, in Transylvania, and distinguished himself, it is said, by proficiency in mathematics. He became a cadet in the border regiment of Ogulin, which he shortly left to become assistant surveyor of roads and bridges. Tiring of this drudgery, he deserted from the Austrian army, when, being in quest of a living, he was induced, as a means of qualifying himself for the position of tutor, in the house of a Turkish merchant, to adopt the creed of Islam, and thereupon took the name of Omer, applying himself with great assiduity to study the language, manners, and customs of his new countrymen. He became a master in the new military school at Constantinople, when Kosrew Pasha, then minister of war, perceiving his talent and enterprise, appointed him officer in the regular army of the Sultan, and shortly afterwards made him adjutant on his personal staff. It was in quelling the insurgents in Syria and Albania that he first distinguished himself, and he was equally successful in Kurdistan. In 1848, having become a Pasha, he kept the aggressive policy of the Russians in check in Wallachia, and in 1852 was sent to effect the reduction of the hardy and warlike Montenegrins, and he had advanced to within a day's march of Cettinje, when the Austrian special commissioner at Constantinople induced the Divan to recall him and abandon the war. In June, 1853, the Russian troops having marched into Moldavia and Wallachia, Omer Pasha was appointed Generalissimo of the Turkish army. The Sultan's declaration of war was dated Oct. 4, and the first important collision between the belligerents, in which the Russians were defeated with great

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loss, as they were on subsequent occasions, occurred Nov. 4. He joined Gen. Canrobert and Lord Raglan with a part of his army before Sebastopol; and though his troops took no part in the siege, he made a diversion in Asia Minor, and forced the passage of the Ingour, Nov. 6, 1855. He was sent to restore order in Herzegovina in May, 1861, and having performed various services, established Turkish rule in the island of Candia in 1867. His personal and domestic habits are European, and notwithstanding his change of creed, he has been the protector of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, and the ameliorater of their lot. At present he holds the rank of Grand-Marshal in the Turkish ministry. In Sep., 1865, the emperor of Austria bestowed upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold.

O'NEIL, HENRY, A.R.A., historical and *genre* painter, born in 1817, has for many years contributed some excellent works to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy. His principal pictures are—"Martha and Mary informing Christ of the Death of Lazarus;" "By the Rivers of Babylon;" "Catherine of Arragon appealing to Henry VIII.;" "Mozart's Last Moments;" "Esther in Royal Robes;" "Ahasuerus and the Scribes;" "Catherine's Dream;" "Scene from Faust;" "Scene from Hamlet;" "The Return of the Wanderer;" "Rosalind and Celia;" "A Pic-nic;" "Eastward Ho!—August, 1857;" "Home Again!—1858" (these two works have acquired great popularity from the published engravings); "The Parting Cheer;" "The Letter-Writer;" "Mary Stuart's Farewell to France;" "The Power of Music;" "The Landing of the Princess Alexandra at Gravesend;" and "An Incident in Luther's Monastic Life at Erfurt"—at the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1867. Mr. O'Neil, who has been elected an Associate Member of the Royal Academy, has painted some very striking portraits.

ONTARIO (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. JOHN TRAVERS LEWIS, D.D., born in 1827, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as senior moderator in Ethics and Logic, and was gold medallist. He was ordained in 1848, and held the curacy of Newtown-Butler, went to Canada in 1850, and was appointed by the Bishop of Toronto to the pastoral charge of the parish of Hawkesbury, which he exchanged in 1854 for the rectory of Brookville. He was appointed first Bishop of Ontario, in Upper Canada, Jan. 25, 1862. The diocese of Ontario includes the cities of Kingston, Ottawa, &c., formerly part of the diocese of Toronto.

ORANGE RIVER FREE TERRITORY (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD TWELLS, D.D., born in 1818, and educated at Cambridge, was incumbent of St. John's, Hammersmith. He was appointed missionary bishop of Orange River Free Territory in 1863.

ORBIGNY, CHARLES DESSALINES D', naturalist, born at Coueron, Loire-Inférieure, Dec. 2, 1806, educated at La Rochelle and at Paris, in 1827 directed his attention specially to natural science, and in 1835 was made assistant in the Museum of Natural History, where he still holds office. He has written "Tableaux Synoptiques du Règne Végétal," published in 1834; "Dictionnaire Géologique des Environs de Paris," in 1838; "Dictionnaire Universel d'Histoire Naturelle," in 1839-49; "Dictionnaire Abrégé d'Histoire Naturelle," in 1842; "Géologie appliquée aux Arts, aux Mines, et à l'Agriculture, &c." in 1855; and many articles in scientific journals. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1854, and has several foreign orders.

ORKNEY. (*See* ABERDEEN AND ORKNEY, BISHOP OF.)

OSBORN, SHERARD, Capt., R.N., born April 25, 1822, entered the Royal Navy in 1837, served in the East Indies and in China till 1843, and passed his examination in Dec., 1848. Having obtained his commission as Lieutenant in 1846, he was in 1849 selected as a volunteer for the Arctic Expedition sent in search of Sir John

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Franklin, and was appointed to command the *Pioneer*, and for services in the Arctic seas he was promoted. Having served in the Black Sea with distinction during the Russian war, he was made C.B., an officer of the Legion of Honour, and of the Medjidie. In 1857 he was appointed to the *Furious*, and formed the squadron of gunboats, &c., sent to China. He took part in the capture of the Taku Forts, and having rendered other important services, proceeded to Japan. On his return to China in 1858, he navigated the *Yangtsze* as far as Hankow, six hundred miles from the sea, and assisted in opening the free navigation of that river. His health suffered severely from the arduous nature of the duties he had performed, and in 1860 he returned home on half-pay. In the spring of 1861 he was appointed to the command of H.M.S. *Donegal*, 101 guns, embarked a portion of the expeditionary force sent to Mexico, and discharged this duty to the general satisfaction of his superiors. The emperor of China, in June, 1862, made an offer to Capt. Osborn, through his agent Mr. Lay, of the absolute command of a large squadron of vessels, to be equipped in England for the suppression of piracy on the coast of China. Capt. Osborn was promised, as a guarantee that such a force should not be used against European powers, or in a way hostile to our naval sense of humanity or justice, that he should not be placed under any local authorities, but receive his orders direct from the emperor. With this understanding, Capt. Osborn was granted leave by the Admiralty, at the request of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. A squadron of six vessels was constructed, equipped, and carried to the neighbourhood of Pekin, in 1863. Capt. Osborn found that the emperor repudiated his promises and his agent's engagements, and wished to place a mandarin even on board his own ship as a superior. This, together with the fact that the representatives of the European powers were averse to the institution of a force on such terms, induced him to withdraw from a position so likely to compromise his own honour, as well as British interests in China. On returning to England, Capt. Osborn again placed his services at the disposal of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and was in 1864 appointed to the command of H.M.S. *Royal Sovereign*, a vessel adapted to test the new system of turrets invented by Capt. Cowper P. Coles. Having reported on the perfect success with which 12-ton guns were for the first time used at sea in her Majesty's navy, and otherwise shown the excellence of the turret system, the *Royal Sovereign* was paid off, and placed in ordinary as tender to the *Excellent*. Capt. Osborn having served the necessary sea time for his flag rank, resigned the command of the *Royal Sovereign* in Oct., 1864, in order that Capt. Astley Key might carry on his experiments without being inconvenienced by the presence of a brother officer who had already reported upon the *Royal Sovereign*. Capt. Osborn has written numerous interesting works; amongst which may be mentioned "Stray Leaves from an Arctic Journal, or Eighteen Months in the Polar Regions in Search of Sir John Franklin, in 1850–1," published in 1852; "Quedah, or my Journal in Malayan Waters," in 1857; "A Cruise in Japanese Waters," in 1859; "The Career, Last Voyage, and Fate of Sir John Franklin," "The Past and Future of British Relations in China," and "Japanese Fragments," in 1860; and he has contributed to periodical literature.

OSBORNE, RALPH BERNAL, M.P., son of the late Ralph Bernal, Esq., many years member for Rochester, and the owner of the celebrated collection of articles of *virtù* which was disposed of by auction after his death, born in 1811, was educated at the Charterhouse School, and assumed the name of Osborne by royal licence in 1844, through his marriage with the only child and heir of Sir Thomas

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Osborne, Bart. He was in the army, was Secretary to the Admiralty from Dec., 1852, till March, 1858, and is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Waterford. He was elected one of the members in the advanced Liberal interest for Wycombe in July, 1841, for Middlesex in Aug., 1847, for Dover in March, 1857; was defeated at Dover at the general election in April, 1859; was returned for Liskeard in Aug., 1859, resigned his seat in June, 1865, and was returned one of the members for Nottingham in May, 1866. Mr. Bernal Osborne is well known in Parliament by his frequent criticisms on public men and measures, characterized as much by lively sallies of wit as by a keen spirit of sarcasm.

OSBORNE, The Rev. Lord Sydney Godolphin, third son of the first Lord Godolphin, born in 1808, graduated B.A. at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1830, and having been for some years Rector of Stoke Pogis, near Eton, was appointed Rector of Durweston, Dorsetshire, by Lord Portman, in 1841. On the accession of his brother, Lord Godolphin, to the dukedom of Leeds, he obtained the rank of a duke's son. Lord S. G. Osborne has long been known for his letters on social and philanthropic subjects, published under the signature of "S. G. O.," in the *Times*, and his energy in exposing abuses has made those initials the terror of wrong-doers. His lordship has written "Gleanings in the West of Ireland" (which country he visited for benevolent purposes during the famine of 1847, and also in the year in which the cholera prevailed), published in 1850; "Lady Eva: Her Last Days," a Tale," in 1851; "Scutari and its Hospitals," with Illustrations (he visited the hospitals at Scutari during the Crimean war, received the thanks of the Government for the services he rendered, and was honourably mentioned in the Report of the Parliamentary Committee, as having assisted to alleviate the sufferings, raise the spirits, and save the lives of the wounded and sick soldiers), in 1855; "Hints to the Charitable," and "Hints for Amelioration of Moral Condition of a Village," in 1856; "Letters on the Education of Young Children," in 1866, and many pamphlets, &c., urging on the public the improvement of the dwellings of the labouring classes.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, Sir William Brooke, M.D., F.R.S., son of Daniel O'Shaughnessy, Esq., of Limerick, where he was born in 1809, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and graduated M.D. in the usual course. He entered the Bengal army as a surgeon, and devoted himself for many years to scientific inquiries, and more especially to the task of applying medical science to engineering purposes. Whilst in India, he published numerous "Memoirs" on scientific and engineering subjects, and among others, one on the Electric Telegraph, in 1840. These publications attracted the attention of the late marquis of Dalhousie, who in 1852 appointed him Superintendent of Telegraphs in India, and at whose recommendation he received the honour of knighthood in 1856.

OSSORY, FERNS, AND LEIGHLIN (Bishop of), The Right Rev. James Thomas O'Brien, D.D., born in Ireland in 1794, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained the gold medal in 1815 and became a Fellow and Lecturer on Divinity. Having been in 1842 appointed Dean of Cork, he was raised to the bishopric in the same year. He married, in 1836, a daughter of the late Right Hon. Edward Pennefather, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland. The bishop has publised several volumes of sermons. The diocese includes the counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, Queen's County, Wexford, with parts of Wicklow and King's County, and the income is £3,850 per annum.

OUSELEY, Sir Frederick Arthur Gore, Bart., son of the late Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., sometime ambassador at the court of Persia, born in London, Aug. 12, 1825, was educated at Christ Church,

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Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1846, M.A. in 1849, Mus. Bac. in 1850, and Mus. Doc. in 1854. Having taken orders, he served a London curacy from 1849 till 1851, was appointed Precentor of Hereford Cathedral in 1855, and Incumbent of St. Michael's, Tenbury, in 1856. He has since taken an active part in the establishment of St. Michael's College, Tenbury, over which he presides as Warden, for the education of boys in classics and choral singing. He was appointed Professor of Music by the University of Oxford in 1855, on the death of Sir Henry R. Bishop. Sir F. Ouseley is the author of several excellent anthems, of which the best known is "How goodly are thy tents, O Israel;" and he has published sundry collections of ancient and modern cathedral music.

OVERBECK, Friederich, founder of the modern German religious school of painting, born at Lübeck, July 3, 1789, commenced his artistic education at Vienna in 1806, and as a student gave evidence of the peculiar bent of his genius. In 1810 he went to Rome, with Schadow, Veit, and Cornelius, embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and made that city his residence. A Madonna, exhibited in 1811, attracted much attention, but the first considerable work executed by the artists of the new school were the frescoes from the "History of Joseph," at the villa of the Prussian consul-general Bartholdy. Of these, Overbeck painted the "Selling of Joseph," and the "Seven Lean Years," in 1816, and the school won a still higher reputation by the frescoes at the villa of the Marchese Massini, in 1817, of which Overbeck furnished five large compositions from Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." His best fresco is the "Miracle of Roses of St. Francis," in the church at Assise. His oil-paintings are not numerous: the best known out of Italy are "The Entrance of Christ into Jerusalem," and "The Descent from the Cross," at Lübeck; the former picture was finished and exhibited at Rome in 1824. In addition to these he has painted "Christ on the Mount of Olives," at Hamburg; the "Nuptials of the Blessed Virgin;" several "Holy Families;" the "Death of St. Joseph;" and the great painting in the Stadel Institute at Frankfort, representing the "Influence of Religion upon Art." His drawings, "Christ Blessing Little Children," "John, the Preacher in the Wilderness," "The Raising of the Young Man at Nain," and the "Gathering of the Manna," afford proof of his artistic powers. The school to which Overbeck belongs is characterized by much of the simplicity of the early painters. His fundamental belief is that art does not exist for its own sake, but only to subserve the cause of religion. Many of his productions have been engraved. He was made Foreign Associate of the French Institute and published at Paris, in 1842–3, a splendid edition of the "Passion de N. S. Jésus-Christ."

OVERSTONE (Baron), Samuel Jones Loyd, the only son of the late Lewis Loyd, Esq., of Overstone Park, Northamptonshire, born Sep. 25, 1796, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He served as High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1838, sat as member for Hythe in the Liberal interest from 1819 till 1826, and contested Manchester unsuccessfully in Dec., 1832. His lordship is a great patron of art, and is best known as an authority on monetary and financial matters, and as such has taken an active part in the discussion on the decimal coinage question. He is the author of several important publications on fiscal questions, was long the head of the late banking firm of Messrs. Jones Loyd & Co., of Lothbury, London, and was raised to the peerage, March 5, 1850.

OWEN, The Rev. John, born about 1787, and ordained in 1811, has translated for the Calvin Society "Calvin's Commentaries on the Minor Prophets," published in 1846–49; "On Romans," in 1849; "On Jeremiah," in 1850-55; "On Hebrews," in 1853; and "On the

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Catholic Epistles," in 1855. In addition to these translations he has compiled an English version of "Luther on the Galatians," published in 1845; "Letters on the Writings of the Fathers of the First Two Centuries;" several Lectures on Popery, and various minor works. He was nominated Vicar of Thrussington, Leicestershire, in 1845.

OWEN, RICHARD, F.R.S., the celebrated comparative anatomist, a native of Lancaster, born in 1804; matriculated at the University of Edinburgh in 1824; became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London in 1826, and was appointed Hunterian Professor and Conservator of the Museum of the College in 1835, having for some years previous been engaged in preparing the "Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Specimens of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy;" the "Catalogue of the Natural History," that of the "Osteology," and that of "The Fossil Organic Remains," preserved in the Museum. He was an active member of the Commission of Inquiry into the Health of Towns, as well as of the Metropolis, which resulted in the appointment of a Sanitary Commission, and of the Commission of Inquiry into Smithfield Market; and it is to his persevering endeavours in making known the evils of the latter, that the public are mainly indebted for the abolition of that nuisance. He took part in the organization of the Great Exhibition of 1851, served as President of one of the juries, at the request of Government went to Paris, and was President of the jury of the same class of objects in the "Universal Exhibition" of 1855, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. In the same year he brought out, in Paris, his "Principles of Comparative Osteology," published in French. Discerning in a fragment of fossil bone from New Zealand, submitted to him in 1839, evidence of a bird more gigantic than the ostrich, Professor Owen published an account of it; transmitted copies to New Zealand, and obtained evidence in confirmation and extension of his idea, which occupies many successive Parts of the *Transactions of the Zoological Society*. In that for 1855, he propounds his theory of the extinction of species on the principle of the "contest of existence" through the operation of extraneous influences. The genera of birds thus lost by "natural rejection" are *Dinornis*, *Aptornis*, *Notornis*, *Chemiornis*, &c. Concluding in the work "On the Nature of Limbs," his researches on the unity of plan of animal organization, the author is led to regard species as due to secondary cause or law, continuously operating and producing them successively, but in a way unknown to him. He has written, amongst other works, "Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus," published in 1832; "Odontography," in 1840; "Memoir on a Gigantic Extinct Sloth," in 1842; "Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals," in 1843; "Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrate Animals," and "History of British Fossils, Mammals, and Birds," in 1846; "On the Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton," in 1848; "On the Nature of Limbs," and "On Parthenogenesis, or the Successive Production of Procreative Individuals from a Single Ovum," in 1849; "History of British Fossil Reptiles," in 1849–51; "On Palæontology," and "On the Megatherium," in 1860; "On the Aye-aye" (*Chiromys*), in 1863; "On the Gorilla," in 1865; "On the Dodo," and "On the Anatomy of Vertebrates," in 1866; and the articles on Zoology, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology in "Brande's Dictionary of Science," &c., in which the article "Species" contains the Professor's latest views of their nature and origin. Professor Owen, who has communicated numerous papers to the Transactions of the Royal, Linnæan, Geological, Zoological, Cambridge Philosophical, Medico-Chirurgical, and Microscopical Societies, and has contributed some elaborate Reports, published in the

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Transactions of the British Association, was one of the founders, and first President of the Microscopical Society, is a Fellow or Associate of most of the learned societies or scientific academies at home and abroad, is a Chevalier of the Order of Merit of Prussia, and one of the eight Foreign Associates of the French Institute. He was Lecturer on Palæontology in the Government School of Mines, Jermyn Street, and Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, but was compelled, on account of failing strength, to resign these offices. He has been honoured, by command of her Majesty, to deliver courses of lectures to the Royal Family, at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and a residence in Richmond Park has been assigned to him. Professor Owen is Superintendent of the Natural History Departments (Zoology, Geology, Mineralogy) in the British Museum, and has advocated the provision of adequate galleries for their exposition, in his "Discourse on the Extent and Aims of a National Museum of Natural History."

OXENFORD, JOHN, dramatic author, born in Camberwell, Surrey, in 1812, and educated for the law, was at one time articled to a London solicitor, but preferring literature to law, he resolved to become a dramatic author. He has written several successful pieces for the theatres, and is the author of a great many songs, both original and translated. He translated from the German "Eckerman's Conversations with Goethe," published in 1850; "The Autobiography of Goethe," Jacob's "Hellas: Home, History, &c., of the Ancient Greeks," in 1855; and Kims Fischer's "Bacon." He is understood to be responsible for the theatrical department of the *Times*.

OXFORD (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. SAMUEL WILBERFORCE, third son of the celebrated philanthropist William Wilberforce, born Sep. 7, 1805, educated by a private tutor, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree, as a second class in classics and first class in mathematics, in 1826; proceeded M.A. in 1829, D.D. in 1845, and was admitted *ad eundem gradum*, Cambridge, in 1847. He was ordained Curate of Checkendon, Oxfordshire, and held the Rectory of Brightstone, the Archdeaconry of Surrey, the Rectory of Alverstoke, a Canonry of Winchester, Chaplaincy to the late Prince Albert, and the Deanery of Westminster. He was consecrated Bishop of Oxford in 1845, and, as such, is Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and by special appointment, Lord High Almoner. He has written "Agathos;" "Eucharistica;" "History of the American Church;" "The Rocky Island and other Parables;" "Sermons at Oxford, 1837-9," published in 1848; "Sermons before the Queen;" "Sermons on Miscellaneous Subjects;" "Addresses on the Ordination Service;" "A Charge," Nov., 1863; "Times of Secession, Times of Revival," in 1863; "The Flower of Praise: a Sermon," in 1864; "Voice of the Lord: a Sermon," in 1865; and "Life of William Wilberforce." As a spiritual peer, the Bishop of Oxford takes a prominent part in the debates in the House of Lords, and in the Upper House of Convocation, is well known as a most eloquent speaker at public meetings of a religious character, and is Chaplain to the Royal Academy.

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PAGE, THOMAS, civil engineer, born about 1810, and brought up as a surveyor, was afterwards placed under the elder Brunel, and was actively engaged aiding him in his great undertaking of the Thames Tunnel. He has been of late years employed as a civil engineer by the Government. His first important work was the suspension bridge at Battersea, opened in 1859. On the failure, in 1860, of Messrs. Mare & Co., the contractors for the new Westminster Bridge, he carried out the project, and has been chosen

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architect and engineer of the new bridge in progress across the Thames at Blackfriars.

PAGÈS. (*See* GARNIER-PAGÈS.)

PAGET, THE RIGHT HON. LORD CLARENCE EDWARD, C.B., son of the late marquis of Anglesey, K.G., by his second marriage, born June 17, 1811, entered the navy at an early age, and saw some active service in the Baltic during the Crimean war. He was for some time Secretary to his father when Master-General of the Ordnance, was appointed Secretary of the Admiralty in Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1859, and retired in May, 1866, in order to take the command of the Mediterranean squadron. He attained flag-rank in 1858, and was made Vice-Admiral April 24, 1865. He was returned one of the members in the Liberal interest for Sandwich in Aug., 1847, did not present himself for re-election in July, 1852, was re-elected for that borough in March, 1857, and resigned his seat on taking the command of the Mediterranean squadron in May, 1866.

PAGET, THE REV. FRANCIS EDWARD, son of the late Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., born in 1806, was educated at Westminster and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, and has been Rector of Elford, Staffordshire, since 1835. His High Church novels secured him considerable reputation, the best known being "St. Antholin's; or, Old Churches and New," which has passed through several editions, and "Tales of the Village," published in 1842; "The Warden of Berkingholt; or, Rich and Poor," in 1843; "Luke Sharp, a Tale of Modern Education," and "Milford Malvoisin; or, Pews and Pew-holders," in 1847. In addition to these works, he has written "Lectures on the Seven Sentences," published in 1839; "Tracts upon Tombstones," in 1843; "Prayers on behalf of the Church and Her Children," in 1845; several volumes of Sermons, &c.

PAGET, JAMES, F.R.S., surgeon, son of a merchant, was born at Great Yarmouth in 1814, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1836, and an honorary Fellow in 1843. He is Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and a Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society. Mr. Paget, who is a member of the senate of the University of London, compiled "Pathological Catalogue of the Museum of the College of Surgeons;" "Report of the Results of the Use of the Microscope," published in 1842; "Records of Harvey," and "Motives to Industry in the Study of Medicine," in 1846; and "Lectures on Surgical Pathology," in 1853; and has been an extensive contributor to the "Transactions" of the Royal and other learned societies.

PAGET, JOHN, eldest son of John Paget, Esq., of Thorpe Satchville, Leicestershire, born in 1808, resolving at an early age to gratify his inclination for foreign travel, settled in Transylvania, where he married the Baroness Banffy. During the Hungarian revolution of 1848–9 he supported M. Deak and the constitutional party, and saw some active service as aide-de-camp to Gen. Szecz. Whilst residing at Dresden, in the summer of 1850, he became an object of suspicion to the Austrian Government, and an agent of the secret police, who had been sent over, was allowed by the Saxon Government to seize all his papers, which were detained for a month, and only restored to him at the urgent remonstrance of the English minister in Dresden. Among these papers was a history, in manuscript, of the Revolutionary War of Hungary. Mr. Paget has returned to the land of his adoption, where he owns a considerable property, and is actively engaged in introducing an improved system of agriculture. He is the author of "Travels in Hungary and Transylvania," published in 1839.

PAKENHAM, THE RIGHT HON. SIR RICHARD, K.C.B., son of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Pakenham, G.C.B., and related to the earl of

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Longford, born in 1797, was attached to the embassy at the Hague, Oct. 15, 1817, was Secretary of Legation in Switzerland, Jan. 26, 1824, was appointed to the same post in Mexico, Dec. 29, 1826, becoming Minister Plenipotentiary there March 12, 1835, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, Dec. 14, 1843, from which post he retired May 29, 1847. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon April 28, 1851, retired on a pension June 28, 1855, and went, Aug. 17, 1855, to Lisbon, on a special mission to congratulate the king on attaining his majority. Sir Richard was sworn a privy councillor Dec. 13, 1843, and made a K.C.B. April 27, 1848.

PAKINGTON, The Right Hon. Sir John Somerset, Bart., G.C.B., M.P., son of the late W. Russell, Esq., of Powick Court, Worcestershire, born at his father's seat, Feb. 20, 1799, was educated at Eton and at Oriel College, Oxford, and in 1831 assumed the name of Pakington, as heir of his maternal uncle, the Baronet of Westwood. He was nominated in 1834 Chairman of the Worcestershire Quarter Sessions, and in 1837 was returned to the House of Commons member in the Conservative interest for Droitwitch, which he has since represented. Sir John opposed the free-trade measures of the late Sir R. Peel, who created him a baronet in July, 1846, and when, in 1848, during Lord Russell's first administration, the state of the West India colonies rendered the sugar duties the question of the day, he was one of the committee of which Lord G. Bentinck was the chairman, and as the advocate of a differential duty, took a prominent part in the discussions that ensued. Sir John Pakington was appointed Colonial Secretary in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and was sworn a Privy Councillor, and was First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9. He discharged the duties of this office so efficiently, that on the retirement of Lord Derby in June, 1859, the Queen conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Bath, civil division. Sir John, appointed to his former post at the Admiralty in Lord Derby's third administration in June, 1866, on the resignation of Gen. Peel, succeeded him as Secretary of State for War, March 8, 1867.

PALACKY, Francis, historian, born June 14, 1798, at Hodslawitz, in Moravia, received an excellent education, and after studying at Presburg and Vienna, went, in 1823, to Prague, where he was appointed editor of the "Journal of the Bohemian Museum." In 1831 he received from the States of Bohemia the appointment of historiographer to the kingdom. His chief work is the "History of Bohemia," written in the German language, and published at the expense of the States, of which the first volume appeared in 1836. Palacky, who is a Protestant, and a Liberal in politics, has written numerous works on subjects relating to Bohemian history, literature, and biography. He received a decoration from Alexander II. of Russia in Dec., 1862.

PALEY, Frederick Apthorp, eldest son of the late Rev. Edmund Paley, and grandson of the author of "The Evidences of Christianity," &c., born at Easingwold, near York, in 1816, was educated at Shrewsbury and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, and continued to reside till 1846, when he left the university, owing to a change in his religious convictions. He edited at intervals the plays of Æschylus, with Latin notes and emendations, of which several were reprinted, and were afterwards revised and published in one volume, with English notes, for the "Bibliotheca Græca." He edited for the same series Euripides, Hesiod, Ovid's Fasti, Propertius, Theocritus, and an English translation of Schömann's work on the Assemblies of the Athenians. Mr. Paley was one of the original and most energetic members of the Cambridge Camden Society, and as secretary for

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several years, took an active part in the general movement then commencing for the restoration of parish churches, and the improvement of church architecture. In furtherance of these views, he wrote, in addition to many contributions to the *Ecclesiologist* and other serials, "Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts," "The Church Restorers, a Tale," "Ecclesiologists' Guide to Churches at Cambridge," published in 1844; "Manual of Gothic Architecture," in 1846; "Manual of Gothic Mouldings," in 1847; and "Notes on Twenty Parish Churches round Peterborough," in 1860.

PALGRAVE, FRANCIS TURNER, eldest son of the late Sir Francis Palgrave, born Sep. 28, 1824, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he took his degree of M.A., and was elected to a Fellowship at Exeter College. He was for five years Vice-Principal of the Training College for Schoolmasters at Kneller Hall, was afterwards appointed to a post in the educational department of the Privy Council, and for some years was private secretary to Earl Granville. He has written "Idylls and Songs," published in 1854; edited "The Golden Treasury of English Songs," in 1861; the "Art Catalogue of the Great Exhibition of 1862," and "Essays on Art," in 1866; and a life of Sir Walter Scott, prefixed to the Globe edition of his poems, in 1867. Mr. Palgrave has contributed to periodical literature on subjects connected with art.

PALGRAVE, WILLIAM GIFFORD, son of the late Sir Francis Palgrave, born in Westminster, Jan. 24, 1826, was educated at the Charterhouse and Trinity College, Oxford, and served as an officer in the Indian Army from March, 1847, till Aug., 1853. He has been a great traveller, and his "Narrative of a Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia, 1862-3," appeared in 1864. He was appointed Consul at Trebizond, May 28, 1867.

PALIN, THE REV. WILLIAM, son of the late Richard Palin, Esq., of Barnes, Surrey, born in 1802, graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1833, proceeded M.A. in 1851, and was admitted *ad eundem* at Oxford in 1862. He was appointed Rector of Stifford, Essex, in 1834, edited the *Churchman's Magazine* from 1854 till 1858, and has contributed to various periodicals connected with the Church. He has written "Village Lectures on the Liturgy," published in 1837; "Bellingham, or a Christian in Search of the Church," in 1839; "History of the Church of England, 1688–1717," in 1851; "A Sermon on the Weekly Offertory," "Suggestions for the Foundation of a College in each of the Provinces of Canterbury and York for Superannuated and Disabled Clergy," "The Christian Month," "Squire Allworthy and Farmer Blunt," a Dialogue, and Hymns in *Lyra Messianica*.

PALLISER, JOHN, eldest son of the late Col. Wray Palliser, of Comragh, Waterford, born in 1817, has taken an active interest in the progress of geographical science and exploration. He explored a large portion of the "Far West" region of America to the shores of the Pacific, and under a commission from the Government, in 1857-60, topographically determined the British North American international boundary-line from Lake Superior in Canada, across the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, and thence to the seacoast or Cascade Range. Parliamentary papers reporting the progress of the explorations were published in 1859, and the detailed journal of the British North American Exploring Expedition, containing reports upon the geography, agricultural resources, and commercial capabilities of Western America, were presented by him to Her Majesty's Government, and appeared in 1861. Mr. Palliser in early life passed much time and acquired some experience among the Indians of the northern woods and western prairies, and some of the results of his American experiences are recorded in "The Solitary Hunter, or Sporting Adventures in

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the Prairies," published in 1853. The authorities at the Colonial Office were induced, on account of Mr. Palliser's previous experience of Indian life and character, to place the expedition of 1856–7, which he had formed for the purpose required, under his command. Mr. Palliser is a magistrate, and has served as High Sheriff for the county of Waterford.

PALMER, SIR ROUNDELL, Q.C., M.P., second son of the late Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, many years rector of Mixbury, Oxon, where he was born in 1812, educated at Rugby and Winchester schools, was elected in 1830 to an open scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, and graduated as a first class in classics, in Easter term, 1834, having previously gained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, and for the Latin essay in 1831, the Newdigate prize for English verse in 1832, and the Ireland scholarship in the same year. He was elected to a fellowship at Magdalen College, and obtained the Eldon Law scholarship in 1834; was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1837, practised with great success as a Chancery barrister, and was made Q.C. in April, 1849. He was returned, as a Liberal Conservative, one of the members for Plymouth, in Aug., 1847, was not re-elected at the general election in July, 1852, but regained the seat in June, 1853, and held it till March, 1857, when he did not offer himself as a candidate. Having been appointed Solicitor-General in Lord Palmerston's second administration, and having received the honour of knighthood, he was returned for Richmond in July, 1861, and at the general election in July, 1865. He was made Attorney-General in 1864, and retired with Lord Russell's second administration in June, 1866. He edited the "Book of Praise, from the best English Hymn-Writers," published in 1862.

PALMER, THE REV. WILLIAM, M.A., born about 1803, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A., was afterwards incorporated at Worcester College, Oxford, and, while resident at Oxford, wrote extensively on theological subjects, and has published "Origines Liturgicæ: Antiquities of English Ritual;" "A Treatise on the Church of Christ;" "A Compendious Ecclesiastical History;" a learned work on the "Apostolical Jurisdiction and Succession of the Episcopacy in the British Churches," intended as an answer to the late Dr. Wiseman's assertions in the *Dublin Review*; a series of "Letters to Dr. Wiseman, on Errors of Romanism;" and a reply to Dr. Newman's work on "Development;" numerous tracts, pamphlets, &c. Mr. Palmer was appointed, in 1846, Vicar of Whitchurch Canonicorum, Dorset, and became Rural Dean and Prebendary of Salisbury.

PALMER, WILLIAM, M.A., brother of Sir Roundell Palmer, born at Mixbury, Oxon, July 12, 1811, was educated at Rugby and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, obtaining first-class honours in classics, and became Fellow and Tutor of his college and Public Examiner. He obtained the Chancellor's prizes for Latin verse and Latin prose. Having taken orders, he travelled extensively in the East, where he sought to draw together the bonds of union between the English and Oriental churches, but with little practical effect. He has written "Harmony of Anglican Doctrine with that of the Churches of the East," published in 1844; and some pamphlets on points of religious controversy. About 1856 he became a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

PANIZZI, ANTONIO, late principal librarian of the British Museum, born at Brescello, in the duchy of Modena, Sep. 16, 1797, began his studies in the public school of Reggio, and proceeded thence to the University of Parma, where, in 1818, he received his degree as Doctor in Law, and devoted himself to the bar. The deep interest he felt in the fate of his country led him to take part in the Piedmontese revolution of 1820, and having been denounced by a friend

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who had been taken prisoner, he was arrested at Cremona. He succeeded in making his escape, but was condemned to death in default, and all his property was confiscated. He took refuge first in Lugano, then at Geneva, whence he was expelled with other Italian fugitives, at the instance of the Austrian and Sardinian embassies, and reached England by way of Germany. From London he went to Liverpool, where he was introduced, by Ugo Foscolo, to the historian Roscoe, who received him with great hospitality, and he resided at Liverpool, as a teacher, until 1828, when he was appointed to the professorship of Italian in University College, London. This appointment he held for three years, when, through the instrumentality of Lord Brougham, he was nominated, in 1831, to an Assistant Librarianship in the British Museum, a post well adapted to his literary and bibliographical qualifications, and on the resignation, in 1837, by the Rev. Mr. Baber, of the Keepership of the Printed Books, Mr. Panizzi received the appointment. Some complaints were expressed at the time that a foreigner should have been preferred to an Englishman; but the acquirements and administrative talents of Mr. Panizzi justified the choice. From this period may be dated the rapid rise of the Book Department of the British Museum to its pre-eminence among European libraries. There is not a more complete library in the world, while the facilities of study have been advanced in a degree which can be appreciated only by those who have a practical knowledge of the past and present of the British Museum. He was the means of obtaining a large increase in the parliamentary grant, and between 1837 and 1856 the number of printed volumes rose from 225,000 to upwards of 360,000. To Mr. Panizzi's activity and perseverance the public are in a great measure indebted for a catalogue of the printed books in the library of the Museum, which has borne the test of severe criticism, and a reading-room unsurpassed in convenience. In June, 1866, Mr. Panizzi resigned the post of principal librarian, and the Government, in order to mark their sense of his eminent services, awarded him the full amount of his salary and emoluments as his retiring pension. He published in 1830–4, the "Orlando Innamorato" of Bojardo, and the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto, the former poem being restored to the purity of the original text, and accompanied with a remarkable preface in English, in which the Celtic origin of the Italian poets is ably maintained; at London in 1835, the "Sonetti e Canzone" of Bojardo; and at the same place in 1858 a magnificent collation of the first four editions of Dante's "Divina Commedia," printed at the expense of Lord Vernon. He is the author of a pamphlet, "Chi era Francesco da Bologna?" published in 1858, asserting the identity of the celebrated typefounder with the still more celebrated painter, Francesco Francia.

PARADOL. (*See* PRÉVOST PARADOL.)

PARIS (COMTE DE), LOUIS-PHILIPPE ALBERT D'ORLÉANS, son of the late duc d'Orléans, and grandson of the late Louis-Philippe, king of the French, born at Paris, Aug. 24, 1838, was only ten years of age when the revolution of Feb., 1848, broke out, and, accompanied by his heroic mother, the late duchess of Orleans, he witnessed the stormy scene in the French Chambers which followed that event. He was educated at Claremont, in this country, by his mother, who died there, May 18, 1858. In the autumn of 1861 the young comte de Paris and his brother, the duc de Chartres, accompanied by their uncle, the prince de Joinville, proceeded to the United States, and on arriving at Washington were cordially welcomed by the Federal Government, and by Gen. Mc'Clellan, who proposed that the young princes should serve on his staff. The two brothers entered the service with the rank of Captains of Volunteers, stipulating that they were to receive no pay, and that they should be free to

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resign their appointments whenever they might wish to do so. They served on Gen. Mc'Clellan's staff till the conclusion of the campaign in Virginia, and the consequent retreat of the army of the Potomac, in June, 1862, when they returned to Europe. The comte de Paris married his cousin, the Princess Marie-Isabelle-Françoise d'Assize Antonia Louisa Fernanda, eldest daughter of the duc de Montpensier, May 30, 1864, and has two children. A remarkable article, entitled "L'Allemagne et ses Tendances Nouvelles," which appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in Aug., 1867, and attracted considerable attention, is said to have been written by the comte de Paris.

PARISH, Sir Woodbine, K.C.H., F.R.S., &c., son of the late chairman of the Board of Excise in Scotland, born about 1792, was educated at Eton, and entered the diplomatic service in 1815, having been successively attached to the British embassy at Paris, in Albania, at Aix-la-Chapelle, and at Hanover. In 1823 Mr. Canning appointed him Commissioner and Consul-General, and in 1825 Plenipotentiary to the provinces of La Plata, with which he concluded the first treaty whereby the political independence of the new States of South America became formally recognised. He was made Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres in 1825, returned to England in 1832, was sent on a special commission to Naples to obtain a settlement of the British claims arising out of the sulphur question in 1839, and remained there as joint Plenipotentiary with Sir Wm. Temple till 1845. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1824, was made a K.C.B. in 1832, and was knighted March 1, 1837. Sir W. Parish has made some valuable contributions to science, having brought to this country the remains of the gigantic Megatherium, Glyptodon, and other fossil monsters of the Pampas in the British Museum, and he wrote a work praised by Humboldt, entitled "Buenos Ayres and Rio de La Plata."

PARKER, Sir Henry Watson, Knight-Bachelor, son of the late Henry Watson Parker, Esq., of Lewisham, Kent, born in 1808, has been Colonial Secretary, First Minister, and principal Secretary of New South Wales. He received the honour of knighthood in 1858.

PARKER, The Right Honourable John, eldest son of the late Hugh Parker, Esq., of Tickhill, near Doncaster, Yorkshire, born in 1799, was educated at Repton School and Brasenose College, Oxford, and in 1824 was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and went the Northern circuit. He was returned one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for Sheffield, in Dec., 1832, and was re-elected at every general election till July, 1852, when he was not a candidate. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1836 till May, 1841; First Secretary of the Admiralty from May till Sep., 1841; Joint Secretary of the Treasury from 1846 till 1849; and again First Secretary to the Admiralty from 1849 till Feb., 1852.

PARKER, John Henry, F.S.A. publisher, son of Mr. John Parker, merchant, of London, born in 1806, was educated at Dr. Haines's school, at the Manor House, Chiswick, entered business as a bookseller in 1821, and succeeded his uncle, Mr. Joseph Parker, at Oxford, in 1832. He has compiled "Glossary of Architecture," published in 1836; "Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture," originally a series of elementary lectures delivered to the junior members of the Oxford Architectural Society, in 1849, on the recommendation of the committee of that body, published in 1849; "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," of which the second volume, relating to the fourteenth century, appeared in 1853, and the third volume, relating to the 15th century, in two parts, in 1859; edited the fifth edition of Rickman's "Gothic Architecture," in 1848; and is the author of several papers on Mediæval Architecture in the "Archæologia," *Archæological Journal*, and *Gentleman's Ma-*

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gazine. He is Vice-President of the Oxford Architectural Society, a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, and of La Société Française pour la Conservation des Monuments.

PARKMAN, F., born in Boston, U.S., in Sep., 1823, was educated at Harvard College, visited Europe, remaining a year, in 1844, and went to the Rocky Mountains in 1846, spending a few months amongst the Sioux Indians, whom he accompanied on their great yearly hunt. Mr. Parkman, who had gained a tolerable experience of forest life, and had become acquainted with many of the tribes of the border, visited the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, &c., then quite in a primitive state. The incidents of this journey are related in "Prairie and Rocky Mountain Life," published in 1849. Mr. Parkman has written "The History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac," designed to illustrate Indian life and character, published in 1851; and "The Pioneers of France in the New World," in 1865. This is the first of a series intended to exhibit the conflict of the two great European powers, England and France, for the possession of the American continent, and also the collision of both with the native tribes. The second volume of the series, "The Jesuits in North America," appeared in 1866; and a third, entitled "The Discoverers of the Great West," is in course of preparation. It is to be followed by others, closing with the triumph of the English before Quebec, and the downfall of French ascendancy.

PARMA, Placenza, &c. (ex-Duke of), Robert-Charles-Louis Marie de Bourbon, Infant of Spain, born July 9, 1848, succeeded his father, Duke Ferdinand, Charles III., March 27, 1854, as Robert I., under the regency of his mother, the dowager-duchess, Louise-Marie-Thérèse de Bourbon, daughter of the duke de Berry. Her rule came to an end in 1859, in consequence of the revolution, and, with her son, she sought refuge in the Helvetic States. The ex-duke Robert has one brother, Prince Henri, Count de Bardi, born Feb. 12, 1851; and two sisters, the Princess Marguerite, born Jan. 1, 1847, and the Princess Alice-Marie, born Dec. 27, 1839.

PARRY, Dr. (*See* Barbadoes, Bishop of.)

PARRY, John, a popular comic singer and pianist, son of a musician of some repute, born in London in 1810, made his first appearance as a baritone singer at concerts about 1833, and was received with considerable favour. It was not until some years later that his special talents as a buffo singer were thoroughly developed, and he originated a kind of musical entertainment in which instrument and voice were felicitously combined in the rendering of comic songs and recitations, the words of which were written for the occasion, in most cases by the late Mr. Albert Smith. For many seasons, dating from 1840, John Parry's songs,—"Wanted a Governess" (the words of which were written by Mr. G. Dubourg), "Wanted a Wife," "Country Commissions," "Blue Beard," "Fair Rosamond," &c., were so greatly in vogue that no concert seemed complete that did not contain the name of this pre-eminent comic singer in the programme. In 1849 he gave up singing at concerts, and produced an entertainment written for him by the late Mr. Albert Smith. Its success was very great, and it was followed by similar entertainments in 1850 and 1852. The wear-and-tear was too much for Mr. Parry's strength, and in 1853 he was compelled to give up his public performances, in order to recruit himself. During his retirement he demonstrated his possession of a new talent by the publication of a whimsical book of caricatures. For some time he officiated as organist in the church of St. Jude, Southsea, where he gave finishing lessons in singing. On the re-establishment of his health he reappeared in public, after an absence of seven years, in June, 1860, as a partner in the entertainment which Mr. and Mrs. Ger-

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man Reed had made popular. He was heartily welcomed back, and has maintained his position as one of the most genial and diverting of public entertainers.

PARTON (or FARMINGTON), MRS. SARAH, better known by her *nom de plume* of "Fanny Fern," sister of the late Mr. N. P. Willis, born about 1810, has been for many years a contributor of light articles to the periodical literature of the United States. Many of these have been reprinted under the collective title of "Fern Leaves," and have had a large sale. She has written much for children, and is understood to be a constant contributor to one of the most popular daily journals at New York. "Fanny Fern" is by many considered to be deficient in refinement, so important a characteristic in a female writer.

PARTRIDGE, SIR RICHARD, F.R.S., surgeon, born about 1805, was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1827, has been Surgeon to the Charing-Cross Hospital, and Vice-President of the Royal Medical, Chirurgical, and Pathological Societies. He was elected, in 1843, an honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and became a member of the Council of that body in 1852. He holds the posts of Professor of Anatomy in King's College, London, and in the Royal Academy of Arts. In the autumn of 1862 he proceeded, at the request of Garibaldi's friends in England, to Spezzia to attend upon the general, at that time suffering from the severe wound, in the ankle, he received at Aspromonte. He was knighted in 1867.

PASSAGLIA, THE ABBÉ CARLO, D.D., Roman Catholic theologian, born in Italy early in the century, was educated at Rome, took orders, joined the Jesuit body, and became Professor of Theology in the Roman University. He is the author of several learned treatises on Biblical Interpretation, including "A Commentary on the Prerogatives of St. Peter, the Chief of the Apostles," published at Ratisbon in 1850, a treatise "On the Eternity of Future Punishment," another in defence of "The Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin," and has edited, with additional notes, the great work of Petavius on Dogmatic Theology. In 1861 he published a remarkable pamphlet in Latin, in which he counselled the Pope to abandon his temporal state and power, in obedience to the voice of united Italy. It was placed upon the Index Expurgatorius by the ecclesiastical authorities, and its author was compelled to escape from Rome in disguise, in order to save himself from arrest and imprisonment. He was shortly afterwards appointed, at the instance of King Victor Emanuel, a Theological Professor in the University of Turin, was elected member of the Italian Parliament in Jan., 1863, and has taken an active part in promoting the formation of an independent Liberal Roman Catholic party in Italy. He was made Grand Officer of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus in Jan., 1863.

PASSY, HIPPOLYTE-PHILIBERT, at one time a peer and minister in France, member of the Institute, was born Oct. 16, 1793, at Garches-Villeneuve, near Saint Cloud. Being destined for the army, he was, in 1809, admitted to the École de Cavalerie of Saumur, became a lieutenant of Hussars in 1812, and took part in the last campaigns of the empire. Having retired after the battle of Waterloo, he wrote for several opposition journals, especially the *National*, and in 1826 published a work entitled "Sur l'Aristocratie," in relation to its connection with the progress of civilization. In 1830 he was elected deputy for Louvers, and supported moderate liberal opinions. Ordered to draw up a report on the budgets of 1831 and 1832, he fulfilled the task with more honesty than vigour, opposing the policy of the ministry in several questions of detail. In the ministry of the duke de Bassano, M. Passy held the portfolio of Finances from Nov. 11 till Nov. 14, 1834, and under the

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ministry of M. Thiers was Minister of Commerce in 1836. Having retired with his colleagues, upon the refusal of the king to interfere in the affairs of Spain, he joined the "advanced opposition," and for two years opposed the policy of M. Molé. In Jan., 1839, he was requested to form a ministry, and having failed, became Minister of Finance in Marshal Soult's ministry. In 1840 he received a check, his proposition relative to the dotation of the duke de Nemours being rejected, and M. Thiers assumed the direction of affairs. M. Passy entered the Chamber of Peers Dec. 16, 1843, and was shortly after raised to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour. In 1838 he was elected a member of the "Académie des Sciences, Morales, et Politiques," and in 1846 published a work entitled "Des Systèmes de Culture et de leur Influence sur l'Économie Sociale." He has contributed to the *Journal de Législation* and the *Journal des Économistes*. Elected to the Constituent Assembly, M. Passy became Minister of Finance under Louis Napoleon, holding this post from Dec. 20, 1848, till Oct. 31, 1849, and proposed various measures in order to establish the equilibrium of the budget. He continued to support the Government until the *coup d'état* of Dec., 1851, when he retired into private life, and has since resided principally in Italy.

PASTEUR, Louis, chemist, born at Dôle, Jura, Dec. 27, 1822, entered the University in 1840, became a supernumerary Master of Studies at the College of Besançon, was received as a pupil in the École Normale in 1843, took the degree of Doctor in 1847, and was appointed Professor of Physic at the Faculty of Sciences, Strasburg, in 1848. At the end of 1854 he was intrusted as Dean with the organization of the newly created Faculty of Sciences at Lille, and in 1857 returned to Paris, and undertook the "scientific direction" of the École Normale. In Dec., 1863, he was appointed Professor of Geology, Physics, and Chemistry at the École des Beaux-Arts, and was elected a member of the Institute. The Royal Society of London, in 1856, awarded M. Pasteur the Rumford medal for his researches relative to the polarization of light, &c. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour, Aug. 12, 1853, and was promoted to be an officer of that order in 1863. M. Pasteur has written numerous works relating to chemistry, which have been very favourably received, and for which, in 1861, he obtained the Jecker prize. His contributions have appeared in the "Recueil des Savants Étrangers," and the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," and he published, in 1863, in a separate form, a work entitled "Nouvel Exemple de Fermentation déterminé par des Animalcules Infusoires pouvant vivre sans Oxygène Libre."

PATMORE, Coventry, born at Woodford, Essex, July 2, 1823, is the son of the late P. G. Patmore, author of "Literary Reminiscences," &c. In 1846 he was appointed one of the Assistant Librarians to the British Museum. Mr. Patmore, who made his first appearance as an author with a volume of Poems in 1844, has written "Tamerton Church Tower, and other Poems," published in 1853; an elaborate domestic poem, "The Angel in the House," in four parts,—the Betrothal, the Espousal, Faithful for Ever, and the Victories of Love, in 1854–62; and a selection entitled "A Garland of Poems for Children," in 1862. He has contributed to the *Edinburgh* and *North British Reviews*, and to periodical literature.

PATON, Andrew Archibald, F.R.G.S., Oriental traveller and author, was born early in the present century. His first separate publication, "The Modern Syrians, by an Oriental Student," appeared in 1843; followed by "Servia, the Youngest Member of the European Family," in 1844; "The Highlands and Islands of the Adriatic," in 1849; "The Goth and the Hun; or, Transylvania, &c.," in 1850; and "The Bulgarian, the Turk, and the German," containing a descrip-

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tion of the early events of the Russian war, in 1855. Four of the above were republished in 1862, under the collective title of "Researches on the Danube and the Adriatic; or, Contributions to the Modern History of Hungary, Transylvania, &c." In addition to the afore-mentioned works, Mr. Paton, who is a Fellow of the Geographical and of other learned societies, has written "Mamelukes: Romance of Life in Grand Cairo," published in 1851; "Melusina, a New Arabian Nights' Entertainment," in 1861; and "History of the Egyptian Revolution," in 1863. His books exhibit much ethnological research, more particularly on the early history of the Slavonic and Germanic tribes, and of the inhabitants of Turkey.

PATON, Sir Joseph Noel, R.S.A., born at Dunfermline, Fifeshire, in 1823, was admitted a student of the Royal Academy of London in 1843, and first became known to the public as the author of outline by his etchings illustrative of Shakespeare and Shelley. His fresco of the "Spirit of Religion" gained one of the three premiums awarded at the Westminster Hall competition of 1845, and his oil-pictures of "Christ bearing the Cross" and "Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania"—the former of colossal size, the latter small—jointly gained a prize, in the second class, of £300, in 1847. The latter picture, prior to its exhibition in London, was bought by the Royal Scottish Academy for their gallery, and "The Quarrel of Oberon and Titania," painted in 1849, and purchased for £700 for the Scottish National Gallery, by the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, was exhibited in the Paris Exhibition in 1855, where it received honourable mention. Amongst his numerous pictures and sketches from the works of the poets, may be mentioned "Dante meditating the Episode of Francesca," in 1852; and "The Dead Lady," in 1854. His large allegory, since engraved, "The Pursuit of Pleasure," was exhibited in 1855; "Home," which has been engraved, and of which a replica was executed by command of Her Majesty, at the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1856; "In Memoriam," which has been engraved, and of which a photograph was executed for the Queen, in 1858; and "Dawn: Luther at Erfurt," considered by many his finest work, in 1861. Mr. Noel Paton executed, in the spring of 1860, a series of six pictures illustrative of the old border ballad, "The Dowie Dens of Yarrow," painted for the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland. It was engraved by that body for their subscribers. He was knighted April 12, 1867.

PATTERSON, Robert Hogarth, was born at Edinburgh in 1821, where he was educated with the view of becoming a civil engineer; but an accident threw him into literature as a profession. He has been a contributor of articles on a variety of subjects to the *Quarterly*, *North British*, *National*, *British Quarterly*, and *Fortnightly Reviews*, *Blackwood*, *Bentley's Miscellany*, and the *Dublin University* magazines, the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, &c. He published, in 1860, "The New Revolution, or the Napoleonic Policy in Europe," a remarkable work, which attracted much attention soon after its publication, owing to the singular fulfilment of several predictions which it contained; in 1861, fifteen miscellaneous contributions to *Blackwood's Magazine* and other periodicals upon a variety of subjects, under the title of "Essays in History and Art;" in 1864, "The Economy of Capital, or Gold and Trade;" and in 1867, "The Science of Money." In 1865 he was invited to give evidence before the French Inquiry into Banking and Currency. From 1859–62 he was editor of the *Press* newspaper, and in Oct., 1866, became editor of the *Globe*.

PATTESON, Dr. (*See* Melanesia, Bishop of.)

PATTI, Adelina Maria Clorinda, a popular operatic singer, daughter

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of Salvatori Patti, is of Italian extraction, and was born at Madrid, April 9, 1843. After a course of professional training under her brother-in-law, Maurice Strakosch, she appeared at New York, Nov. 24, 1859, and reports of her fame reached these shores, where a much more brilliant success awaited her some time previous to her arrival. She made her first appearance in London at the Italian Opera-house, Covent Garden, in the part of Amina, in "La Somnambula," May 14, 1861, and so favourable was the impression created, that she became at once the prime favourite of the day. Whatever diversity of opinion may exist among critics as to the quality and management of her high soprano voice, the music-loving public were spell-bound by her combined attractions of person, manner, and artistic skill. Her versatility, too, was such that she was acknowledged to possess equal facility in the illustration of impassioned tenderness and in the assumption of the sprightly graces of comedy. To Amina succeeded her equally successful performance of Lucia, in Donizetti's opera, but she gave still greater reason for approbation by her representation of Violetta in the rather questionable opera of "La Traviata," to which she imparted a purity with which it had never before been invested. Her Zerlina was also much admired, while in Martha—insignificant as the opera is—she displayed so original a vein of arch-comedy as to give an unwonted interest to the performance. It was, however, as Rosina, in "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," that her comic powers first shone forth in full splendour. Mlle. Patti, with laudable ambition, attempted, in the summer of 1863, the difficult part of Ninetta, in "La Gazza Ladra," and her spirited rendering of the character fully sustained her high reputation, which was increased by her admirable performance, both as Norina, in "Don Pasquale," and as Adina, in "L'Elisire d'Amore." Undaunted by the success of rival celebrities who had preceded her, she in 1864 took the part of Margherita, in Gounod's "Faust," and her performance was pronounced by some critics to be superior to that of every other representative of the character. Her latest triumph is the part of Juliet, in Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," which proved the great attraction of the operatic season of 1867. Mlle. Patti has been equally successful on the continent of Europe.

PATTI, CARLOTTA, sister of Adelina Patti, was for some time the leading vocalist in the United States. Her voice is described as "the highest soprano ever known," reaching to G sharp in alt.; her powers of execution are considered extraordinary, and her style is essentially Italian. Owing to a physical disability, she has refrained from exhibiting her powers on the stage, but has achieved great success at concerts.

PAYEN, ANSELME, chemist, born at Paris, Jan. 6, 1795, after a preliminary education entered the laboratories and attended the lectures of Vauquelin, Chevreul, and Thénard. In 1814 he directed a beet-root sugar-manufactory at Vaugirard, near Paris, manufactured syrups, artificial borax, chloride of lime, &c., and introduced a number of new processes, which have greatly tended to reduce the price of chemicals. He has filled several municipal functions, and was often on French industrial juries, between 1827 and 1844. His life, despaired of by eminent physicians, was saved by an albuminous regimen of his own concoction. In 1835 he assisted for a time M. Dumas in his chemical course, in 1842 was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in April, 1847, was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, of which he became Commander Aug. 16, 1863. He has written a large number of works on chemistry as applied to the arts and agriculture.

PEABODY, GEORGE, a descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers, of a family formerly settled in Leicestershire,

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was born at Danvers, Massachusetts, U.S., Feb. 18, 1795. His father was in business, and the son was apprenticed to a grocer at Danvers. In 1812 he was in partnership with his uncle, John Peabody, at Georgetown, and manager of the concern, and at the same time saw active service as a volunteer at Fort Warburton. Having been for some years a successful merchant in partnership with Mr. Riggs, at Baltimore, with branch houses at Philadelphia and New York, he came to England in 1837, and established himself in London as a merchant and money-broker in 1843. In this capacity his name has been a guarantee for many monetary transactions on the part of more than one of the United States; and in 1848 he largely contributed to the restoration of the credit of Maryland. Mr. Peabody supplied at his own cost the arranging and garnishing of the United States department at the great Exhibition of 1851; and he contributed to the expense of the American expedition fitted out under Dr. Kane to explore the Arctic regions, in search of Sir John Franklin, in 1852. He founded at Danvers, U.S., at the cost of £25,000, an Institute which bears his name, and has given upwards of £100,000 for a similar purpose in Maryland. On retiring from business with a large fortune in 1862, he, in a letter dated March 12, presented the city of London with the munificent sum of £150,000, to be applied to the purpose of benefiting the working classes by the erection of comfortable and convenient lodging-houses, and gave for the same purpose an additional £150,000 in Feb., 1866. The first block of buildings in Spitalfields, known as the Peabody Dwellings, was opened in 1864. He presented to Harvard University 150,000 dollars to establish a Museum and Professorship of American Archæology and Ethnology, in Oct., 1866, and the United States Congress passed a vote of thanks to him for his gifts to the people in March, 1867.

PEARD, Col. John Whitehead, better known as "Garibaldi's Englishman," son of the late Vice-Admiral Peard, born at Fowey, in Cornwall, in 1811, was educated at Ottery St. Mary, Devon, and Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1833, and M.A. in 1836. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1837, and practised on the Western circuit. He held a captain's commission in the duke of Cornwall's Rangers, when the Italian war of independence broke out in 1859, and being greatly interested in the cause of Italy, he offered his services as a volunteer to Gen. Garibaldi, whom he followed throughout the bold and adventurous campaign, in which he flung himself upon the right wing of the Austrian army, and drove it before him through Upper Lombardy, as far as the Lake of Garda, and over the Stelvio pass. When Gen. Garibaldi set out on his Sicilian expedition in 1860, Peard joined him at Palermo, and particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Melazzo. He accompanied the Garibaldian army in its advance upon Naples, and commanded the English Legion in the campaign which ended with the fall of Gaeta, returning to England when the kingdom of Italy was finally established. During his stay in England in 1864, Gen. Garibaldi visited Col. Peard at Penquite, his residence in Cornwall. He is a magistrate for Cornwall.

PEDRO II. (*See* Brazil, Emperor of.)

PEEL, The Right Hon. Frederick, M.P., second son of the late Sir Robert Peel, born Oct. 26, 1823, and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was first class in classics; was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1849, and returned one of the members in the Liberal interest for Leominster in Feb., 1849; was elected for Bury in July, 1852, and having been defeated at the general election in March, 1857, was again returned by this constituency at the general election in April, 1859, and was again defeated at the general election in July, 1865. He was Under-Secretary

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of State for the Colonies from Nov., 1851, till March, 1852, in Lord Russell's first administration; held the same post in the Coalition administration under Lord Aberdeen; was Under-Secretary for War in Lord Palmerston's first administration in 1855, and resigned in 1857; and was Secretary to the Treasury from 1860 till 1865. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire, and was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1857.

PEEL, The Right Hon. Jonathan, M.P., fifth son of the first Sir Robert Peel, born Oct. 12, 1799; was educated at Rugby, entered the army, and became a Lieut.-Gen. in 1859. He was returned for Norwich in 1826, and has been one of the members for Huntingdon, in the Conservative interest, since 1831. Gen. Peel, who takes an active part in all Parliament debates on military questions, was Surveyor-General of the Ordnance from Sep., 1841, till July, 1846; Secretary of State for War in Lord Derby's second administration, in 1858-9, and was appointed to the same post in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, but retired, on account of a difference in opinion respecting the Reform Bill, in March, 1867.

PEEL, The Right Hon. Sir Lawrence, cousin of the late Sir Robert Peel, born in 1799, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1821. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1824, and went the Northern circuit. After filling the post of Advocate-General at Calcutta, he was raised to the Bench as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court there in 1842, when he received the honour of knighthood, and retired in 1855, in which year he was Vice-President of the Legislative Council at Madras. In 1857 he was nominated one of the directors of the late East-India Company.

PEEL, The Right Hon. Sir Robert, Bart., G.C.B., M.P., eldest son of the late Sir Robert Peel, second bart., born May 4, 1822, was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford, and entered the diplomatic service. He was Attaché to the British embassy at Madrid from June, 1844, till May, 1846, when he was appointed Secretary to the British Legation in Switzerland; became *Chargé d'Affaires* in Nov., 1846, and retired in Dec., 1850. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from Feb., 1855, till May, 1857, and was Chief Secretary for Ireland from July, 1861, till Nov., 1865. He acted as Secretary to the Special Mission to Russia, at the coronation of Alexander II., in 1865. Sir R. Peel was returned one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for Tamworth, soon after the death of his father, whom he succeeded in the baronetcy, July, 2, 1850, and has retained the seat. He was sworn a Privy Councillor, and made a G.C.B., Jan. 5, 1866. Of late years he has taken a prominent part in the debates, especially on Irish questions. Sir Robert Peel married a daughter of the marquis of Tweeddale, and sister of the duchess of Wellington.

PEILE, The Rev. Thomas Williamson, D.D., born towards the close of 1806, entered Trinity College, Cambridge, somewhat under the usual age, in 1825; obtained Davies's University Scholarship, and graduated as eighteenth wrangler and second classic, and chancellor's medallist, in 1828. From 1841 till 1854 he was Head Master of Repton School, and from 1857 till 1860, Vicar of Luton, Bedfordshire, and is Incumbent of St. Paul's, Hampstead. Dr. Peile, who became a D.D. in 1843, is best known by his editions of the "Agamemnon," published in 1839, and of the "Choephoræ" of Æschylus, in 1840. He has written a valuable help to Biblical Criticism,—"Annotations on the Apostolical Epistles," published in 1854; a treatise on the Atonement, entitled "The Miracle of Healing Power; God's Bearer of Man's Smart for Sin Man's Quickener through Death into Life in God," in 1862; and "Sermons Doctrinal and Didactic," in 1866.

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PELHAM, Dr. (*See* Norwich, Bishop of.)

PENCO, Madame Rosina, a popular Italian operatic singer, was born at Naples in 1830, and her education was early directed to the mastery of the musical art. She made her first public appearance as Lucia, in Donizetta's opera, at Copenhagen in 1847, and before a London audience at Covent Garden Theatre, in 1859, and was uniformly successful. Many original parts have been composed for her, of which Leonora, in Verdi's "Trovatore," is perhaps the best known. She was the original representative of Ellena di Tolosa, and Marco Visconti, by Petrella; of Assidio di Firenze, by Bottesina; and the Conte Leicester, by Badia. In London, Madame Penco achieved the greatest success by her impersonation of the part of Violetta in the "Traviata," and that of Zerlina, in "Don Giovanni."

PENGELLY, William, F.R.S., F.G.S., was born at East Looe, in Cornwall, in 1812. He is the author of several memoirs and papers on the Devonian and Triassic rocks of Devonshire, and the ossiferous caverns of the same county, and (conjointly with the Rev. Dr. Heer, of Zürich) of a monograph on "The Lignite Formation of Bovey Tracey, Devonshire," published in 1863. He collected and arranged the Devonian Fossils, which, under the name of the "Pengelly Collection," were lodged in the Oxford University Museum by Miss Burdett Coutts, in connection with the Burdett-Coutts Geological Scholarships. In 1837 Mr. Pengelly re-established the Torquay Mechanics' Institute; in 1844 he originated the Torquay Natural History Society, and in 1862 the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. He has always taken an active part in the management of these institutions, and is president of the first, honorary secretary of the second, and president-elect of the third.

PENNEFATHER, Sir John Lysaght, K.C.B., son of the late Rev. John Pennefather, of New Park, Tipperary, born in 1800, entered the army as cornet, in Jan., 1818, and obtained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1839, without having purchased any of his grades. His name first came prominently before the world as a trusted officer of the late Sir C. J. Napier, under whom he served in Scinde, and who, after the murderous battle of Meeanee, Feb. 17, 1843, spoke of him emphatically as "that noble soldier Pennefather." For his services in Scinde he received the thanks of Parliament and the Order of the Bath, and in 1846 attained the rank of Colonel in the army. Upon the formation of the Eastern army in 1854, Col. Pennefather was appointed to command the first brigade of the second division, with the rank of Major-General, and at the battle of the Alma he greatly distinguished himself, and again at Inkermann, where he had a horse shot under him. On the latter memorable occasion he took the second division against the advancing Russian columns in the unavoidable temporary absence of its chief, Sir De Lacy Evans, who, hastening to the scene of conflict from Balaklava, chivalrously left the command, as Outram did to Havelock at Lucknow, in the hands of the officer who had so gallantly led the troops against the foe, and whose overthrow of the Muscovite legions fully justified this act of confidence. After the latter event he was compelled by the state of his health to retire for a time from the field. Returning soon afterwards, he took the permanent command of the second division, with the rank of Lieutenant-General. He was appointed Colonel of the 46th foot, in June, 1854; created a K.C.B., in 1855; and was made Colonel of the 22nd foot, which he had gallantly led into action at Meanee, Feb. 13, 1860. He was appointed Governor of Malta, and on quitting that post, after holding it for five years, was named Commander of the camp at Aldershot, for which he was especially fitted by his thorough acquaintance with tactics, and resigned in 1865. He is

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Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Commander 1st Class of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and 2nd Class of the Medjidie.

PENNETHORNE, JAMES, architect, a native of Worcester, born about 1800, became a pupil of the elder Pugin. After a continental tour, in the course of which he visited Italy, he returned to London, acted for some years as Pugin's chief assistant, and was afterwards appointed to a post in the office of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests. He is frequently consulted in the formation of new streets in London, and on other questions connected with his profession.

PEPE, FLORESTAN, an Italian general, born in Calabria in 1780, attained the rank of a lieutenant when the French entered Naples, in 1799; served in Spain as Neapolitan Brigade-Major in the French army, in 1806; rose to the rank of General of Brigade in 1811, and during the French invasion of Russia conducted a corps of Italian troops to Dantzic. During the retreat, he covered, at the head of the Neapolitan cavalry, the march of the French rear-guard, when he fell sick and wounded into the hands of the enemy. Set at liberty, he was, in 1814, charged by Murat to quell an insurrection in the Abruzzi, and in 1815 fought the Austrians in Upper Italy, and received from Murat the grade of Lieut.-Gen. Under Ferdinand he was sent, in 1820, to quell an insurrection in Sicily, but the capitulation he signed with Palermo was not accepted by the Neapolitan parliament, which temporarily deprived him of his rank. He took no part in the revolution of 1848, but retired into private life, and resigned his position as peer of the kingdom, and as a general in active service. His autobiography, written in English, was published in 1847.

PEPOLI, CARLO, author, born at Bologna in 1801, studied at the university of his native city, and made such progress as a writer, that his first essays opened to him the doors of the Academy of Fine Arts. During the insurrection in Italy in 1831, he was chosen a member of the Provisional Government, and later, Prefect of the provinces of Urbino and Pessaro, and when the Provisional Government capitulated, he, with several of his compatriots, embarked for Corfu. They fell into the hands of the Austrians, who, after keeping them in confinement several months, condemned Pepoli to exile. At Geneva, he became intimate with Sismondi and Rossi; thence he went to France at the request of Bellini, to write the *libretto* of the "Puritani," and is said to have performed the same office for Costa's "Malek-Adel." Having fixed his residence in London in 1837, he commenced a course of lectures on the History of the Fine Arts in Italy, and two years later was appointed Professor of Italian Literature in the London University, a post he occupied with distinction until 1848. At this epoch, although Pepoli had married in England, he hastened to place himself at the service of the Italian cause, and was appointed Commissioner at the headquarters of the Pontifical army, which he left to become a member of the Roman Parliament, when he was elected Vice-President of the Assembly. After the disastrous battle of Novara, Pepoli returned to England, occupying himself in literary and historical studies. The events of 1859, however, called him from his retreat, and in 1860 he was for a short time one of the Commissioners employed in the pacification of Naples.

PERCY, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., son of the late Henry Percy, Esq., born at Nottingham in 1817, was educated in Paris and in Edinburgh, where he was a pupil of Sir C. Bell, and where he graduated M.D. Dr. Percy, who has held since 1851 the office of Lecturer on Metallurgy in the Government (now Royal) School of Mines, is the author of an important work on "Metallurgy, or the Art of Extracting Metals from their Ores, and adapting them to the various Purposes of Manufacture," with illustrations, published in 1861.

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PÉREIRE, Émile, French banker, member of a Jewish family of Portuguese extraction, and grandson of the philologist Jacob-Rodrigues Péreire, born Dec. 3, 1800, was a Saint Simonian from 1829 till 1834. He wrote for the *Globe* and for the *National*, in conjunction with M. Armand Carrel. Upon the organization of the Saint-Germain railway, M. Émile Péreire, with his brother Isaac, became contractors for it under the guarantee of MM. Rothschild, d'Eichtal, Thurneyssen, and J. Davilliers. This transaction was the origin of their reputation and fortune, and they afterwards undertook, under the same auspices, a more important work, namely, the construction of the Northern Railway. In 1852 they established the great financial undertaking, the "Société Générale du Crédit Mobilier," with a capital of sixty millions of francs, an institution which has exercised a most important effect upon European industry. M. Émile Péreire, well known, in addition to his administrative talents, by his connections with official and artistic circles, was, in April, 1856, one of the promoters of the posthumous exhibition of the works of Paul Delaroche at the Palais des Beaux-Arts. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1837, and was afterwards created an Officer of that Order. In 1863 he was elected as a government candidate to the Corps Législatif for the 3rd circonscription of La Gironde.

PÉREIRE, Isaac, brother of M. Émile Péreire, born at Bordeaux, Nov. 25, 1806, has been for the most part engaged in the same undertakings. He was created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1865, was elected as a government candidate, a deputy to the Corps Législatif for the circonscription of the Pyrénées-Orientales, in 1843; and he published a pamphlet in 1864, entitled "Le Rôle de la Banque de France et l'Organisation du Crédit en France."

PERRY, Dr. (*See* Melbourne, Bishop of.)

PERRY, Sir Thomas Erskine, son of the late Thomas Perry, Esq., proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, born in 1806, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1829. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and in 1847 was appointed Chief Justice at Bombay, which post he resigned in 1852, and returned to England. He was elected one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for Devonport, in May, 1854, and at the general election in March, 1857, and in April, 1859; in Aug. of which year he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds on becoming a member of her Majesty's Indian Council.

PERSIA (Shah of), Nessr-el-Dini, son of the late Mehemet Shah by Queen Velliat, of the Kadjar tribe, and grandson of Abbaz Mirza, born in 1829, was called to the throne in 1848. The Shah is well versed in Persian and Turkish, has mastered both French and English, is acquainted with history, and has a correct idea of the relations in which he stands to each of the European powers. Although endowed with considerable energy of character, he is mild and gentle in manners, and simple in the habits of his private life. Though the governments of Great Britain and Persia were at war in 1859, when the latter sustained a humiliating defeat, the Shah has, of late years, acted in the most friendly manner towards England, and in 1866 a treaty for establishing telegraphic communication between Europe and India through Persia was signed at Teheran.

PERSIGNY (Duc de), Jean Gilbert Victor Fialin, statesman, the son of an officer killed at Salamanca, July 22, 1812, was born at St. Germain l'Espinasse, department of the Loire, Jan. 11, 1808. Educated by one of his uncles, he entered the cavalry school at Saumur in 1826, and his early predilections being royalist, he took part in the revolution of July, 1830. Being in reduced circumstances, he, in 1831, allied himself to the St. Simonian movement, then became a legitimist, and finally a Bona-

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partist. He was named aide-de-camp to the President, Louis Napoleon in 1848; was returned to the Legislative Assembly in 1849; became Minister of the Interior, Jan. 22, 1852, and was made a senator Dec. 31, in the same year. He was sent Ambassador to London in May, 1855; was replaced by the duke of Malakoff at the beginning of 1858; was again appointed Ambassador, May 18, 1859, and returned to Paris to resume his post as Minister of the Interior in Nov., 1860. His stringent measures against the French press led to his resignation of that post in 1863. Serjeant Glover, proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, brought an action against M. de Persigny as the representative of the Imperial Government, for an alleged breach of contract respecting the uses to which that journal was to have been devoted in upholding the acts of the French Government. The plaintiff did not succeed in proving his case. M. de Persigny was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1849, promoted Grand Cross June 16, 1857, and was made a duke Sep. 13, 1863.

PETERBOROUGH (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Francis Jeune, D.C.L., son of the late Francis Jeune, Esq., of Jersey, with his sons the only representative of a family which took refuge in Jersey at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was born in 1806. His early education was at a French college, and in 1823 he became a scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1827, taking a first-class in classics. In 1829 he went to Upper Canada as tutor to the sons of the late Lord Seaton, the Governor-General, and on his return became a Fellow and Tutor of Pembroke College, and Public Examiner, and in 1834 Head Master of Birmingham School. This establishment he entirely remodelled, introducing the English, in addition to the classical school, and educated several distinguished scholars. In 1838 he was appointed by Lord John Russell to the deanery of Jersey, and was instrumental in promoting the foundation of the Victoria College, which was built on a plan recommended by him, and in erecting several churches and improving the condition of the clergy. In 1843 he was chosen Head of his college, with which was connected a stall at Gloucester and the rectory of Taynton. Dr. Jeune, who was one of the chief and earliest supporters of university reform at Oxford, strongly recommended to the Government the commission of inquiry, of which he became a leading member. He wrote the greater part of the report, and afterwards assisted in most of the reforms which have been effected in Oxford, including the Examination Statutes, establishing schools for natural science and for law and history, which also secured greater attention to pure classics, and the scheme of middle-class education, of which he received the idea from Dr. Temple, of Rugby. He was a strong opponent of the party of Dr. Pusey, particularly in the case of Dr. Hampden. In 1858 he became Vice-Chancellor of the University, and his tenure of office was distinguished by the residence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. In 1862 he preached a French sermon to a crowded audience at a special service in Westminster Abbey. As canon and treasurer of Gloucester Cathedral, by skilful management of the Chapter property, he obtained funds to restore the cathedral and increase the salaries of its officers. In 1864 he was promoted to the Deanery of Lincoln, and shortly afterwards to the Bishopric of Peterborough. He has published several sermons, one of which was preached at the consecration of the Bishop of Lincoln, his former pupil.

PETERMANN, August Heinrich, geographer, born in Bleicherode, a small Prussian town situated near the Harz Mountains, April 18, 1822, was educated at the College of Nordhausen, with a view to becoming a clergyman. His decided taste and talent for geography having made itself apparent just at the time when

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Professor Berghaus founded a Geographical Academy at Potsdam, a favourable opportunity presented itself for him to follow out his natural inclination, and he was, in 1839, transferred to Potsdam. Here he became acquainted with some of the most celebrated men of his profession in Germany; among others, with Baron Humboldt, for whom he drew, in 1841, the map illustrating his work "Asie Centrale." Petermann removed to London in 1847, where he became an active member of the Royal Geographical Society. He published various works; amongst others, in connection with the Rev. Thomas Milner, "The Atlas of Physical Geography," and an "Account of the Expedition to Central Africa;" he constructed numerous maps, and was a contributor to the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He took very great interest in the explorations then going on in Africa; and, owing to his suggestions and exertions, Drs. Barth, Overweg, and Vogel were charged by the British Government with missions which have been attended with unexampled success, opening out vast regions to English commerce and enterprise, and creating a new interest for the whole of that continent. His views on Arctic geography have recently been corroborated by Dr. Kane's discoveries of a Polar Sea. In 1854 Mr. Petermann was created Professor of Geography at Gotha by the duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and in Jan., 1855, received from the University of Göttingen the diploma of Doctor of Philosophy. He superintends the large geographical establishment of Justus Perthes at Gotha, publishing, among other works, a *Monthly Geographical Journal*, and keeps up an intimate connection with England.

PETIT, Rev. John Louis, nephew of the late Mr. Louis Hayes Petit, M.P., born at the commencement of the present century, took his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1823, and entered Holy Orders in 1824, but does not appear to have held any parochial charge. Mr. Petit, who is known as an archæologist, is an active member of most of the societies connected therewith, and is a frequent contributor of papers on architecture to magazines and newspapers. The works published separately under his own name are "Illustrations of Church Architecture," in 1841; "Remarks on Architectural Character," and "On the Principles of Gothic Architecture as applied to ordinary Parish Churches," in 1846; "a Description of the Abbey Church, Tewkesbury," in 1848; "Lectures on Architectural Principles;" and "Lectures on Architectural Studies," in 1854.

PETO, Sir Samuel Morton, Bart., M.P., born at Woking, Surrey, Aug. 4, 1809, served an apprenticeship of seven years with his uncle, Mr. Henry Peto, an extensive builder, and at his death in 1830 succeeded to a moiety of the business; his partner being Mr. Thomas Grissell, another nephew of the deceased. The partnership was dissolved by mutual consent in 1845; Mr. Grissell continuing on his own account the erection of the Houses of Parliament, the greatest of the many public buildings undertaken by the firm. Among these structures are Hungerford Market, and the Reform and Oxford and Cambridge Clubhouses. Sir Samuel M. Peto has constructed a large portion of the leading railway-works in England, and has been engaged in the formation of a large railway in Canada. Among his most important works are the Norwegian Grand Trunk line, and the Royal Danish line, in 1854; and upon the opening of the latter, he received from the king of Denmark the Order of the Dannebrog. Towards the close of 1854, he undertook, without prospect of profit, the construction of a railway from Balaklava, in the Crimea, originated by the late duke of Newcastle, then Minister-at-War, and in appreciation of these patriotic services received a patent of baronetcy, Feb. 22, 1855. Bloomsbury Chapel was built for the

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Baptists at his expense; and the Diorama premises in the Regent's Park were purchased by him and converted into a chapel for the same denomination. He was returned one of the members in the advanced Liberal interest for Norwich in Aug., 1847, and again at the general election in July, 1852, and retired in Dec., 1854. He was elected one of the members for Finsbury in April, 1859, and at the general election in July, 1865, exchanged this seat for Bristol. He is the author of "Taxation, its Levy and Expenditure," published in 1863; and "Resources and Prospects of America," in 1866.

PETTIE, JOHN, A.R.A., born at Edinburgh in 1839; studied at the Trustees' Academy of that city, under Messrs. Robert Scott Lauder and John Ballantyne, from 1855 till 1862, in which year he took up his residence in London. He contributed works for five or six years to the exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy, and has been represented at the Royal Academy for the last eight years. His subjects are for the most part historical. Amongst the works exhibited by him at the Royal Academy are the following:—"What d'ye lack, Madam?" in 1861; "The Trio," in 1863; "The Tonsure," and "George refusing to take the Oath at Houlker Hall," in 1864. Amongst other pictures which he has exhibited at the British Institution and the Winter Exhibition in Suffolk-street, may be mentioned "The Time and Place," "Out of an Engagement," "The Bible and the Monk," and "An Inquisitorial Visit." Mr. Pettie was elected an A.R.A. in June, 1866.

PHELPS, SAMUEL, actor and manager, born at Devonport in 1806, was apprenticed to a printer; but the bent of his mind lay in another direction, and he made his first appearance on the stage at York, in 1828. His first attempt before a London audience was in the character of Shylock, at the Haymarket Theatre, under the management of Mr. Webster, and the performance was favourably received; nor was his next essay in the arduous part of Hamlet less successful. When Mr. Macready undertook the management of Covent Garden Theatre, in 1837, Mr. Phelps was engaged as one of the leading performers, and at the public entertainment given to Mr. Macready on his retirement from the stage in 1851, he pointed to Mr. Phelps as the most promising, if not the most accomplished, Shakespearian performer of the day. In 1844 he became manager of Sadler's Wells Theatre, and in so doing one of his chief objects was to restore the popularity of the legitimate drama, then at a very low ebb: and in this experiment he was completely successful. He was engaged by Mr. Fechter at the Lyceum, and afterwards at Drury Lane Theatre, where he has appeared regularly for several seasons. His leading characteristics as an actor both in tragedy and comedy are, a scrupulous adherence to the meaning of the author, and a fine elocution, combined with a careful regard to the archæological requirements of the *mise en scène*. He edited an edition of Shakespeare, published in 1853.

PHILLIMORE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT JOSEPH, Q.C., D.C.L., second son of the late Joseph Phillimore, Esq., D.C.L., M.P., born in 1810, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a student; graduated B.A. in 1831, and proceeded M.A. and D.C.L. He was admitted an Advocate of Doctor's Commons in 1839, and called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1841; became a Q.C., and Chancellor of the dioceses of Oxford, Chichester, and Salisbury. He was appointed H.M. Advocate-General in 1862, when he received the honour of knighthood; Judge of the Cinque Ports, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and was sworn a Privy Councillor in Aug., 1867. He was one of the members for Tavistock in the Liberal-Conservative interest from Feb., 1853, till March, 1857. Sir Robert has

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compiled "Study of the Civil and Canon Law," published in 1843; "Law of Domicil," in 1847; "Practice and Courts of Civil and Ecclesiastical Law," in 1848; "Commentaries on International Law," in 1854–61; "Arguments in the case of Liddell *v.* Westerton," in 1856; and other legal treatises. He edited the "Memoirs and Correspondence of George Lord Lyttleton, 1734–73," published in 1845.

PHILLIPS, Sir Benjamin Samuel, Knt., born in London, Jan. 4, 1811, engaged in commercial pursuits, was chosen an Alderman of the City in 1847, and after filling the office of Sheriff in 1859–60, was elected Lord Mayor in 1865. During his mayoralty he had the honour of entertaining at a grand banquet his majesty the king of the Belgians, from whom he received the order of Leopold. In conjunction with others, he took an active part in devising means for the relief of the distress caused by the visitation of the cholera in 1866, and by the famine in India, and received the honour of knighthood, Dec. 28, 1866. Sir Benjamin, who is of the Jewish persuasion, is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex, and a magistrate for the county of Kent.

PHILLIPS, John, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.G.S., geologist, nephew of William Smith, the father of British geology, born Dec. 25, 1800, is the author of several standard works on his favourite science, and as the Secretary to the British Association has arranged and edited no less than 27 volumes of the Reports of the Transactions of that learned body. Commencing in 1826, he has contributed more than sixty books and papers to the literature of geology; most of them being the records of original researches. In 1858 and 1859 he was elected to the Presidency of the Geological Society, and in 1864 accepted the same office in the British Association. He has been Professor of Geology in King's College, London, in Trinity College, Dublin, and at the University of Oxford, where he occupies the chair once filled by the late Dr. Buckland, and he has received the doctorate from Dublin, Cambridge, and Oxford. Professor Phillips has devoted much attention to several branches of physical science. To meteorology he contributed "Three Years' Observations on Rain" at different heights from the ground, a Pluviometer which registers the direction and inclination of rain, and a method of measuring the velocity of wind by a thermometer. He invented a self-discharging electrophorus, and a peculiar maximum thermometer, both in ordinary use; took part with Gen. Sabine and others in a magnetic survey of the British isles, and has lately made special researches on the physical aspect of the sun, moon, and Mars. For communications on this planet, see the "Proceedings of the Royal Society, 1863–5."

PHILLIPS, Sir Thomas, Bart., antiquary and genealogist, son of the late Thomas Phillips, Esq., of Middle Hill, Worcestershire, born in 1792, was educated at Rugby and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in the usual course. He has published a large number of antiquarian and archæological works; was created a baronet July 27, 1821, and was nominated one of the Trustees of the British Museum in 1861. The remarkable collection of MSS. he has brought together possesses a world-wide reputation.

PHILLIPS, Wendell, son of John Phillips, first mayor of Boston, U.S., where he was born in 1811, graduated at Harvard in 1831, and at Cambridge Law School in 1833. He was admitted to the Bar in 1834, but never practised. Of late he has become prominent as an orator, and is an abolitionist.

PHILPOTT, Dr. (*See* Worcester, Bishop of.)

PHILPOTTS, Dr. (*See* Exeter, Bishop of.)

PICARD, Louis-Joseph-Ernest, advocate and deputy, born at Paris, Dec. 24, 1821, was received as an Advocate in 1844, and a Doctor-in-

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Law in July, 1846. He commenced practice at the Paris Bar under the auspices of M. Liouville, bâtonnier of the order, whose son-in-law he became. In June, 1858, he was elected to the Corps Législatif as an "opposition" candidate for the 5th circonscription of the Seine, and shortly after took an active part in the discussions relating to the election of M. de Dalmas, the annexation of the banlieue of Paris to the city, financial questions, &c. In the session of 1860 he was one of the deputies known by the name of "The Five," and attracted the attention of the Chamber by the keen satire which pervaded his speeches. M. Picard was re-elected in 1863 for the same circonscription.

PICCOLOMINI, MARIA, operatic singer, member of an ancient and noble family in Tuscany, was born at Sienna in 1835. In childhood she gave very great promise of vocal powers, and her parents confided her musical education to Romani, one of the first teachers in Italy, under whose instruction she made her first appearance at Florence, in 1852, in the character of Lucrezia Borgia, being little more than sixteen. This character she performed for twenty nights, with immense success. She spent four years in a professional tour through Italy, and attracted crowds of admirers at Florence, Rome, Palermo, and Verona, and at Turin she appeared for the first time in the "Traviata," in which opera she came before an English audience in 1856, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. Her success in Paris was not quite so great, though in that city she was much admired and drew crowded houses. During her stay in England, she sang in the most important cities of the United Kingdom. In addition to the afore-mentioned operas, she performed in "Figaro," "The Huguenots," "La Serva Padrona," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "The Bohemian Girl," "Luisa Miller," "La Figlia del Reggimento," and as Zerlina, in Mozart's "Don Giovanni." In 1861 she married and retired from professional life.

PICKERSGILL, FREDERICK RICHARD, R.A., nephew of H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., born in London in 1820, studied at the Royal Academy. His first production, "The Combat between Hercules and Achelous," an oil-painting exhibited in 1840, was followed by a prize cartoon of "The Death of King Lear," exhibited in Westminster Hall in 1843; and "The Burial of Harold," a magnificent picture, for which he received a first-class prize in 1847, and which was immediately purchased for the new Houses of Parliament. Mr. Pickersgill is a regular exhibitor, and his pictures generally command many admirers and fetch high prices. In 1847 he was elected A.R.A., and in 1857 was promoted to the rank of Academician.

PICKERSGILL, HENRY WILLIAM, R.A., son of a gentleman who was connected with the silk trade, born in London in 1782, and brought up to commercial pursuits, was accidentally led to study art, for which he had always a strong inclination. An early marriage threw him very much upon his own resources, and having exhibited one or two successful pictures, he was elected an A.R.A. when little more than thirty years of age, and was admitted in 1827 to the full honours of the Academy, of which he is one of the oldest members. From that date he has constantly exhibited, and his skill and power can hardly be said to show symptoms of decay. He is celebrated for his portraits, and there are few distinguished personages who have not sat to Mr. Pickersgill at one time or another during the last forty years.

PIERCE, FRANKLIN, ex-President of the United States, son of Brigade-Major Benjamin Pierce, who held several political offices in the state of New Hampshire, born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, Nov. 23, 1804, after completing his academical studies, went to Bowdoin College, Maine. On leaving college, he entered

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the office of Judge Howe, of Northampton, Massachusetts, but returned to his native state, and finished his studies at Amherst. He was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in his native town; before the end of two years was elected a representative in the State Legislature, and during his second year's service was chosen Speaker. In 1833 he was elected to Congress, and remained a member of the House of Representatives for four years. Although a firm supporter of democratic measures, he seldom distinguished himself as a debater. In 1837 he was elected a member of the U.S. Senate, and at the end of five years resigned his seat, intending to devote himself wholly to his profession, when he settled in Concord, and resuming his practice at the bar, was successful as an advocate. President Polk offered to make him Attorney-General or Secretary of War, but he refused both of these offices. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, Mr. Pierce enrolled himself as a private soldier in the New England regiment. President Polk sent him a colonel's commission, and raised him to the rank of Brigadier-General in March, 1847. On the restoration of peace, he lived in comparative retirement until the proceedings of the Baltimore Democratic Convention in 1852 brought him once more before the public, and he was nominated by that body, with but few dissentient votes, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and in due course was elected to that office, in which he gave very little satisfaction to any party. He was succeeded by Mr. Buchanan in 1856.

PIETERMARITZBURG (Bishop of), The Right Rev. William J. Butler, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the B.A. degree in 1840; was made Vicar of Wantage, Berks, in 1846, and Rural Dean. In consequence of the deposition of Dr. Colenso by Bishop Gray, metropolitan of South Africa, the Rev. W. J. Butler in 1867 accepted the vacant see, and took the title of Bishop of Pietermaritzburg.

PIGOT, The Right Hon. David Richard, son of a physician at Kilworth, co. Cork, born in 1805, was called to the Irish Bar in 1826. He was Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1839, Attorney-General from 1840 till Sep., 1841, and was appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland in 1846. He sat as member for Clonmel in the Liberal interest from 1839 till 1846, and was appointed one of the Visitors of Maynooth College in 1845. He was sworn a Privy Councillor on becoming Attorney-General for Ireland in 1840.

PIGOTT, Sir Gillery, fourth son of the late Paynton Pigott-Stainsby-Conant, Esq., of Sherfield, Hants, born in 1813, and educated privately at Putney, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1839, and went the Oxford circuit. He was appointed a Serjeant-at-Law, with patent of precedence, in 1856, and was Recorder of Hereford. He was one of the members for Reading in the Liberal interest from Oct., 1860, till Oct., 1863, when he was promoted to a Judgeship in the Court of Exchequer, and received the honour of knighthood.

PIM, Capt. Bedford Capperton Trevylian, R.N., F.R.G.S., son of E. B. Pim, who died in command of H.M.S. *Black Joke*, on the coast of Africa, was born at Bideford, Devon, June 12, 1826, and educated at the Royal Naval School. He went to India in the merchant service, and on his return was appointed a volunteer (1st class) in the Royal Navy in 1842. Having been employed for some years in the Surveying service, he made the voyage round the world in H.M.S. *Herald* in 1845–51, and was engaged from first to last in the search for Sir John Franklin, both through Behring's Straits and Baffin's Bay. He was the officer who reached the *Investigator*, and saved the crew of that ship, besides being the first man who made his way from a ship on the eastern to a ship on the western side of the

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North-West Passage. He saw active service, in command, in the Russian war, for which he has a medal, and in China, where he was desperately wounded in no less than six places; was made a commander in 1858, and served in the West Indies and on the Cape of Good Hope station. He is the author of "The Gate of the Pacific," published in 1863, and of various pamphlets and articles, mostly geographical. Capt. Pim has for some years been engaged in opening, by his own private efforts, railway transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific across Nicaragua.

PINE, Sir Benjamin Chilley Campbell, member of a Devonshire family, born in 1813, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar in 1841. He was appointed Queen's Advocate at Sierra Leone in 1842, and acting Governor there in 1848; was Lieut.-Governor of Natal in 1849, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast settlements in 1856, when he was created a Knight Bachelor. He has published some articles on the African colonies in the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

PIORRY, Pierre-Adolphe, physician, member of the Academy of Medicine, born at Poitiers, Dec. 31, 1794, studied medicine at the age of sixteen, when he was drawn by the conscription, and went as surgeon to the army in Spain. After his return to Paris, in 1814, he studied at the Hôpital de la Charité, under MM. Fouquier and Roux, and took the degree of Doctor in 1816. About this time he wrote numerous papers on medical subjects, and contributed various articles to the "Journal de la Société Médecine," "Le Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales," &c. He became a physician to the hospitals in 1827. Laennec, who had published in 1819 the results of his researches upon auscultation, and who had remarked the zeal with which M. Piorry performed his professional duties at the Hôpital de la Charité, became very friendly towards him. Shortly afterwards M. Piorry originated a new mode of percussion, which he called "percussion médiate," it being effected with a plate of metal or ivory. This formed the subject of a work entitled "Traité sur la Percussion Médiate," which gained the Montyon prize in 1828. The peculiar doctrine held by M. Piorry has raised up numerous adversaries. In 1823 he was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine, was Professor of Clinical Medicine at the Faculty, and has held a similar position since 1846 at the Hôpital de la Charité. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, April 28, 1838. He has written, amongst other works, "Mémoires sur l'Irritation Encéphalique des Enfants," published in 1823; "Procédé Opératoire sur la Percussion," in 1831; "Traité du Diagnostic: Traité de Séméologie," in 1836; "De l'Hérédité dans les Maladies," in 1840; "Traité de Médecine Pratique et de Pathologie Iatrique ou Médicale," in 1842; "Dieu, l'Âme, la Nature," a poem, in 1854; "Mémoire sur la Curabilité et le Traitement de la Phthisie Pulmonaire," &c., and "Discours sur l'Organisme, le Vitalisme, et le Psychisme," in 1860; and "La Médecine du Bon Sens," in 1864.

PITMAN, Isaac, born at Trowbridge, Wilts, Jan. 4, 1813, and educated at the Grammar-school in that town, after having been clerk for some time, was trained in the Normal British School, in London, and was appointed master of the British School, Burton-on-Humber, in 1832. He established the British School at Wotton-under-Edge in 1836, and removed to Bath in 1839. His first treatise on shorthand, entitled "Stenographic Shorthand," appeared in 1837, and he became the inventor of the system of phonetic writing, to which he has devoted his entire attention since 1843, in which year the Phonetic Society was formed. The *Phonetic News*, established in 1849, only lasted three months, but the *Phonetic Journal* still exists. His "Manual of Phonography, or Writing

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of Sound," appeared in 1840; and his "Phonographic Reporter's Companion" in 1853.

PIUS THE NINTH (Pope), a member of the noble family of Ferretti, named Giovanni Marie Mastaï Ferretti, born at Senegaglia, May 13, 1792, was intended for the army, but resolved to devote himself to the Church. For several years after his ordination he attended to his pastoral duties with exemplary self-devotion, and was nominated by Pius the Seventh on a mission to the Government of Chili, in South America, shortly after the recognition of the independence of that republic. The duties of this mission were performed by him with great discretion; and immediately on his return to Rome he was appointed by Leo XII. to one of the most important of the ecclesiastico-civil departments of administration. In 1836 he was sent as Apostolic Nuncio to Naples, while the cholera was raging there, and his name is still revered by the poorer inhabitants of that city, in gratitude for his disinterested efforts to alleviate their sufferings. In 1840 he was created Cardinal Archbishop of Imola, in the Romagna, where much political disaffection existed; but he devoted himself to the duties of his diocese with so much zeal and self-denial, and displayed such liberality of sentiment, that he soon gained the affections of the people, and restored peace and tranquillity to the district. Pope Gregory XVI. died June 1, 1846, and Cardinal Ferretti was elected to the papacy, under the name of Pius the Ninth, June 16. The new Pope at first acquired much popularity by favouring the hopes and wishes of the people for the reform of the gigantic abuses of the papal government; and the enthusiasm not only of the Romans, but of the whole Italian people, was raised to the highest pitch. But the French revolution of 1848 gave a much more powerful impulse to the enthusiasm, not only of the Italian patriots but of the friends of liberal institutions all over Europe; awakening a demand, not for mere administrative reforms, but for popular systems of representative government. These sweeping changes the Pope was not prepared to support, and from that moment his popularity began to decline. A policy of reaction commenced, which only widened the breach between the Papal government and the people, and gave an impetus to the agitation for organic changes. The popular disaffection was greatly increased on his taking for his minister Count Rossi, one of the most aristocratic and unpopular men in Rome; and, indeed, the fury of the people could with difficulty be restrained. Count Rossi was assassinated Nov. 15, and Pius himself, a few days later, escaped from Rome in disguise, and arrived safely in Gaeta, the first town in the Neapolitan territory, whither he was followed by the members of the Papal court and the diplomatic corps. He sent to Rome an ordonnance, Nov. 27, declaring void all the acts of the government, which he superseded by a state commission. This document the Roman Chambers treated with contempt, appointed a Provisional Government, and set about improving the victory they had achieved. The Pope remained nearly a year and a half at Gaeta and Portici, an object of sympathy as the head of the Roman Catholic Church. During his absence, Rome, which was in the possession of the native troops under Garibaldi, was besieged, and at last taken by storm by the French army under Gen. Oudinot, after sustaining some reverses. The Pope left Portici April 4, 1850, escorted by Neapolitan and French dragoons, and accompanied by the king of Naples and several members of his family. He crossed the frontier at Terracina April 6, and reentered Rome April 12, amidst the thunder of French cannon. His chief ecclesiastical acts, so far as they have been made public in this country, are the condemnation of the Irish Colleges, and the division of England into Roman Catholic dioceses in 1850; the formal definition of the dogma of

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the Immaculate Conception, in Dec., 1854; and the famous Encyclical of Dec., 1864. The latter document, which, by its strong Ultramontanism, destroyed all hope of union between Liberal Roman Catholicism and the Papacy, was provoked by the Franco-Italian Convention, which provided for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome by the end of 1866. In accordance with this treaty, the French troops were withdrawn, and the situation of the Pope has since been extremely precarious.

PLANCHÉ, JAMES ROBINSON, descended from a French family which sought refuge in England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was born in Old Burlington Street, London, Feb. 27, 1796. The bent of his mind early displayed itself in a burlesque, entitled "Amorosa, King of Little Britain," written for private performance, but afterwards accepted by the management of Drury Lane Theatre, and played with applause in May, 1818. This success led Mr. Planché to write other pieces for various theatres, which were well received. Among these were the operas of "Maid Marian," to which Mr. Bishop furnished the music; and of "Oberon," written expressly for Weber's music. He prepared adaptations of some of the plays of our older dramatists; among them, "The Woman never Vexed," "The Merchant's Wedding," &c. Mr. Planché has paid considerable attention to the subject of archæology and costume, and was commissioned by the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre to attend the coronation of Charles X., in order to make drawings for the purpose of reproducing the pageant on the English stage. At the desire of Mr. Charles Kemble, he designed the costumes for the plays of "King John," "Henry IV.," "As You Like It," "Othello," and "Cymbeline." In 1828 he produced at Drury Lane Theatre his popular drama of "Charles XII.," and in 1830 was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries, from which he retired in 1852. He has prepared for the stage nearly two hundred pieces of one kind or the other, some of the more remarkable being the extravaganzas produced under the management of Madame Vestris, and he has written a variety of songs, essays, &c., in various periodicals. He wrote, after travelling through a part of the North of Europe, "Songs and Legends of the Rhine," published in 1826; "Descent of the Danube," since reprinted as a guide-book, in 1827; "The History of British Costume," for the Library of Entertaining Knowledge," in 1834; "Costume," for Knight's Pictorial Shakespeare, "Costume and Furniture," in the chapters on Manners and Customs in the Pictorial History of England, "Regal Records: Coronations of Queens," at the coronation of Queen Victoria, in 1838; "The Pursuivant at Arms," in 1852; "King Nut-Cracker, a Fairy Tale," in 1853; "Popular Fairy Tales, Illustrated," in 1857; "A Corner of Kent, the parish of Ash-next-Sandwich," in 1864; and articles on Dramatic Biography in the Penny Cyclopædia. He was created Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms in 1854, and Somerset Herald June 8, 1866.

PLANCY, DE. (*See* COLLIN, J.A.S.C.D.)

PLAYFAIR, DR. LYON, C.B., son of Mr. George Playfair, Inspector-General of Hospitals, and nephew of the late Col. Sir Hugh L. Playfair, born in Bengal in 1819, was educated at St. Andrew's, N.B., and at a very early age took especial interest in chemistry. In 1834 he studied chemistry under Professor Thomas Graham, at the Andersonian University, Glasgow; but his health failing in 1837, he revisited India, and upon his recovery returned to England, and rejoined his friend Graham, then Professor to the London University. In 1838 he went to Giessen, to study organic chemistry under Liebig, and on his return to Scotland undertook the management of the large calico print-works of Messrs. Thompson, of Clitheroe; whence he removed, in

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1843, to Manchester, and was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution. At the recommendation of the late Sir Robert Peel, he was appointed on the commission constituted to examine into the sanitary condition of our large towns and populous districts, and his Reports were characterized by great ability. At the close of the commission, Professor Playfair was appointed by the late Sir R. Peel, Chemist to the Museum of Practical Geology. In the Great Exhibition of 1851 he visited the manufacturing districts, and by drawing up an elaborate classification of objects of industry, and by personal communication with the manufacturers, exercised an important influence on the completeness of that great undertaking. He was appointed Special Commissioner in charge of the Department of Juries; and at the close of the Exhibition, in recognition of his scientific services, he was made a Companion of the Bath, and received an appointment in the late Prince Consort's household. At the Great Exhibition of 1862, he again had charge of the department of Juries, and was entrusted with the appointment of the jurors, who numbered upwards of 600 persons, consisting of the most eminent men in rank, science, and industry, of all countries in Europe. On the establishment of the department of Science and Art, in 1853, he was appointed Joint Secretary with Mr. Henry Cole; but in 1856, when Mr. Cole assumed the office of Secretary, he became Inspector-General of Government Museums and Schools of Science. In 1857 Professor Playfair was elected President of the Chemical Society of London, and in 1858 was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, where he has had the honour to number among his pupils the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. Professor Playfair has been much employed by various governments to report on subjects of public interest. In conjunction with Sir Henry De La Beche, he examined, at the desire of the Admiralty, into the suitableness of the coals of the United Kingdom for the purposes of the navy; and into the causes of accidents in mines. He was one of the Royal Commissioners appointed on the appearance of the cattle plague in this country, and was chairman of the Royal Commission on the Fisheries of the Scottish coasts. This commission, on which Professor Huxley also acted, laid the basis for the withdrawal of legislative restrictions on sea fisheries. He holds honorary appointments as one of H.M.'s Commissioners in the Board of Manufactures, and in the Board of Fisheries for Scotland; and in addition to being member of many learned societies, is Officer of the Legion of Honour; Commander of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph; Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Conception; Knight of the Swedish Order of the Northern Star; and Knight of Würtemberg.

PLEYEL, Madame Marie-Félicité Moke, a pupil of Kalkbrenner, and one of the most distinguished of female pianistes, born in Paris, July 4, 1811, at an early age became the wife of M. Camille Pleyel, the late well-known pianoforte-maker. Madame Pleyel, whose acquirements are not limited to that branch of the arts which she has adopted as a profession, possesses an extensive knowledge of languages and general literature. Her great natural gifts, added to a marvellous mechanical power, entitle this lady to the eulogistic remark of Liszt, that she is not only great amongst female pianistes, but great amongst the greatest artists of the world. Madame Pleyel became first known to the English musical world in 1846, and her reception was such as to induce her to repeat her visit on several occasions.

PLUMMER, John, "the Northamptonshire Poet," was born near Tower Hill, London, in June, 1831. His father, a small stay-maker, was too poor to afford him even a common school education; and he was rendered partially lame and deaf by an illness

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during infancy. He learned his letters at old bookstalls about the East-end of London, and having read the lives of some painters in the Penny Magazine and Chambers's Miscellany, entered the Spitalfields School of Design, in which he obtained the first prize for an outline drawing from the flat. Unable, from poverty and the removal of his father from London, to continue his attendance there, he studied political economy, and became, to use his own words, "a victim to the art of versifying." Settling, in 1853, at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, he was a constant contributor of poetry and letters on politics to the local papers. A controversy upon which he entered with a Roman Catholic clergyman at Northampton, and another against the monopoly of the "Shoemakers' Union," brought his name before the notice of the public. To combat the tyranny too often inflicted by combinations of labouring men upon their fellows, he published, in 1859, the "Freedom of Labour," a book which was favourably mentioned by Lord Brougham in his speech at Liverpool, and again in the House of Lords, as "an excellent and well-reasoned address on the subject of strikes." While employed at a steam-cutting machine at Kettering, John Plummer found leisure to write a "Prize Essay on Sanitary Reform," a "Tract on Trades' Unions," and numerous articles on wages, labour, capital, strikes, and similar subjects, in various serials. He is the author of a volume of poems, entitled "Songs of Labour, and Northamptonshire Rambles," published by subscription in 1860, and he obtained a prize of £30 for the best essay on the advantages of the colonies. The cotton famine having seriously affected his employment, he became a writer on the London, provincial, and colonial press, and is an extensive contributor on social questions to the periodicals. Lord Palmerston bestowed on him a grant of £40 from "the Royal Bounty Fund."

PLUMPTRE, CHARLES JOHN, Lecturer on Elocution at the University of Oxford, son of Edward H. Plumptre, Esq., of the Middle Temple, a relative of the Plumptres of Fredville, in Kent, born in 1818, was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in Jan., 1844. He was the first who originated, under the sanction of the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, the system of giving regular lectures on the various branches of professional elocution before the University. He is Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric at the Hyde-Park College, at the Crystal Palace School of Art, and was appointed Lecturer on Public Speaking and Reading at King's College Evening Classes in 1866. He has published "Lectures on Elocution," dedicated to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

PLUMPTRE, REV. EDWARD HAYES, brother of Professor C. J. Plumptre, born Aug. 6, 1821, was educated at University College, Oxford, and became Fellow of Brasenose in 1844. He was appointed Chaplain at King's College, London, in 1847, Professor of Pastoral Theology there in 1853, Prebendary of St. Paul's in 1863, and Professor of Exegesis of the New Testament in 1864. He was Assistant Preacher at Lincoln's Inn from 1851 till 1858, Select Preacher at Oxford from 1851 till 1853, and from 1864 till 1866, and Boyle Lecturer in 1866–7. He has written "Sermons at King's College, London," published in 1859; "Lazarus and other Poems," in 1864; "Master and Scholar, &c., Poems," and "Sermons on Theology and Life," in 1866; and has contributed articles to Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, the *Contemporary Review*, *Good Words*, *The Sunday Magazine*, and other periodicals.

POGGENDORFF, JOHANN CHRISTIAN, Physician and Professor of Natural Science in the University of Berlin, born Dec. 29, 1796, in Hamburg, where his father was a merchant, was intended for the same pursuit; but his love for chemical science induced him to devote himself to pharmaceutical studies. In 1820

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he became a student in the University of Berlin; in 1834 he was appointed Professor of Physics, and in 1838 was made a member of the Academy of Sciences. His first work —a "Treatise on Voltaic Electricity," particularly important through the development of the principles of the multiplicator and its application, a discovery which was made simultaneously by Schweiger, in Halle, appeared in 1821. He undertook the editorship of the "Annalen der Physik und Chemie," a periodical of great value, well known to practical chemists, in 1824; and with Liebig co-operated in editing a "Dictionary of Chemistry," but after the completion of the first volume in a great measure withdrew from it. His "Biographical Outlines for a History of the Exact Sciences," published in 1853, proved the precursor of an important "Biographico-literary Dictionary of the History of the Exact Sciences, Chemistry, Mathematics, &c." in 1858. Magnetism and electricity have occupied the researches of Poggendorff, and his discoveries have been of great benefit to science.

POLLOCK, The Right Hon. Sir Frederick, Bart., of Scottish extraction, son of the late Mr. David Pollock, of London, born in London, Sep. 23, 1783, went from St. Paul's School to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was senior Wrangler in 1806. Having been called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1807, he had great success in his profession, but did not attain the rank of King's Counsel till 1827. For many years he led the Northern circuit, and had a most extensive business in London and Westminster, having been retained in nearly every cause of importance. In 1831 Mr. Pollock was returned one of the members for Huntingdon, which he continued to represent till his elevation to the Bench in April, 1844. He was appointed Attorney-General in Sir R. Peel's first administration in 1834, and again in his second administration in 1841, and succeeded Lord Abinger as Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and was sworn a member of her Majesty's Privy Council in April, 1844. He is younger brother of the late Sir D. Pollock, Chief Justice of Bombay, and elder brother of Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B. and K.S.I. He retired from the Bench in June, and was created a baronet, July 22, 1866.

POLLOCK, General Sir George, G.C.B. and K.S.I., brother of Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., was born in London in 1786. Entering the service of the East-India Company in 1802, he joined the Bengal Artillery, in which he rose by successive steps, attaining the rank of Captain in 1805, of Major in 1819, of Colonel in 1829, and of General in 1859. Shortly after proceeding to India, he joined the army under Gen. Lake, and was present at the battle of Deeg, and at the sieges of Deeg and Bhurtpore, in 1804-5. He volunteered in 1815 to serve with the force under Gen. S. Wood against the Nepaulese; and having held some staff appointments, he was appointed, in 1821, to the command of the army sent to Burmah under Sir Archibald Campbell, where he gained great credit, and for his services in the Burmese war was made a C.B. In 1841 he was selected to command the armies on the west of the Indus, when after forcing the Khyber Pass by a series of skilful and brilliant operations, he marched to the relief of Sir Robert Sale at Jellalabad. Having defeated the Affghan troops in three successive encounters, he took Cabul Sep. 15 in that year, effected the release of the prisoners, was joined by Gen. Nott, Sep. 17, and led the army through the formidable passes back to India in Oct. For these services he was presented with a splendid sword by the Government of India, created a G.C.B., and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In 1843 he was appointed British Envoy at Oude, in 1844 a member of the Supreme Council of India; in 1846 he received the thanks of the Court of Common Council of London,

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for his distinguished services in Affghanistan, and the freedom of the City in a gold box; and the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company; in 1847 was voted a pension of £1,000 per annum by the East-India Company; received in 1850 a medal for general services, with four clasps for the battle and the siege of Deeg, the Nepaul war, and Burmese war; and in 1858 was nominated by the Crown one of the Directors of the East-India Company, which post he held till its reconstruction, and the substitution of the Indian Council for its previous Board of Directors. Sir George was appointed Hon. Colonel 1st battalion Surrey Rifle Volunteers in 1861; and was nominated a Knight of the Order of the Star of India.

POOLE, The Rev. George Aylifffe, born about 1809, graduated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1831, and was appointed Vicar of Welford, Northamptonshire, in 1843. He has written "Life and Times of St. Cyprian," published in 1840; "History of England," in 1847; "History of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England," in 1848; a tale of the 12th century called "Sir Raoul de Broc and his son Tristram," in 1849, and various sermons, tracts, and papers. Mr. Poole, who enjoys a high reputation for his knowledge of ecclesiastical architecture, is an active member of the archæological societies in the midland counties.

POOLE, Paul Falconer, R.A., painter, born at Bristol in 1810, first exhibited at the Academy in 1830, "The Well, a Scene at Naples," and did not exhibit again till 1837. Though he has painted comparatively few pictures, these have generally been the fruit of much thought and conscientious labour, being as original in conception and treatment as they often are in subject. Amongst his earlier pictures are "The Farewell," in 1837; "The Emigrant's Departure," in 1838; "Hermann and Dorothea at the Fountain," in 1840; "By the Waters of Babylon we sat down and wept," and "Margaret at her Spinning-wheel," from "Faust," in 1842. His reputation was enhanced by his picture illustrative of the Plague in London—"Solomon Eagle exhorting the People to Repentance," in 1843; and he produced "The Beleaguered Moors" in 1844, and "The Visitation of Sion Monastery" in 1846. He was elected Associate of the Academy in 1846, an Academician in 1861, and he entered the lists as a competitor at the exhibition of oil-pictures at Westminster Hall in 1847, with his large painting of Edward III.'s Generosity to the People of Calais," which gained a prize, in the second class, of £300. His best-known works produced since that time are, "Arlète first discovered by Robert le Diable," in 1848; three small scenes from "The Tempest," in 1849; "Job and his Friends receiving the Tidings of his Calamities," in 1850; and "The Goths in Italy," in 1852. Mr. Poole's later pictures—"The Song of the Troubadour," and "Philomena's Song by the Beautiful Lake," from the "Decameron," "The Escape of Glaucus and Ione," "The Parting Moment," "The Ordeal by Water," "The Last Scene in Lear," "A Suburb of Pompeii," "A Midsummer Night," "Lighting the Beacon on the Coast of Cornwall at the Appearance of the Spanish Armada," exhibited in 1864, and "Imogen before the Cave of Belarius," in 1866, are romantic and poetic compositions. Some of his most successful early pictures are rustic and domestic subjects; such as "The Market Girl," "The Ale-house Door," &c., and numerous others have never been publicly exhibited. Later studies of a similar class, "The Mountaineers," "The Blackberry-Gatherers," &c., deserve notice for their depth of feeling, grandeur of manner, and signal beauty of colour.

POPE, The. (*See* Pius the Ninth.)

POPE, John, Major-General in the U.S. army, son of Judge Pope, of Illinois, born at Kaskaskin, in that State, in March, 1823, entered West Point in 1838, graduated with Rose-

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cranz in 1842, and in Aug., 1846, joined the army under Gen. Taylor, in Mexico. From the termination of that struggle till 1861 he was chiefly engaged in surveying expeditions. When the civil war broke out, Capt. Pope was appointed Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers, and in Dec., 1861, whilst serving under Gen. Halleck, he cleared Central Missouri of the Confederate forces. In March, 1862, he was appointed Major-Gen. of Volunteers, and soon after captured New Madrid, with all its guns and stores. He took part in the siege of Corinth, and after its evacuation he followed up the retreat of the Confederates. In June, 1862, he was appointed to the command of the Army of Virginia, comprising the forces under Fremont, Banks, Mc'Dowell, and Sturgis; and, July 14, 1862, was appointed Brig.-Gen. in the U.S. army. Great things were expected from him, as he had acquired high reputation by some daring exploits in minor operations. But these hopes were doomed to be disappointed. Very soon after his appointment to the chief command, a series of disastrous defeats sustained by the army under his orders spread consternation through the Northern States. Gen. Pope withdrew the Army of the Potomac, Aug. 20, to the north side of the Rappahannock, where he was quickly followed by the Confederate forces under Generals Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and he retreated towards Warrenton. Gen. Pope's army was thrown into disorder and his baggage captured by the Confederates, Aug. 25; the troops under Gen. Burnside evacuated Fredericksburg, and retired to Aquia Creek, Aug. 29; and on that and the following day the second battle of Bull Run was fought, which ended in the complete defeat of Gen. Pope, and his withdrawal to Centreville. He was relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and his services were transferred to another field of action—that of checking the predatory incursions of the Indian frontier tribes.

PORTER, David D., Rear-Admiral in the U.S. navy, born in Pennsylvania, about 1812, is the youngest son of the late Commodore David Porter, who commanded the *Essex* frigate in the war with Great Britain in 1812–14, and sailed with him while quite a child in his expedition against the West Indian pirates. After a course of instruction at the naval school, he entered the service as a midshipman, in Feb., 1829, and served for some time under Commodore Biddle, in the Mediterranean. After passing his examination in July, 1835, he was employed for several years in the coast survey and river explorations until his promotion, in 1841, to the rank of Lieutenant. At the close of 1845 he was placed on special duty at the Observatory at Washington, which position he resigned in 1846 in order to take part in the Mexican war, in the course of which he served with distinction under Commodore Tatnall, especially before Vera Cruz. At the close of the war he was appointed to the command of the surveying schooner *Petrel*, and at the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and at the beginning of 1862 the mortar fleet was placed under his orders. During the naval operations on the Mississippi he distinguished himself, especially by his dashing exploit in reducing the forts below New Orleans. After the capture of that city, he proceeded up the great river with his fleet, and was engaged in several affairs, including the unsuccessful siege of Vicksburg, which was raised July 22, 1862. He was appointed in Oct. of that year to the command of the Upper Mississippi squadron, with the rank of Acting Rear-Admiral, and after superintending the construction of that fleet, he sailed down the river, and assisted materially in re-opening that great highway to the Gulf. In the summer of 1863, during the second siege of Vicksburg, Admiral Porter bombarded the works from the river side, and Gen. Grant, who commanded the besieging army, was enabled to re-

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port the successful occupation of that stronghold, July 4. Admiral Porter was actively employed in several important expeditions, especially in the two combined attacks on Fort Fisher, which commands the approaches to Wilmington, the port so much resorted to by blockade-runners. The first of these attacks, at the close of 1864, miscarried, owing, it was alleged, to the inefficient co-operation of Gen. Butler, who commanded the military forces, but in part to the failure of the scheme to destroy the fort by the explosion of a vast quantity of gunpowder deposited in a vessel towed close to it for that purpose. The second expedition, which comprised a powerful fleet of monitors and other war-ships, aided by a strong military force under Gen. Terry, was completely successful, although the capture of the fort was not effected without considerable loss to the Federals.

PORTUGAL (King of), Louis-Philippe-Marie-Ferdinand-Pierre-d'Alcantara-Antoine-Michel-Raphaël-Gabriel-Gonzague-Xavier-Françoise-d'Assize-Jean-Jules-Auguste-Volfando de Braganza Bourbon, reigns as Louis, or Luis I., second but eldest surviving son of Donna Maria II., queen of Portugal, and Dom Fernando, prince of Saxe-Coburg, born Oct., 1838, visited this country with his elder brother in 1854, when he bore the title of Duke of Oporto, and afterwards attained the rank of a captain in the Portuguese navy. He succeeded to the throne on the demise of his brother, King Pedro V. (by a fever, which carried off another brother), Nov. 11, 1861. He is said to be very intelligent, of as liberal principles as the late king, and seems resolved to govern his kingdom constitutionally. He married Oct. 6, 1862, Pia, youngest daughter of Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, by whom he has two sons, Carlos, born Sep. 28, 1863, and Alphonse, July 31, 1865.

POTTER, Cipriani, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, born in London in 1792, received his earliest instruction in music from Attwood, Calcott, Crotch, and Wolff; and afterwards pursued his studies in Germany. At Vienna he enjoyed the friendship of Beethoven, who gave him valuable advice and assistance. Mr. Potter was for some time one of the conductors of the Philharmonic Concerts, and has distinguished himself as a composer and pianist. His works, consisting of symphonies, overtures, trios, quartets, concertantes, sonatas, and other pieces for his own instrument, are numerous, many of them being highly esteemed. As Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, in which office he succeeded Dr. Crotch, he has greatly contributed to the usefulness of that institution.

POUCHET, Félix-Archimède, naturalist, born at Rouen, Aug. 26, 1800, studied in the Hôtel Dieu of Rouen, under the well-known surgeon M. Flaubert, went to Paris, and took the degree of Doctor in Medicine in 1827. Upon his return to his native place he was appointed Professor of Natural History at the Museum; and under his able direction it attained considerable importance. In 1838 M. Pouchet was appointed Professor at the École de Médecine of Rouen, and in 1843 was created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He is a member of several French and foreign learned societies. Amongst the works he has published are—"Histoire Naturelle de la Famille des Solanées," in 1829; "Traité Élémentaire de Botanique Appliquée," in 1835; "Zoologie Classique, ou Histoire Naturelle du Règne Animal," in 1841; "Recherches sur l'Anatomie et la Physiologie des Mollusques," in 1842; "Théorie Positive de l'Ovulation Spontanée et de la Fécondation des Mammifères et de l'Espèce Humaine, &c." (a work which gained the prize given by the Academy of Sciences for experimental physiology), in 1847; "Recherches sur les Organes de la Circulation," &c., in 1849; "Hétérogénie, ou Traité de la Génération Spontanée," in 1859; "Nouvelles Expériences sur la Génération Spontanée et la Résistance Vitale," in 1863; and

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"Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen Âge, &c."

POUILLET, CLAUDE-SERVAIS-MATHIAS, Professor of Physics, member of the Institute, born at Cuzance (Doubs), Feb. 16, 1791, entered the Normal School there in 1811, of which he became tutor and afterwards lecturer. Having been chosen Professor of Physics in the Collége Bourbon, he was afterwards tutor to several of the children of Louis-Philippe. In 1829 he was made Sub-Director of the Conservatory of Arts, and held the chair of Physics in that institution in 1831. He succeeded Dulong in the Polytechnic School, but ill-health obliging him to resign, he was appointed Director of the Conservatory of Arts, and Professor of the Faculty of Sciences in Paris. In the Sorbonne he distinguished himself by his easy and elegant discourses, enlisting the attention and interest of his auditory. As a supporter of the monarchy of July, he sat in the Chamber of Deputies for an electoral college of the Jura. After the revolution of 1848 he retired from political life, and devoted himself entirely to giving public instruction; but in June, 1849, acts of great insubordination having occurred in the Conservatory of Arts, Pouillet was accused of not having shown sufficient firmness, and was deprived of his office of Director, against which decree he protested in vain. He has contributed many valuable additions to science, and written several useful works.

POWERS, HIRAM, sculptor, born at Woodstock, Vermont, U.S., July 29, 1805, was waiter at an hotel, traveller for a tradesman, and apprentice to a clockmaker at Cincinnati. He received his first instruction in modelling from a Prussian sculptor, who happened to be in that city executing a bust of Gen. Jackson, and in a short time learned to form busts himself, and well-executed medallions. Encouraged by the success of these early efforts, he went to Washington, whence, owing to the assistance of a patron, Mr. Longworth, he was enabled to start in 1837 for Florence. After much studious application, he produced, in 1838, his figure of "Eve," followed by the "Greek Slave," exhibited in the London Exhibition of 1851. Mr. Powers has executed "The Young Fisherman," a full-length figure of Calhoun, with busts of Webster, Jackson, Adams, &c.

POWYS, THE HON. AND REV. DR. (*See* SODOR AND MAN, BISHOP OF.)

PRATT, JOHN TIDD, Registrar of Friendly Societies in England, born Dec. 13, 1797, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1824. He has held the office of Consulting Barrister to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt since 1828, the Registrarship of Friendly Societies, and is the Barrister appointed to certify the rules of Savings Banks, &c. He has written "General Turnpike Road Acts, with Notes," published in 1837; "Summary of the History of the Savings Banks," in 1846; "The Law relating to Friendly Societies," in 1855; "The Laws of Highways," "An Analysis of the Property-Tax Act," "Suggestions for the Establishment of Friendly Societies," &c. He is in the Commission of the Peace for Middlesex, Westminster, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and the Cinque Ports, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Middlesex.

PRESCOTT, ADMIRAL SIR HENRY, K.C.B., born in 1783, entered the navy at the usual age, was engaged in action with the four ships that escaped from Trafalgar, was employed off Sardinia from 1808 till 1810, and took part in the defence of Sicily. He was promoted to the rank of captain, after distinguishing himself in the destruction of several vessels at Amantia; was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland from 1834 till 1841; was a Lord of the Admiralty during the latter half of 1847, and Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard from Dec., 1847, till the end of 1852. In 1860 he became an Admiral of the Blue, and is a magistrate for Surrey.

PRÉVOST-PARADOL, LUCIEN-

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ANATOLE, author, born at Paris, Aug. 8, 1829, studied at the Collége Bourbon, gaining various prizes, and entered the École Normale, where he remained until 1851. In that year he obtained the prize for eloquence given by the Académie Française for his "Éloge de Bernardin Saint-Pierre." In Aug., 1855, he took the degree of Doctor-in-Letters, was appointed to the chair of French Literature by the Faculty of Aix, and in 1856 became one of the editors of the *Journal des Débats*. In 1860 he was attached for some months to the *Presse*, but very shortly returned to the *Débats*. His contributions to the *Courrier du Dimanche* attracted much attention, being both sarcastic and violent, and have subjected that journal to the rigours of the administration. In 1863 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Corps Législatif for the 6th circonscription of Paris, and was elected a member of the French Academy, April 7, 1865, in place of M. Ampère. Amongst the numerous works published by M. Prévost-Paradol may be mentioned "Revue de l'Histoire Universelle," published in 1854; "Du Rôle de la Famille dans l'Éducation," (a work "crowned" by the French Academy) in 1857; "De la Liberté des Cultes en France," in 1858; "Essais de Politique et de Littérature," in 1859; "Les Anciens Partis," a political treatise, for which the author suffered a month's imprisonment, and was fined 1,000 francs; "Du Gouvernement Parlementaire; le Décret du 24 Novembre," in 1860; "Deux Lettres sur la Réforme du Code Pénal," "Elisabeth et Henri IV.," "Nouveaux Essais de Politique et de Littérature," and "Quelques Pages d'Histoire Contemporaine," in 1862; "Essais de Politique et de Littérature" (3rd series), in 1863; and "Études sur les Moralistes Français," in 1864. He was appointed by the French Academy one of the Committee of five members to superintend a new edition of the "Historical Dictionary of the French Language," in May, 1867.

PRICE, THE REV. BARTHOLOMEW, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., son of the late Rev. William Price, Rector of Coln St. Dennis, Gloucestershire, where he was born in 1818, was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1840, taking first-class honours in mathematics. He was elected Fellow of his College, and was afterwards appointed Tutor, and has several times been one of the Public Examiners in *Scientiis Mathematicis et Physicis*. He was appointed Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy at Oxford in 1853, and is a member of the Hebdomadal Council, a Curator of the Bodleian Library, a Delegate of the University Press, and a Visitor of Greenwich Observatory. He is the author of a work on the Infinitesimal Calculus, including separate treatises on Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Statics, and Dynamics, published at the Clarendon Press in 1854–65.

PRIM, DON JUAN, MARQUIS DE LOS CASTELLEGOS, COMTE DE REUS, Spanish general, born at Reus, in Catalonia, Dec. 6, 1814, made his first campaign as an officer in the civil war which followed the accession of Isabella II. to the throne of Spain in 1833. Being devoted to the interests of the Queen-mother, Maria Christina, at that time Regent, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1837. After her flight, he associated himself with the party of the Progresistas, in their opposition to the Dictatorship of Espartero, and having been accused of complicity in the insurrection of Saragossa in 1842, he took refuge in France, where he attached himself to the person of the Queen-mother in her efforts to bring about a restoration. In 1843 he was elected as a deputy to the Cortes for the city of Barcelona, and was enabled to return to Spain, where he joined the coalition formed between the Christinos and the Progresistas against Espartero, and in May of the same year headed an insurrection in his native city of Reus, from which, however, he was speedily driven by Zurbano, one of Espartero's lieutenants, and took refuge in Barcelona.

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After the fall of Espartero, and the return of the Queen-mother to power, he was made a general, with the title of Count de Reus, and the post of Governor of Madrid. This state of affairs was of short duration. Having undertaken to suppress an insurrection that had broken out in Barcelona, he employed the force at his disposal in such a manner as to keep Catalonia in revolt for an entire year. For this he was disgraced by the Queen, and tried for high treason and complicity in the attempt to assassinate Narvaez. He was acquitted on the last charge, and on the first sentenced to a few months' imprisonment. From this time until the breaking out of the Russo-Turkish war, in 1853 he kept aloof from public life. He joined the Ottoman army on the Danube, and distinguished himself in the affairs of Oltenitza and Silistria. On his return from the East in 1854, Gen. Prim published an account of his military experience in the East, together with an historical essay on the Turkish empire. In 1855 he represented Barcelona for the second time in the Lower Chamber of the Cortes, and was raised to the dignity of Senator in 1858. In command of a division, Gen. Prim distinguished himself in the war against Morocco in 1859-60, and was appointed, in the autumn of 1861, to the chief command of the Spanish expedition against Mexico, which was intended to co-operate, under the terms of the Treaty of London, with the French forces and a battalion of British marines, for the purpose of enforcing redress from the Mexican Government for outrages committed on the subjects of the coalesced powers. He reached Vera Cruz early in 1862; but a want of agreement soon showed itself, and Gen. Prim withdrew the Spanish troops to the island of Cuba. Having paid a visit to New York, he sailed for Spain, which he reached in July. Being dissatisfied with the state of affairs in the country, he, in Jan., 1866, put himself at the head of an insurrectionary movement, which was speedily suppressed, and he made another abortive attempt in 1867. For his services in Morocco he was made Marquis of Castillejos, and Grandee of Spain in Jan., 1861.

PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND. (*See* RUPERT'S LAND, BISHOP OF.)

PRINSEP, HENRY THOBY, fourth son of the late John Prinsep, Esq., alderman of London, and member for Queenborough, was born in 1792. Having received his education at Haileybury, he entered the Bengal Civil Service, and after holding successively the posts of Legal Remembrancer and Secretary, was appointed in 1840 one of the Council of the Supreme Government of India. He returned to England in 1843, was elected to a seat in the direction of the East-India Company in 1849, and was nominated by the Crown one of Her Majesty's Council for India in 1858. Mr. Prinsep has written "A History of the Administration of the Marquis of Hastings," "A Translation from the Persian of the Memoirs of Ameer Khan," "Political Life of Runjeet Singh," published in 1835; "Results of Discovery of Coins in Affghanistan," in 1844; "Thibet, Tartary, and Mongolia, their Social and Political Condition," in 1852; and several pamphlets on India and other questions. Mr. Prinsep is distinguished as an Arabic and Persian scholar.

PRIOR, SIR JAMES, son of the late M. Prior, Esq., was born at Lisburn, Ireland, in 1790. Having entered the medical service of the navy, he was employed in the East Indies, on the eastern coast of Africa, and other parts, at the surrender of Heligoland, and the reduction of the Mauritius and Java. For some years he was staff surgeon to the Chatham division of Royal Marines, and to three of the royal yachts, and assistant to the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy. In 1843 he became Dep.-Inspector of Hospitals, and has received the naval medal. He has written "A Voyage in the Indian Ocean," "Life of Goldsmith," "Life of Burke," "Life of Edmond

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Malone," published in 1860; poems, and several pamphlets on subjects connected with his profession. He received the honour of knighthood in 1858.

PRITCHARD, THE REV. CHARLES, F.R.S., F.G.S., born about 1808, graduated B.A. as fourth Wrangler at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1830. He is well known in the scientific world, and has written various treatises, some of which are published in the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society. Amongst these may be mentioned "A Treatise on Statical Couples," "On the Figure of the Earth," "On the Conjunctions of Jupiter and Saturn," and a "Paper on an Improved Method of using Mercury for Astronomical Purposes." He wrote the article "The Star of the Magi," in the Biblical Dictionary, and several sermons; more particularly one preached before the British Association at Nottingham in 1866. He was elected President of the Royal Astronomical Society in Jan., 1866, and Hulsean Professor at Cambridge in Feb., 1867.

PROCTOR, BRYAN W., poet (who writes under the pseudonym of "Barry Cornwall"), born in 1790, was educated at Harrow School, where he had Byron for a form-fellow. At an early age he commenced the study of the law, but cultivating poetry, he produced, in 1815, a small volume of dramatic sketches—his first work—which evinced considerable care and skill. His tragedy, "Mirandola," was brought out at Covent Garden Theatre with considerable success in 1821, Mr. Macready taking the principal character. Mr. Proctor has written "A Sicilian Story," "Marcian Colonna," and "The Flood of Thessaly." His most original work is the "Dramatic Scenes," which, in style, are modelled on that of the old English drama, and abound in winning simplicity and graceful sentiment. Mr. Proctor, who has published a volume entitled "English Songs," many of which have become general favourites, is a member of the Bar, for many years enjoyed the profitable post of a Commissioner of Lunacy, but resigned that office in 1861. He married in 1824 a daughter of the late Mr. Basil Montagu, Q.C., by whom he had a daughter, Adelaide Anne, well known as a poetess, who died in Feb., 1864.

PROKESCH-OSTEN (BARON DE), ANTOINE, diplomatist, born at Gratz, in Styria, Dec. 10, 1795, entered the allied army in 1813, and became attached, after the capitulation of Paris, to the staff of the archduke Charles, governor of Mayence. He held the post of Professor of Mathematics to the military school of Olmütz, became private secretary to Prince C. Schwarzenberg in 1818, and a diplomatist in 1822. He was despatched to Cairo, with a view to improve the relations between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt, in 1833, and became in 1834 Austrian ambassador at the court of Athens, where his persistent wiliness was constantly foiled by the sailor-like frankness of the late Lord Lyons, then British envoy at that court. From 1849 till 1852 he represented Austria at the court of Berlin, and in 1853 acted in the same capacity at Frankfort. At the close of the Crimean war he was despatched to Constantinople, where it was supposed that his tenacity of purpose might act as a counterpoise to the influence of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and he afterwards returned to Frankfort. He is the author of several works, and is eminent as a numismatist. He was ennobled in 1830, made a baron in 1845, and named marshal and counsellor of the Austrian empire.

PRUSSIA (KING OF), WILLIAM I., son of Frederick William III. and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and brother to the late king, born March 22, 1797, was educated as a soldier, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815 against France. In 1840 he was appointed Governor of Pomerania, which post he held till the revolution of 1848 broke out, when he took refuge in England. He was elected a member

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of the Constituent Assembly in May, 1848, returned to Berlin, and took his seat in the Assembly June 8, 1848, and was made Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian army acting against the revolutionary forces of Baden in June, 1849. When the mind of his brother gave way, in 1858, the Prince was created Regent, and he immediately dismissed the Kreuz or aristocratic party, and adopted a liberal policy. His brother, Frederick William IV., dying without issue Jan. 2, 1861, he succeeded, under the title of William I., to the crown, which he placed upon his own head at Königsberg, Oct. 18, on which occasion he emphatically asserted the doctrine of the "right divine of kings." The course of policy he has pursued since he became king has disappointed the hopes that were formed regarding him. No sooner was he seated on the throne than he began a contest with the Chamber of Deputies, which gradually became more critical, until, after Count-Bismarck-Schœnhausen had been appointed his Prime Minister, in 1862, the feud threatened to end in revolution or civil war. Fortunately for him and his ministerial advisers, the aggressive war on Denmark waged by Austria and Prussia diverted the attention of the Prussian people from home affairs for a time; and, since the close of that war of aggression the king has proved a pliant tool in the hands of his Prime Minister. Much against his inclination, he embarked on a still more ambitious scheme, and prepared to obtain supremacy in Germany by force of arms. For many years military preparations had been made, and early in 1866 the scheme was ripe for execution. A treaty of alliance was concluded with Italy, an ultimatum was forwarded to the smaller States in the north of Germany, and an immense army was set in motion. War was declared against Austria June 17; and, after a short campaign, in which William I. and the royal princes took part, Austria was compelled to make a humiliating peace. The terrible effects of the needle gun created quite a panic in the Austrian army, and her generals found it would be useless to prolong the struggle. In spite of this triumph, the rule of William I. and of his despotic Minister is by no means popular, and the German people do not find in this despotism the least approach to their dreams of a free and united father-land. William I. married June 11, 1829, the Princess Augusta, daughter of Charles - Frederick, Grand - Duke of Weimar. They have two children—Prince Frederick-William, born Oct. 18, 1831, who married Jan. 25, 1858, Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal of Great Britain, by whom he has four children—Frederick William Victor Albert, born Jan. 27, 1859; Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Albert-William Henry, born Aug. 20, 1862; and Frederica Amelia Wilhelmina Victoria, born April 12, 1866,—and the Princess Louise-Mary, born Dec. 3, 1838; married Sep. 20, 1856, to Frederick-William, Grand-Duke of Baden.

PUGIN, Edward Welby, architect, eldest son of the late Augustus N. Welby Pugin, the chief reviver of Gothic architecture and Ecclesiastical art in England (who died Sep. 14, 1852), was born March 11, 1834. At the age of seventeen he succeeded to his father's practice, and by unremitting energy and attention was enabled to complete all his engagements. Among his best works may be named the church of Notre Dame de Dadezell, in Belgium (for which he received from Pius IX. the Papal Order of St. Sylvester); the new College of St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; several large churches in Liverpool; St. Michael's Priory, Belmont, Herefordshire; the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Cork; the Augustinian Church, Dublin; Kingsdown Parish Church for the late Lord Kingsdown; the Roman Catholic churches of Peckham, Kensington, Stratford, Barton, Leeds, and Sheerness; the splendid orphanages of Hellingly and Bletch-

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ingly for the Duchess of Leeds, and the restoration of the Archbishop's palace at Mayfield; magnificent buildings at Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire, in completion of the mansion which had been begun by his father in a sumptuous Gothic style. He is Captain of the 1st corps Cinque Ports Volunteer Artillery, which corps won the Queen's prize at the Shoeburyness competition in 1866. In a correspondence published in the *Times* newspaper in the autumn of 1867, Mr. Pugin declared himself to be in possession of proofs to establish his father's claim as the actual architect of the new houses of Parliament, and he afterwards published a book on the subject.

PULSZKY, Ferencz Aurel, author and politician, descended from a Polish family settled in Hungary, was born at Eperies, in the county of Sáros, Sep. 17, 1814, studied law and theology there and at Miskolcz, and after passing his examination in law went in 1833 to Germany and Italy, and afterwards to France and England. In 1836, in consequence of his researches, he was nominated corresponding member of the Archæological Institute of Rome, in 1840 was elected to represent the county of Sáros in the Diet, gained the attention of the opposition, and was appointed secretary to a commission to draw up a new code of laws. He did not appear in the Diets of 1843–44 and 1847–48, but in Germany he was active in the cause of the Hungarian Liberal party. During the revolutionary movements of 1848 he was at Pesth, where he became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under the Bathyany cabinet, Prince Esterhazy being his chief. After the rising of Oct., falsely attributed to him, he withdrew to Vienna, where Windischgrätz strove to capture him, but he escaped to Hungary, and sentence of death was recorded against him. After the fall of Kossuth, his large estates were confiscated, and he took refuge in England, and in 1851 accompanied Kossuth, to the United States. In 1861 he attempted to obtain permission to return to Hungary, but was refused; in 1862 he was arrested at Naplse and imprisoned for a few months as a Garibaldian, and obtained permission to return to his native country in 1867. Assisted by his late wife, he wrote in English an account of the tour, under the title, "White, Red, and Black," published in 1852, and he is said to be a frequent contributor to periodicals in England and the United States. Madame Pulszky, a native of Vienna, born in 1815, displayed a remarkable command of English, and wrote in that language—"Memoirs of a Hungarian Lady," published in 1851, and, in conjunction with her husband, several other works; amongst these, "Tales and Traditions of Hungary," in 1854. She died in 1866.

PUNSHON, The Rev. William Morley, Wesleyan minister, born in 1824, at Doncaster, where his father was a draper, entered in 1838 the office of his grandfather, a timber merchant of Hull, where he obtained a position beyond his years, and soon became possessed with a strong desire to study for the ministry. He accordingly zealously strove to qualify himself to fulfil this self-imposed task, and commenced his career at Sunderland in 1840, by undertaking the duties of a "local preacher," a preparatory ministerial office, peculiar to the Wesleyan Methodists. Four years later, after passing a short term as a probationer at the Wesleyan College, Richmond, he accepted his first pastoral charge in the ministry at Marden, in Kent. The report of his success here was not long in reaching the leaders of the Wesleyan connection. At the "Conference" of 1845 he was appointed to the ministry of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, and, although only twenty-one years of age, his reputation was such that people flocked to hear him from all parts. He ministered in various parts of the country, besides visiting the metropolis, where his addresses both from the pulpit and

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the platform attracted considerable attention. Many of his sermons and lectures, published since his removal to London in 1858, are very popular, especially the lectures on "John Bunyan" and the "Huguenots." Mr. Punshon has published a small volume of poems.

PUSEY, The Rev. Edward Bouverie, D.D., son of the late Hon. Philip Bouverie (half-brother of the first Earl of Radnor), who assumed the name of Pusey by royal licence, born in 1800, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in high honours, and was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College, and took his degree of M.A. In 1828 he was appointed Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, a post to which is attached a Canonry at Christ Church. Dr. Pusey was one of the earliest and most constant contributors to the "Tracts for the Times," and has defended the main doctrines which they were intended to enforce in a variety of letters, pamphlets, &c., on which ground his name has been popularly used to designate the High Church party. In 1843 he was suspended from the office of preaching before the University on account of a sermon on the Holy Eucharist. Dr. Pusey's published works include, besides a variety of sermons, many adaptations of Roman Catholic books of devotion for the use of the English Church, elaborate treatises on Baptism, the Eucharist, the Royal Ecclesiastical Supremacy, and marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Amongst them may be mentioned: "Remarks on Cathedral Institutions," published in 1845; "Royal Supremacy, Ancient Precedents," in 1850; "Doctrine of the Real Presence Vindicated," in 1855; "Real Presence of the Body and Blood of Christ," and "History of the Councils of the Church, A.D. 51–381," in 1857; "Nine Sermons preached at the University of Oxford, 1843–55," in 1859; "Minor Prophets, with Commentary," in 1862; "Daniel the Prophet: Nine Lectures," and "Everlasting Punishment: a Sermon," in 1864; and "Church of England a Portion of Christ's one Holy Catholic Church," in 1865.

PYAT, Félix, political writer and dramatist, born at Vierzon, Oct. 4, 1810, received an excellent education, studied law at Paris, and was admitted an advocate in 1831. Contrary to the wishes of his friends, he devoted himself to literature, and after writing for the *Figaro* and the *Charivari*, was attached to the *Siècle*. As an author he is best known by his dramas, such as "Mathilde," "Diogène," and "Le Chiffonnier de Paris," which acquired considerable popularity on account of the political allusions they contain. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1848, he abandoned literature for politics, joining the ranks of Ledru Rollin, with whom he went into exile. His political views are developed in his work, "Le Droit du Travail," published in 1848, and he addressed "The Letter of the Jersey Exiles to the Queen of England," after the return of her Majesty from her visit to France in 1855. He was tried for some political offence before the Correctional Police in Paris, and was sentenced to a fine and imprisonment in 1861.

PYCROFT, The Rev. James, born in 1813, took his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1836, and was Incumbent of St. Mary's, Barnstaple, from 1845 till 1856. He is principally known as having written "Twenty Years in the Church," published in 1859, and "Elkerton Rectory," in 1860, which have been widely circulated among churchmen of every party. His "Agony Point," in 1861, and "Dragon's Teeth," in 1863, have both had a large circulation; the former containing a warning against living at "Agony Point," as to debts and other difficulties; the latter showing the crop of pernicious habits which spring from a defective system in modern education. His other works are "Remarks on School Education," and "Students' Guide to University Honours," in 1842; "Greek Grammar

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Practice," and "Latin Grammar Practice," in 1844; "Collegian's Guide;" "Recollections of College Life," in 1845; and "Ways and Words of Men of Letters," in 1860.

PYE, JOHN, the father of the modern school of landscape engraving, born at Birmingham in 1782, repaired to London in 1801, and studied four years under the late Mr. James Heath. In 1810 he became known to the lovers of art by a print of Pope's Villa at Twickenham, after a picture by J. M. W. Turner. Mr. Pye having noticed the sad effects of improvidence on artists in general, joined with several of his friends in the foundation of the "Artists' Fund," established in 1810, and incorporated by royal charter in 1827. Its object is to raise the community of British artists above the degradation of pauperism. In 1829 the members of the "Artists' Fund" presented Mr. Pye with a piece of plate, in recognition of his exertions in behalf of that institution. He has laboured energetically in rescuing the art of engraving from the stigma so long cast upon it by the Royal Academy in withholding from the profession the rank assigned to it in relation to other branches of art on the continent of Europe. He has executed several line plates after *chefs-d'œuvre* of Turner, of which the "Temple of Jupiter" may rank as one of the most important, and his earlier labours were devoted to the exquisite vignettes in Peacock's pocket-books. Among his small plates, "Ehrenbreitstein," after Turner, for the *Literary Souvenir*, and the "Sunset" of Barrett, for the *Amulet*, the first and, we believe, only attempts made upon steel by this artist, are among the happiest efforts of the kind ever produced. He is the author of "Patronage of British Art, its Rise and Progress, &c.," comprising an account of the progress of art in London, from the beginning of the reign of George II. to a late period, &c., published in 1845; is one of the correspondents of the Imperial Institute of France, and honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Arts of St. Petersburg, and received from the Government of the late Louis Philippe a gold medal.

PYNE, JAMES B., painter, was born at Bristol, Dec. 5, 1800. In spite of a natural inclination for art, he was placed in an attorney's office, and at the age of twenty-one adopted painting as a profession. He passed nearly five years in Bristol, in self-tuition, occasionally sending a landscape to the London exhibitions, improving the scanty livelihood which his brush could alone secure, by teaching drawing, and by repairing old pictures. In 1835 he removed to London, where he spent some time in solitary study, and afterwards sent pictures to the Academy and the Gallery in Suffolk Street. At the last-mentioned they were so well hung as to induce Mr. Pyne to join, in 1839, the ranks of the Society of British Artists. In 1846 he made a tour through Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, which countries have contributed a large proportion of the subjects of the pictures since painted by him, though the English lakes afforded his first supply of picturesque material. Mr. Agnew, the print-publisher of Manchester, commissioned him to execute a series of thirty pictures, illustrative of that previously neglected district. The artist spent about three years in executing faithful transcripts of its scenery, under the varied effects of all seasons and of all modes of nature, and a series of lithographs under the title "Lake Scenery of England," was published in 1854. He paid a second visit to Italy in 1851, returning in 1854 with an abundant store of sketches, drawings, and pictures. Mr. Pyne, who was for many years Vice-President of the Society of British Artists, has written on the technical part of his art in the *Art-Journal*.

PYNE, LOUISA, a popular English singer, daughter of a well-known singer, Mr. G. Pyne, and niece of the late Mr. James Pyne, born in 1832, was at a very early age the pupil of

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Sir George Smart, and made her first appearance about 1842. She sang in Paris with great success in 1847, appeared in opera in 1849, performed at the Royal Italian Opera in 1851, and visited the United States, where she was enthusiastically received, in 1854. After an absence of three years she returned to her native land, and was, in conjunction with Mr. Harrison, joint lessee for a short season of the Lyceum and Drury Lane, and from 1858 till 1862 of Covent Garden Theatre. The enterprise having failed, Miss Louisa Pyne transferred her services to Her Majesty's Theatre, and has frequently performed at Her Majesty's Concerts at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace.

Q.

QUATREFAGES DE BRÉAU, JEAN-LOUIS ARMAND DE, born at Vallerauge (Gard), France, Feb. 10, 1810, of a Protestant family, completed his education at Strasburg, where he took the degree of M.D., and began to write on subjects of natural philosophy as early as 1829. In 1839 he was called to the chair of Zoology at Toulouse, but soon after resigned that appointment and went to Paris. In 1842, after having travelled round the coasts of Italy and Sicily, he contributed some papers on natural history to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, republished in 1854 under the title of "Souvenirs d'un Naturaliste." He was nominated Professor of Natural History in the Lycée Napoléon in 1850, was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences April 26, 1852, was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour April 25, 1845, was called to the chair of Anatomy and Ethnology in the Museum of Natural History at Paris in 1855, and was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour Aug. 14, 1863. In addition to the afore-mentioned he has published several books.

QUEBEC (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. JAMES WILLIAM WILLIAMS, D.D., son of the late Mr. Williams, of Overton, born in Hampshire, in 1825, was educated at Crewkerne school and at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking classical honours in 1851, and proceeded M.A. and D.D. Having been ordained, he held curacies in Bucks and Somerset, and went to Canada in 1857, to organize a school in connection with Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in which he held the post of Classical Professor. In 1863 he was consecrated fourth bishop of this see, which is of the annual value of £1,500, and includes a large portion of Lower Canada.

QUINET, EDGAR, author, born at Bourg (Ain), Feb. 17, 1803, after the usual course of education in France, studied at Heidelberg. His "Tablettes du Juif Errant," published in 1823, was followed by a translation of Herder's "Ideas on the Philosophy of History," in 1827. Quinet, who was a member of the scientific commission sent in 1828 by the French Government to the Morea, collected the materials for his "Modern Greece in Relation to Ancient Greece," published in 1830. He wrote from time to time for the *Revue des Deux Mondes* valuable articles on historical and philosophical subjects, was appointed, in 1829, Professor of Foreign Literature to the Faculty of Letters in Lyons, and in 1842 to the newly-created chair, in the College of France, of the Language and Literature of Southern Europe. From that time he produced several works strongly marked by liberalism; amongst them "Le Génie des Religions," in 1842; and, in conjunction with Michelet, "Les Jésuites," in 1843. Quinet's extreme opinions being unpalatable to Louis Philippe's Government, he was removed from his chair in 1846, and went to travel in Spain. He was elected a deputy in 1847, took an active part in the Reform agitation, fought at the barriers in Feb., 1848, was elected to the Legislature, where he combated the political reaction, and wrote from time to time several

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works on the questions of the day, which, together with his ultra-liberal opinions, led to his expulsion from France in 1852. He retired to Brussels, where he married the daughter of the Moldavian poet Assaki. Collected editions of his works appeared in 1856 and 1859.

R.

RADNOR (Earl of), Sir William Pleydell-Bouverie, M.A., eldest son of the second earl, born May 11, 1779, represented Salisbury, in the Liberal interest, from 1802 till Jan. 27, 1828, when he succeeded to his father's title. Whilst a member of the Lower House, he advocated the claims of the unrepresented classes, Parliamentary Reform, the abolition of the Slave-Trade, Roman Catholic Emancipation, and nearly every measure of a liberal and progressive character; and in the Upper House he has supported the same opinions.

RAE, Sir William, C.B., M.D., born in 1786, and educated at Lochmaben and Dumfries schools, and Edinburgh University, entered the medical service of the East-India Company in 1804. He joined the East Indian squadron under the command of Admiral Sir E. Pellew in 1805, assisted as surgeon at the destruction of the Dutch ships in the harbour at Cressy, and in several other engagements, and when, becalmed in the Bay of Bengal, the crew were suffering from thirst, contrived an apparatus for distilling water. Troops were placed under his care during the visitation of yellow fever at Carthagena in 1812, and at Gibraltar in 1813, and he received the thanks of the Medical Board, the physician to the fleet, and the commander-in-chief for his services. He is a magistrate for Devon and for Dumfriesshire, and inspector of hospitals and fleets, extra-licentiate of the College of Physicians, and Fellow of the College of Surgeons, London.

RAGG, The Rev. Thomas, Incumbent of Lawley, near Wellington, Salop, son of a hosier and lace manufacturer, born at Nottingham in 1808, was educated at a private school in Birmingham. The late Dr. Murray, bishop of Rochester, from admiration of his work, "Creation's Testimony to its God," offered him ordination in 1858, and appointed him curate of Southfleet, Kent, from which he removed to that of Malin's Lee, and in 1865 was presented by the bishop of Lichfield with the perpetual curacy of the new church and parish of Lawley. He has written the "Deity," a poem, published in 1834; the "Martyr of Verulam, and other Poems," in 1835; "Lyrics from the Pentateuch," &c., in 1837; "Heber, Lays from the Prophets," &c., in 1840; "Scenes and Sketches from Life and Nature," in 1847; "Creation's Testimony to its God," in 1855; "Which was First? or, Science in Sport made Christian Evidence in Earnest," in 1857; "Man's Dreams and God's Realities," in 1858; and several smaller books and pamphlets.

RAMAGE, Crauford Tait, LL.D., born at Annefield, near Newhaven, Sep. 11, 1803, was educated at the High School and the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1825. Having travelled three years in Italy, on his return he contributed to the *Quarterly Journal of Education*, the *Penny Cyclopædia*, and the seventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* was appointed Rector of the Endowed School of Wallace Hall, in Dumfriesshire, in 1841, Justice of the Peace for Dumfriesshire in 1848, and the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Glasgow in 1852. An attempt having been made to disconnect the Parochial Schools of Scotland from the Established Church, he wrote several pamphlets in defence of the system; amongst others, one entitled "Defence of the Parochial Schools of Scotland, in a series of Letters to Viscount Drumlanrig, M.P., the Landowners, the Tenantry, and the Free Church Clergy of Scotland;" and has com-

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piled "Beautiful Thoughts from Greek Authors, with Translations," and "Beautiful Thoughts from Latin Authors," both published in 1864; and "Beautiful Thoughts from French and Italian Authors," published in 1866.

RAMSAY, ANDREW CROMBIE, LL.D., born in 1814, and educated at Glasgow, was appointed to the Geological Survey of Great Britain in 1841, and became director of the same in 1845. He was nominated Professor of Geology at University College in 1848, Lecturer on Geology at the Royal School of Mines in 1851, and was President of the Geological Society in 1862 and 1863. He became F.R.S. in 1849, Knight of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus in 1862, LL.D. in Edinburgh, and Neill Gold Medallist, Royal Society, Edinburgh, in 1866. He has written "The Geology of Arran," "Geological Structure of Merioneth and Caernarvon," published in 1858; "Old Glaciers of North Wales and Switzerland," in 1860; "Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain," in 1863; and several miscellaneous memoirs.

RAMSAY, THE VERY REV. EDWARD BANNERMAN, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E., fourth son of the late Sir A. Ramsay, Bart., of Balmain, born in 1793, graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. in 1815, M.A. in 1831, the degree of LL.D. having been given him by the University of Edinburgh at the installation of Mr. Gladstone as Lord Rector in 1859. He was appointed minister of St. John's, Edinburgh, in 1830, Dean of the diocese in 1841, and has written a "Memoir of Sir J. E. Smith, P.L.G.," published in 1827; "Memoir of Dr. Chalmers," and "Advent Sermons," in 1850; "The Christian Life," and "A Manual of Catechising," in 1859; "On the Canon Law of the Episcopal Church of Scotland as it stood in 1860," in 1860; "Proposals for providing a Peal of Bells for Edinburgh," in 1863; and "Christian Responsibility," in 1864. His "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character," which first appeared in 1857, has gone through several editions. Dr. Ramsay, who holds English orders, and for seven years served a curacy in Somersetshire, has been for some time a Dean of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Scotland, and, as a Churchman, has advocated moderate opinions, both in ritual and doctrine. He always cultivated the most kindly intercourse with those who held different opinions in religion, and Dr. W. Lindsay Alexander, the Independent minister, dedicated to him his work on St. Paul at Athens, published in 1865. The Dean, in 1866, delivered, before the Philosophical Institute of Edinburgh, two lectures on preachers and preaching, which enjoyed considerable popularity both in Scotland and England.

RANDON (COMTE), JACQUES-LOUIS-CÉSAR-ALEXANDRE, Marshal of France, was born at Grenoble, March 25, 1795. On the return, in 1815, of Napoleon from Elba, Lieut. Randon, at that time aide-de-camp to Gen. Marchand, his relative, was attached to the division stationed at Grenoble, and was sent forward with a battalion to oppose his passage. As soon as these troops met Napoleon, he addressed those memorable words to them:—"If any one of you desire to fire upon his emperor, behold him here!" On which Lieut. Randon exclaimed—"It is he! It is the usurper! Fire upon him, soldiers!" What happened is well known. The soldiers not only refused to fire, but many of them presented their pieces at their lieutenant, who turned his horse's head, and effected his escape. After the revolution of 1830, Capt. Randon was appointed Colonel of a regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and sent to Bona, and whilst in Africa rose to the rank of General, in which capacity he served at Constantine, in 1843, under the orders of Baraguay d'Hilliers. General Randon became Director-General of Algerian affairs in 1848, Minister of War Jan. 24, 1851; retired Oct. 26; was appointed Governor of Algeria in 1852, and retired in 1858. He took part in the

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Italian campaign, and became again Minister of War May 5, 1859, retiring in 1867. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour Aug. 26, 1850; made a Senator Dec. 31, 1852; became Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour Dec. 24, 1853, and was made a Marshal March 10, 1856.

RANELAGH (VISCOUNT), THOMAS HERON JONES, only son of the late viscount, born Jan. 9, 1812, succeeded to his father's title July 4, 1820. He held a commission in the 1st regt. of Life Guards and the 7th Fusileers, and served with some distinction under Don Carlos in the Spanish campaign of 1835–7, and at the siege of Antwerp. His lordship, who has taken a very active part in promoting the volunteer movement, holds the colonelcy of the 2nd or South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers.

RANKE, LEOPOLD, professor of history, born at Wiche, in Thuringia, Dec. 21, 1795, embraced the profession of teacher, and in 1818 became head master of the gymnasium at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, devoting his leisure to historical studies. "The History of the Roman and Germanic Peoples, from 1494 to 1535," and "A Critique upon the Later Historians," published in 1824, attracted so much attention that he was invited to Berlin in 1825, as Professor Extraordinary of History in the University, and was sent, in 1827, by the Prussian Government to Vienna, Rome, and more particularly to Venice, to examine the historical materials there deposited. The first-fruits of these investigations were "The Princes and People of Southern Europe in the 17th and 18th Centuries," published in 1827; and "The Conspiracy against Venice in 1688," in 1831; followed by "The Popes of Rome: their Church and their State in the 16th and 17th Centuries," in 1834–9. The work in which Ranke displays the most laborious investigations, and the greatest completeness of form, is his "German History in the Times of the Reformation," published in 1839–47. His works have been translated and published in this country by Mrs. Austin and Mr. Scott. In addition to the afore-mentioned, Ranke edited, in 1832, the *Historical and Political Gazette*, which he was compelled to discontinue on account of its liberal tone. Between 1837 and 1840 he published three volumes of "Annals of the German Monarchy under the House of Saxony," followed by "Nine Books of Prussian History," in 1847-8; "Civil Wars and Monarchy in the 16th and 17th Centuries: a History of France, principally during that period," in 1852–3; and "Ferdinand I. and Maximilian II. of Austria; an Essay on the Political and Religious State of Germany immediately after the Reformation." In 1841 he was appointed Historiographer of Prussia, and in 1848 was elected a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort.

RANKINE, WILLIAM JOHN MACQUORN, civil engineer, received his education in the University of Edinburgh, studied engineering, and was indebted for a portion of his professional training to Sir John Mc'Neill. In the University of Glasgow he has held for several years the Professorship of Mechanics and Civil Engineering; was the first President of the Institution of Engineers in Scotland; has been more than once President of the section of Mechanical Science of the British Association, and is Consulting-Engineer to the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland. For his researches on the mechanical action of heat, the publication of which commenced in 1849, he received the Keith medal of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in 1852. Mr. Rankine has written a "Manual of Applied Mechanics and other Prime Movers," published in 1858; a "Manual of the Steam-Engine," in 1859; "Civil Engineering," in 1862; "Useful Rules and Tables relating to Mensuration," in 1866; and the greater part of a treatise on "Ship-building, Theoretical and Practical." He raised the Glasgow University Company of Rifle Volunteers in 1859; served with the force for nearly five years as Captain

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and Major; is a Fellow of the Royal Society, a member of various learned societies, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Dublin.

RASPAIL, FRANÇOIS-VINCENT, chemist and politician, born at Carpentras (Vaucluse), Jan. 29, 1794, finished his education at Avignon, and at the age of eighteen delivered a course of lectures on philosophy and theology. He was intended for the Church, but studied law and the natural sciences. From 1824 till 1830 he contributed many scientific articles, especially on chemistry, to the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, and other journals, and is by some considered the creator of organic chemistry. Raspail, notorious for democratic opinions, was wounded in the revolution of July, 1830. Although official employment was offered him, he kept aloof from the Government of Louis Philippe, and in the newspaper of the *Friends of the People* proved himself so zealous a republican, that he became the object of a series of prosecutions, which, while augumenting his popularity, cost him six years' imprisonment. For one of his disloyal diatribes against the sovereign he suffered fifteen months' imprisonment and a fine. Raspail did not, however, neglect his scientific studies; indeed, several of his works were composed in prison. He took a prominent part in the revolution of 1848; was a member of the Constitutional Assembly, and, again offending, was in 1849 sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Twice during his incarceration he was elected a deputy, but of course could not sit in the Chamber. On being liberated, in 1854, he took up his residence in Belgium, in order to devote himself to scientific pursuits.

RATTAZZI, URBANO, statesman, was born at Alessandria, June 29, 1808. Both his father and uncle were members of the Piedmontese Executive. Having received his education at a Government school, Urbano Rattazzi studied law, and practised at the Turin Bar until he removed, in 1838, to the Court of Appeal at Casale. His career was remarkable both for the profound knowledge he exhibited of law and for his eloquence. When Charles Albert promulgated his "Constitution," in 1848, Rattazzi was returned as representative of the College of Alessandria, taking his seat on the ultra-Liberal benches of the Lower Chamber. He was a member of the ministry hastily formed by Charles Albert after the battle of Custoza, July 23, 1848, and which lasted but ten days. His services having been dispensed with, he sided with the Opposition to the new ministry, ranging himself under the banners of the famous Gioberti, whom he overthrew on the question of a Piedmontese intervention on behalf of the Pope. The battle of Novara, March 23, 1849, and the abdication of Charles Albert having led to his retirement from the Ministry of the Interior and of Justice, he took up a position in the Sardinian Parliament as a democrat. Observant of the signs of the times, and probably not insensible to the effects of Cavour's policy, he gradually moderated his opinions so as to assimilate them to those of the "Middle Left" party. His great knowledge of law, and his moderation as a politician, led to his being made President of the Chamber in 1852, and shortly afterwards Minister of Justice, under his former adversary, Count Cavour. From this period Rattazzi followed in Cavour's steps, whom, after the armistice of Villafranca, he succeeded. After the death of Cavour, he resumed office, but found himself in opposition to the views of Ricasoli, the new Premier; and in the great debate on Italian affairs at Turin, in Dec., 1861, he sunk his own claims to vote with that statesman. In March, 1862, when Ricasoli was induced to resign the premiership—ostensibly through not being able to find a suitable Minister of the Interior, but actually through Court manœuvres, Rattazzi was intrusted with the task of forming a new ministry. In his inaugural speech, March 7, he de-

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clared his policy to consist essentially in maintaining a friendly alliance with France and England, the "natural allies" of Italy; and, as regarded the Pope, in remaining faithful to that vote of Parliament which declared Rome to be the capital of Italy; but he explained that "this end was to be accomplished by moral and diplomatic means, always hand and hand with France." Finding that his ministry did not possess the confidence of Parliament, he endeavoured to persuade the king to dissolve, which he refused to do, and the result was that Rattazzi and his colleagues resigned Dec. 1, 1862. A new ministry was formed under the presidency of Farina, which was of short duration, and at the critical juncture of the famous Franco-Italian Convention in Sep., 1864, Gen. de La Marmora came in at the head of an administration more in consonance with the wishes of the people of Italy. Another crisis having ensued, Ricasoli returned to power June 20, 1866, and was succeeded in 1867 by Rattazzi, who again retired in Oct. of that year.

RAUMER, FRIEDRICH LOUIS GEORGES, VON, historian, born at Wörlitz, May 14, 1781, studied in the universities of Halle and Göttingen, commenced his judicial career in 1801, and obtained the place of Councillor in the Cabinet of the Chancellor von Hardenberg in 1810. Among the works he published about this time was one on the "System of Taxation in England." A few years later he produced two new books, one on the Latin historians of the Middle Ages, the other describing a journey he had made to Venice. These works procured him the appointment of Professor of Political Economy and History at Berlin. In 1835 he visited England, where he was well received by leading members of the Whig party. Of them and of their policy he gave a favourable report in his work on England in 1835, of which a translation by Mrs. Austin appeared in 1836, and in 1841 he again visited England, and wrote a sequel to his former book, entitled "England in 1841," which was translated into English. In 1847 he was chosen Member and Secretary of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, and in 1848 was elected a member of the Parliament of Frankfort. On his return to Berlin he was chosen a member of the First Chamber of Prussia. In 1853 he retired from public life, with the rank of Emeritus Professor in the University of Berlin. The work to which he chiefly owes his reputation is "Geschichte der Hohenstaufen und ihrer Zeiten," published in 1823-5. Another great work, "History of Europe from the End of the Fifteenth Century," published in 1832-58, though well received, did not meet with the same success as the former, the author having therein expressed opinions adverse to those generally entertained in Germany. He has been a prolific writer, and most of his works have been translated into English.

RAWLINSON, SIR CHRISTOPHER, KNIGHT, son of the late J. Rawlinson, Esq., of Alresford, Hants, born in 1806; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1831, and went the Western Circuit; was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth in 1840, Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca, in 1847, when he received the honour of knighthood, was transferred to Madras as Chief Justice in 1850, and resigned that post in 1859.

RAWLINSON, THE REV. GEORGE, fourth son of A. T. Rawlinson, Esq., of Chadlington, Oxon., born about 1815, was educated at Swansea and at Ealing School, entered Trinity College, Oxford, in 1835; took a first class in classics in 1838; and was elected a Fellow of Exeter College in 1840. He obtained the Denyer Prize for a Theological Essay in 1842, and again in 1843, and having held for some years a Tutorship in his college, was appointed Moderator in 1852; became Public Examiner in 1854, and again in 1856; and preached the Bampton

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Lecture in 1859. He was elected without a contest to the Camden Professorship of Ancient History in the University in 1861, and took an active part in the agitation which preceded the passing of the Oxford University Act, in favour of the changes then effected. He has written, in conjunction with Sir H. Rawlinson and Sir G. Wilkinson, "The History of Herodotus," a new English version, with copious notes, published in 1858–60; "The Historical Evidences of the Truth of the Scripture Records, in Eight Lectures delivered in the Oxford University Pulpit, at the Bampton Lecture for 1859," in 1860; "The Contrasts of Christianity with Heathen and Jewish Systems; or, Nine Sermons preached before the University of Oxford on Various Occasions," in 1861; and "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World," of which vol. i. appeared in 1862, vol. ii. in 1864, and vol. iii. in 1865. The Rev. G. Rawlinson contributed an Essay, the subject being "The Genuineness and Authenticity of the Pentateuch," to "Aids to Faith," edited by Dr. Thomson, in reply to "Essays and Reviews," and was a contributor to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and to various reviews and magazines. He holds the office of Classical Examiner under the Council of Military Education.

RAWLINSON, Sir Henry Creswicke, K.C.B., brother of the Rev. G. Rawlinson, born in 1810, was educated at Ealing school, served in the Bombay army from 1827 till 1833, was sent to Persia in Nov., 1833, and between that time and Dec., 1839, was actively employed in various parts of that country. He held high commands, and did good service in reorganizing a body of Persian troops. When the rupture with Persia compelled our officers to withdraw from that country, he proceeded through Scinde to Affghanistan, and in June, 1840, was appointed political agent at Kandahar. Throughout the troubles that ensued he held this second capital of the Affghans safe from all intrigues within and attacks without, and was repeatedly mentioned by Gen. Nott for his services in the field. He returned with the avenging army through Cabul and the Punjaub to India, to reappear, in 1843, on the ground he had before occupied, but as political agent in Turkish Arabia. In March 1844, he was appointed Consul at Bagdad; in 1850 was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col. in Turkey; in 1851 was made Consul-General, resigned his post in Feb., 1855, and was a Director of the East-India Company, and a Member of the Council of India from Sep., 1858, to the following April, when he was sent as Envoy to the court of Teheran, with the local rank of Major-General. Sir Henry, who is a F.R.S., Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and LL.D. of Cambridge, a Chevalier of the "Order of Merit" in Prussia, and Corresponding Member of the French Institute, is the author of papers mostly on the antiquities of the East, and on the interpretation of the cuneiform inscriptions of Persia, Assyria, and Babylonia, in the Journals of the Geographical and Asiatic Societies. He was one of the members for Reigate, in the Liberal interest, from Feb. to Sep., 1858, and was returned for Frome at the general election in July, 1865.

RAYMOND, Henry J., editor of the *New York Times*, born in Lima, Livingston co., New York, Jan. 24, 1820, graduated at the University of Vermont in 1840, soon afterwards removed to New York; and, whilst studying law, taught the classics and wrote for the *New Yorker*. In 1841 he became managing editor of the *New York Tribune*, and afterwards leading editor of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*. In 1849 he was elected to the State Assembly, was re-elected and made Speaker, but relinquished his position on the *Courier*, and travelled to Europe on account of ill-health. On his return to New York, in 1851, he established the *New York Times*. In 1852 he became a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and in 1856 a leader in the republican party,

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and was chosen Lieut.-Governor of New York. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1860; was again elected to the State Legislature, and in 1864 was chosen as representative from New York to the 39th Congress. Shortly after, he visited Europe a second time, wrote a series of letters relating to the war, and is the author of a "Life of Abraham Lincoln."

READE, CHARLES, D.C.L., youngest son of the late John Reade, Esq., born in 1814, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was successively a Demy and a Fellow. He graduated B.A. in 1835, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1843, and became known to the reading public as the author of "Peg Woffington," published in 1852; and of "Christie Johnstone," in 1853. These were followed by "It is Never Too Late to Mend," and a short tale, entitled "The Course of True Love," in 1857; "Jack of All Trades," in 1858; "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," in 1859; "White Lies;" and "Cloister and the Hearth," which appeared in *Once a Week*, in 1861; "Hard Cash, a Matter-of-Fact Romance," first published in *All the Year Round*, in 1863; and "Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy," in 1866. He has written several plays, and is a contributor to periodicals.

READE, JOHN EDMUND, was born at Broadwell, Gloucestershire, early in the present century. His first work, a drama entitled "Cain the Wanderer," which appeared anonymously in 1830, was noticed by the literary journals of the day, and secured for its author an introduction to the poet Coleridge, and a recorded testimony from Goethe. It was followed by "Italy," composed during a lengthened sojourn in the South, published in 1838; "Catiline," a drama, and "The Deluge," a drama, in 1839; "The Vision of the Ancient Kings," a sequel, and "Life's Episode, in 1843; "Memnon," composed during a sojourn in Switzerland, in 1844; "The Revelations of Life," which grew out of a residence among the localities of Dartmoor, in 1849; and "Man in Paradise," a poem, in 1856, designed to form the first portion of the drama of "Cain the Wanderer." In a new edition of the author's works, this poem was carefully revised, and a collection of Lyrical Poems, entitled, "Youth and how it Passed," was added. In the poem of "Youth," as in the confessions of the Enthusiast, in the "Revelations of Life," it is evident that the picture of each metamorphosis is drawn from himself. "Laureate Wreath, and other Poems," appeared in 1863, and editions of his poetical works in 1850, 1860, and 1865.

REICHBERG (COUNT), JEAN-BERNHARD, VON, was born in Austria, Aug. 17, 1806. At twenty-two he was appointed Secretary of Legation, and was sent to the Austrian mission in London, where he remained two years. After a short residence at Darmstadt, as Chargé-d'Affaires, he filled the same post at Brussels, and afterwards at Rio Janeiro. In 1849 he was appointed Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation, which invested him with the dignity of Civil Commissioner for settling the intricate affairs of Electoral Hesse. In history he will rank as one of those men who have contributed most largely to the well-being of Austria. He was appointed, in May, 1859, Count Buol's successor as Foreign Minister of Austria, and was head of the Cabinet. During his tenure of office he manifested high integrity and administrative capacity, and retired in Nov., 1864.

REDDING, CYRUS, born at Penryn, Cornwall, in 1785, repaired to London in 1806, joined the establishment of the *Pilot*, which he left to commence the publication of the *Plymouth Chronicle*, of which he was editor and proprietor for several years, and was a contributor to the *Naval Chronicle*. From 1815 till 1818 he resided in France, and edited *Galignani's Messenger*, having edited the *Dramatic Review*, and published literary and political

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pamphlets, amongst them a "Letter to Lord Holland on the Law of Libel." In 1820 he became co-editor with Campbell of Colburn's *New Monthly Magazine*, with which he was associated, both in his editorial capacity and as a contributor, for upwards of ten years. Of his connection with the author of the "Pleasures of Hope," he has given an account in a series of papers which appeared in that magazine. In 1830, Mr. Redding joined Campbell in the publication of the *Metropolitan*, but the publisher failed. Under the auspices of the late Sir W. Molesworth he established the *Bath Guardian*, which he edited for two years; and, in 1836, the *Staffordshire Examiner*. He has written "Gabrielle, &c., Poems," published in 1829; "History of Wines," and "Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea," in 1833; "Velasco; or, Memoirs of a Page, a novel," in 1846; "Abstract of Evidence on the Wine Duties," in 1852; "Fifty Years' Recollections, Literary and Personal," in 1858; "Literary Reminiscences and Memoirs of T. Campbell," and "Keeping Up Appearances, a Novel of English Life," in 1860; "All's Well that Ends Well," in 1862; "Memoirs of Remarkable Misers," and "Yesterday and To-day," in 1863; and "Past Celebrities whom I have Known," in 1865. He published a translation of Thiers's History of the Consulate," with notes; and illustrated Itineraries of Cornwall and of Lancashire; edited, or rather wrote from notes, "The Travels of Captain Andrews in South America," and "Pandurang Hari," an Eastern story. The "Memoir of Beckford, of Fonthill," has been attributed to him, and he is the author of "A Departmental and Statistical Account of the Wine Products of France," &c.

REDGRAVE, RICHARD, R.A., son of a manufacturer, in whose countinghouse he passed his earlier years, chiefly employed in making designs and working-drawings, besides occasionally sketching from nature, was born in Pimlico, April 30, 1804. He began to study from the marbles in the British Museum, in 1822, was admitted a student in the Royal Academy in 1826, and about this time was forced to eke out his resources by teaching landscape drawing. He twice competed, but without success, for the Academy's gold medal, having been defeated on the second occasion by Maclise. A picture exhibited at the British Institution, "Gulliver on the Farmer's Table," bought for the purpose of engraving, was his first success. His next effort, "Ellen Orford," from Crabbe, rejected at the Institution, was hung "on the line" at the Academy, in 1838, and at once purchased. It was followed by "Quintin Matsys," "Olivia's Return to her Parents," in 1839; and "The Reduced Gentleman's Daughter," in 1840, which commanded immediate purchasers and fresh commissions, thus enabling the painter to relinquish the drudgery of teaching, and to devote himself entirely to his art. In 1840 he was elected an Associate, and amongst other works, produced "The Castle-builder," in 1841; "The Poor Teacher," in 1843; "The Sempstress," and "The Wedding Morning—the Departure," in 1844; "The Governess," in 1845; "Sunday Morning," in 1846; and "Fashion's Slaves," and "Country Cousins," painted for Mr. Vernon in 1848. In 1842, and in 1846, he exhibited landscapes at the Academy. His best known works are—"Happy Sheep," "The Moor-hen's Haunt," in 1847; "Spring—the Trout's dark Haunt," in 1848; "The Solitary Pool," in 1849; "The Evelyn Woods," in 1850; "The Poet's Study," in 1851; "The Woodland Mirror," in 1852; "The Forest Portal," in 1853; "An Old-English Homestead," in 1854; and "The Midwood Shade." Meantime he tried his hand on several figure-pieces of higher pretensions, such as "The Attiring of Griselda," in 1850; "The Flight into Egypt," in 1857; in which year Mr. Redgrave was elected R.A. During the latter years of the Government School of Design, Mr. Redgrave was its headmaster, and on the formation of the Department of Practical Art, subsequently enlarged into that of Science

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and Art, he prepared a system and course of instruction, which, under his supervision as Inspector-General of Art Schools, is being gradually extended throughout the United Kingdom. In conjunction with Mr. H. Cole, he formed the Museum of Ornamental Art, at Marlborough House, increased under their joint charge into the Museum of Mediæval Art at South Kensington. In 1851, Mr. Redgrave was named one of the jurors on the section of Fine Arts, and wrote a report on the general state of Design as applied to manufactures in the Great Exhibition. The arrangements for representing British Art in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855 were intrusted to him, and he drew up a similar report, when the Cross of the Legion of Honour was bestowed upon him. In 1858, her Majesty appointed him surveyor of Crown pictures, and he has since been engaged in preparing a complete catalogue of all such works of art belonging to the Crown. At the International Exhibition of 1862 the task of selecting and arranging specimens of British painting for the last hundred years was confided to him, and the works of native British artists, from Hogarth to the present day, were honourably contrasted with those of the painters of other countries. These labours led to the preparation, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. S. Redgrave, of a History of British Art, from the time of Hogarth to that first International Gathering, under the title of "A Century of Painters," published in the spring of 1866.

REED, EDWARD JAMES, born at Sheerness, Sep. 20, 1830, educated at the School of Mathematics and Naval Construction, Portsmouth, served in a subordinate capacity in Sheerness dockyard, and was afterwards editor of the *Mechanics' Magazine*. He paid great attention to naval architecture, on which he became an authority, and was induced to accept the Secretaryship of the Institution of Naval Architects. He submitted to the Admiralty proposals to reduce the dimensions, cost, and time required for building our ironclads, and was soon after appointed Chief Constructor of the navy. In about three years he designed ironclad ships for the British navy, amounting to an aggregate of 35,000 tons; a large iron-clad frigate for the Turkish government; a fleet of steam-transports for the service of our Indian government, consisting of five ships of 4,000 tons each, a paddle despatch-steamer of war, and numerous tugs, life-boats, and other smaller vessels.

REEVE, HENRY, born in 1813, holds the office of Registrar in the Privy Council Office, and succeeded the late Sir G. C. Lewis as editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, in 1855. He published a translation of De Tocqueville's well-known work on "Democracy in America," and of "France before the Revolution of 1789," of M. Guizot's "Washington," and in 1855 brought out a new and revised edition of "Whitelocke's Journal of the Swedish Embassy in 1653–54." He was elected in 1865 a corresponding member of the Institute of France by the Académie des Sciences, Morales, et Politiques.

REEVES, SIMS, tenor singer, born at Woolwich in 1821, was first instructed by his father. At an early age he held the appointment of organist and director of the choir at the church of North Cray, and after taking lessons on the pianoforte from J. B. Cramer, he was placed under the care of T. Cooke, Hobbs, and other distinguished professors of singing. In 1839 he made his first appearance on the stage at Newcastle; at which time he was singing baritone parts, afterwards visited the principal provincial towns, and went to Paris to study his profession. Not long after he made his first appearance in Italian Opera at Milan, in the tenor part of Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and came out in the same character at Drury Lane Theatre, Dec. 6, 1847, then under the management of the late M. Jullien.

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His first original character was in Balfe's opera of the "Maid of Honour," and he appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, as Carlo, in "Linda di Chamouni," in 1848, and was engaged at the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden in 1849. Since that time Mr. Reeves has held the rank of first English tenor, and has appeared with extraordinary success at all the great performances of oratorios at Exeter Hall, the provincial festivals, and the Crystal Palace. One of his best original parts was in Mr. Macfarren's opera of "Robin Hood," produced at the performances of English opera at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1860. He achieved great success in the part of Faust, at the same theatre.

REGNAUD-DE-SAINT-JEAN-D'ANGELLY (Comte de), Auguste-Michel-Marie-Étienne, Marshal of France, son of the famous general of the same name, born July 29, 1794, entered the Military School of St. Germain in 1811, and served in 1812 as sub-lieut. in the army destined for the invasion of Russia. His regiment was almost annihilated at the battle of Leipsic, and after taking part in the last campaigns of Napoleon, before the occupation of Paris, and accepting service under the Restoration, he accompanied his old master to Waterloo, and was nominated by him *chef d'escadron* on that memorable field. In 1825 he took part in Gen. Maison's campaign in the Morea, in 1840 was appointed to the military command of the department of Meurthe, and in 1848 the Republic appointed him to command the Army of the Alps, and afterwards made him General of Division. He was returned to the Legislative Assembly by the Charente-Inférieure, in 1849, and held the portfolio of the War Department for about a fortnight, in Jan. 1851. After the *coup d'état* he became a Senator, was created a Marshal of France in 1859, and is Colonel of the Imperial Guard. He was made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Jan. 12, 1849, Grand Cross, Dec. 28, 1849, and Vice-President of the Senate in 1862.

REGNAULT, Henri-Victor, chemist and physician, born at Aix-la-Chapelle, July 21, 1810, was pupil at the Polytechnic School from 1830 till 1832, when he entered the mining service, became Professor of Chemistry at the Polytechnic School in 1840, Professor of Physics at the College of France in 1841, Engineer in Chief of Mines in 1847, and Director of the Porcelain Manufactory of Sèvres in 1854, having been elected member of the Academy of Sciences in 1840. M. Regnault, who has not written much, has contributed articles of great value to the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, and other journals. As a physician he takes the first rank in science, and for the most minute observation of cases coming before him, he is considered one of the ablest practitioners in France. Ten of his articles treating of the dilatation of elastic fluids, the determination of the density of gases, the measure of temperatures, &c., are to be found in the 21st vol. of the "Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences." He was promoted Officer of the Legion of Honour in Dec. 1850, and Commander, Feb. 7, 1863.

REICHENBACH (Baron von), Karl, technologist, born at Stuttgard, Feb. 12, 1788, studied jurisprudence and natural history at Tubingen, in 1804 projected a German colony in the South-Sea Islands, and with that intention entered into an agreement with some thirty of his countrymen, for which he was denounced by the French police, and imprisoned for some months. On being liberated he devoted himself to natural science, and its applicability to industry, travelled through France, Germany, and the Netherlands, visiting the principal mining districts, and established the foundries at Villengen and at Hausbach, in Baden. In 1821, in conjunction with Count Hugo of Salm, he established a number of foundries in Moravia, and soon acquired con-

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siderable property, and about this time the King of Würtemberg made him a Baron. He has written a number of scientific works, and made the chemical discoveries of paraffin in 1831, and of creosote in 1833. Some years ago he directed his attention to animal magnetism, and believes that he has discovered a new power, the *odic*, on which he has published several works. In these he attempts to prove the existence, and to study the qualities, of a new imponderable power, as universal, he contends, as electricity and magnetism. He possesses a fine collection of minerals and meteoric stones at his residence at Riesenberg.

REID, CAPTAIN MAYNE, novelist, a native of the North of Ireland, paternally descended from one of the pioneers of the "Ulster Plantations," was born in 1818, and educated for the Church. A taste for travel and adventure induced him, in 1838, to set out for Mexico, without any very definite aim. On arriving at New Orleans, he went on two excursions up the Red River, trading and hunting in company with the Indians, and afterwards made other excursions up the Missouri and on the prairies, where he remained for nearly five years, enjoying the wild freedom of that region. He afterwards travelled through almost every state in the Union, and in these journeys, with his previous experience in the backwoods, acquired that knowledge of character and incident displayed in his writings. In 1845, when war was declared between the United States and Mexico, Mayne Reid, who had devoted himself to literature, sought and obtained a commission in the United States army. He was present at the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, and took an active part in various encounters, led the last charge of infantry at Churubusco, and the forlorn hope at the assault of Chapultepec, where he was shot down and reported to be killed. For his gallantry at Chapultepec Capt. Reid was honourably mentioned in the despatches. At the close of the Mexican war he resigned his commission, and in 1849 organized a body of men in New York to proceed to Hungary, to aid in the struggle of that country for independence. On reaching Paris, he received the news of the total failure of the Hungarian insurrection. Capt. Reid repaired to London, where he once more devoted himself to literature, and amongst other works has written "The Rifle Rangers," published in 1849; "The Scalp Hunters," in 1850, in both of which the author details his experience of prairie life and warlike adventure; "Desert Home; or, Family Robinson," in 1851; "The Boy Hunters," in 1852; "The Young Voyageurs," in 1853; "The Forest Exiles," in 1854; "The Bush Boys; or, Adventures in South Africa," and "The White Chief," a novel, in 1855; "The Young Yägers," and "Quadroon," a novel, in 1856; "The Plant Hunters; or, The Himalayan Mountains," in 1857; "Oceola," a novel, in 1859; "The Wood Rangers," a novel, "The Hunters' Feast," a novel, "Quadrupeds; What They Are, and Where Found," "The Tiger Hunters," and "Bruin; or, The Grand Bear Hunt," in 1860; "Ran Away to Sea," "War Trail; or, Hunt of the Wild Horse," and "Wild Huntress," in 1861; "The Maroon," a novel, in 1862; "Croquet," in 1863; "Cliff Climbers; or, The Lone Home," "Ocean Waifs," and "White Gauntlet: a Romance," in 1864; "The Headless Horseman," in 1865; and "Afloat in the Forest," in 1866.

REMILLY, OVIDE, politician, born at Versailles, Nov. 18, 1800, studied law in his native town, in due course became an advocate, and after a time embarked in politics. He fought at the barricades in July, 1830, became Mayor of Versailles in 1837, sat in the Chamber of Deputies from 1839 till 1848, and proved a brilliant debater, evincing a spirit of independence. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, M. Remilly was dismissed from his post as Mayor of Versailles, and having been elected to the Consti-

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tuent Assembly, joined the ranks of the moderate republicans, was one of the first to demand repressive measures against the clubs, secret societies, and the press, and supported the law in favour of public instruction. He was returned to the Legislative Assembly in 1849, and after the *coup d' état* in 1851, refused to be again a candidate. The citizens of his native town, to mark their appreciation of his integrity, presented him with a gold medal.

RENAN, JOSEPH-ERNEST, philologist, member of the Institute, born at Tréguier, Côtes-du-Nord, Feb. 27, 1823, was destined for the ecclesiastical profession, and went to Paris at an early age in order to study. His abilities having attracted attention, he was chosen at the termination of his classical studies to follow the course of theology at the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, when he showed a taste for the study of languages and philosophy, and commenced learning Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac. But his independence of thought did not accord with the necessary qualifications for the priesthood, and he quitted the seminary in order to be better able to pursue his own course. In 1848, he gained the Volney prize for a mémoire upon the Semitic languages, which has been published under the title of "Histoire Générale et Systèmes Comparés des Langues Sémitiques." His work entitled "Étude de la Langue Grecque au Moyen Age," published in 1845, was crowned by the Institute. In 1849 he was sent to Italy on a literary mission by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, in 1851, was attached to the department of Manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and in 1856 was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions in place of M. Augustin Thierry. At the end of 1860 he was sent on a mission to Syria, in 1862 he had been appointed Professor of Hebrew, but did not permanently occupy the chair for fear of a renewal of the manifestations which occurred at his opening lecture in Feb., and in 1863 he published his well-known work, "Vie de Jésus," which he wrote after his voyage to Syria, and of which numerous editions have been issued. M. Renan, who was nominated to an appointment in the Bibliothèque Impériale, against which he strongly protested, and which was revoked June 11, 1864, has, in addition to the works already mentioned, published numerous mémoires on comparative philology, and articles in the *Liberté de Penser*, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique*, the *Débats*, &c. Some of these were published in a collected form, under the title of "Études d'Histoire Religieuse," in 1857. He published a translation of "Le Livre de Job," in 1859, and of the "Cantique des Cantiques," in 1860; "Lettre à mes Collègues," in 1862; "Mission de Phénicie," in 1864, and "Trois Inscriptions Phéniciennes," in 1864. He married a daughter of Henri Scheffer, the painter, and was decorated with the Legion of Honour in Dec., 1860.

RENNIE, SIR JOHN, F.R.S., &c., civil engineer, of Scottish extraction, son of the late Mr. John Rennie, the distinguished civil engineer who designed New London Bridge, and designed and executed Southwark and Waterloo bridges, born about 1796, was brought up chiefly under his father, and executed New London Bridge from the designs of the latter. He was connected with railway operations from their first introduction, and has completed the drainage of the Lincolnshire coast at the Wash, commenced by his father, and the works of the harbour at Ramsgate. Sir J. Rennie, who was employed by the Earl of Lonsdale in the construction of the new docks at Whitehaven, received the honour of knighthood in 1831, on the opening of New London Bridge. In 1861 he was an unsuccessful competitor for the new bridge to be thrown across the Thames at Blackfriars.

REUTER, JULIUS, known in connection with foreign telegraphic despatches, is of German extraction, and was born about 1815. The

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practical working of the telegraph between Aix-la-Chapelle and Berlin, in 1849, convinced him that a new æra in correspondence had arisen, and he established at the former town the first centre of that organization which has since concentrated in the hands of one man, for all general and public purposes, the scattered electric wires of the world. As railway after railway was opened, each was made subservient to his system; and when the cable between Calais and Dover was laid in 1851, Mr. Reuter, who had become a naturalized subject of her Majesty, transferred his chief office to London. Up to this time he had conveyed only commercial messages, but the thought struck him that the opportunity had arrived for making the telegraph the handmaid of the public press. His overtures, though several times declined, were accepted by the London newspapers in 1858, when he sent his telegraphic despatches for one month to each newspaper office free of charge, leaving to the editors to use them or not. Many of the English provincial papers are supplied by Mr. Reuter, who telegraphs the English news day by day to the chief cities of the Continent. Mr. Reuter reserves his political telegrams for the exclusive use of the press, and does not allow them to be communicated beforehand to merchants and bankers for the purposes of speculation.

REYBAUD, MADAME. (*See* ARNAUD, FANNY).

REYBAUD, MARIE-ROCH-LOUIS, writer and publicist, member of the Institute, was born at Marseilles, Aug. 15, 1799. After having finished his studies at the Collége de Juilly, he went several voyages on mercantile affairs to the Levant and India, took up his residence in Paris, and commenced his literary career in 1829, and being of Liberal politics contributed to the *Constitutionnel* and the *Corsaire*. In 1830 he undertook the editorship of the "Histoire Scientifique et Militaire de l'Expedition Française en Egypte;" in 1833 of the "Voyage Autour du Monde," of Dumont d'Urville; and in 1835 of the "Voyage dans les Deux Ameriques," of M. d'Orbigny. Under the pseudonym of Léon Durocher, M. Reybaud contributed numerous articles to the *National*. His reputation as an economist and romance writer was established by the publication, in 1840–3, of "Études sur les Réformateurs ou Socialistes Modernes," which had appeared at intervals between 1836 and 1840, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and gained in 1841 the great Montyon prize awarded by the French Academy; and his "Jérôme Paturot à la recherche d'une Position Sociale," the first edition of which appeared in 1843, is very popular. He has written "Jérôme Paturot à la recherche de la Meillure des Républiques," published in 1848. M. Reybaud, supported by the Liberal opposition, obtained a seat for Marseilles, in 1848 he was elected for the department of the Bouches-du-Rhone, by the moderate party, and in 1849 to the Legislative Assembly by the reactionary party. He generally supported the Government till 1851, but refused to countenance the *coup d'état*. In 1849 he was a member of the commission sent to Algeria to inspect the agricultural colonies founded there, and most of his suggestions were adopted by the government. Since his retirement from political life, M. Reybaud has occupied his time in novel writing, and by contributing to the *Journal des Économistes*, and the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He was made Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1859. In addition to the works already named, M. Reybaud has written, with Baron Taylor, "La Syrie, l'Égypte, et la Palestine," published in 1834; "La Polynésie," in 1843; "César Falempin, ou les Idoles d'Argile;" and "Le Dernier des Commis Voyageurs," in 1845; "Le Coq du Clocher," in 1846; "Édouard Mongeron," in 1846–7; "Athanase Robichon," in 1851; "La Comtesse de Mauléon," in 1853; "Marines et Voyages," in 1854;

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"Scènes de la Vie Moderne," in 1855; "L'Industrie en Europe" in 1856; "Études sur le Régime des Manufactures," in 1859; "Économistes Modernes," in 1862; and "Mœurs et Portraits du Temps." He has contributed to the "Revue Maritime," the "Dictionnaire de la Conversation," the "Dictionnaire du Commerce," the *Journal des Débats, Constitutionnel*, &c.

RIANZARÈS (DUKE OF), FERNANDO MUNOZ, husband of Maria Christina, Queen Dowager of Spain, born of very humble parents at Tarrancon, in the province of Cuença, in 1810; was serving in the Royal Guards in 1833, when Queen Christina became enamoured of the young soldier, with whom, soon after the death of Ferdinand VII., Sep. 29, 1833, she contracted a secret marriage, which was not publicly ratified until Oct. 13, 1844. Though raised to a high position by this marriage, Munoz has never shown himself desirous of playing a prominent part in politics. His royal wife has always been anxious that he should do so, and during the expedition of Gen. Flores to Ecuador, he was talked of as the future monarch of that ancient Spanish colony. He was created Duc de Rianzarès, and a Grandee of Spain of the First Class, and Knight of the Golden Fleece in 1844, and received from Louis-Philippe the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and the French title of Duc de Montmorot in 1847.

RICASOLI (BARON), BETTINO, statesman, born March 9, 1809, in Tuscany; was educated at Florence, early devoted his attention to politics, and always advocated moderation. He took no part in public affairs during the events of 1848, but shortly afterwards rendered assistance to his country by supporting the grand-duke and by recommending fair liberal concessions. When the latter abdicated and threw himself into the hands of the Austrians, Ricasoli protested, for some months took little part in the government, and was instrumental in overthrowing the system which Guerrazzi and Montanelli, on their advent to power, strove to establish, because it appeared to him more hateful than the tyranny of the Austrians. The battle of Novara, and the return of the grand-duke, induced him to retire into private life, from which he did not emerge until 1856, and he took an active part in the liberation of Tuscany after the campaign against Austria in 1859. An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate him in 1860, and in March he filled an important post in the administration. After the death of Count Cavour, in 1861, he became Prime Minister of the new kingdom of Italy, in which situation he endeavoured to follow the policy of his predecessor, but, unable to secure the confidence of Parliament, resigned the Premiership March 2, 1862, and was succeeded by M. Rattazzi. He again acceded to power as Prime Minister June 20, 1866, and retired in 1867.

RICHARDS, ALFRED BATE, author and barrister-at-law, the chief and earliest promoter of the volunteer movement, eldest son of the late John Richards, Esq., M.P. for Knaresborough, born in 1820; was an unsuccessful candidate for Ripon at the general election in April, 1859. He has written "Crœsus, King of Lydia, a Tragedy," published in 1845; "Death of the Magdalen, and other Poems," and "Cromwell, a Drama," in 1847; "Dream of the Soul, and other Poems," in 1848; "Vandyck, a Play of Genoa," in 1850;" "Poems, Essays, and Opinions;" "Minstrelsy of War, and other Poems," in 1854; "Religio Animæ, and other Poems," in 1866; "Cobden and his Pamphlet Considered," which has gone through five editions; a comprehensive plan for a railway to be constructed by convict labour across British North America, with a scheme for the incorporation of the North American Provinces, a work of considerable outlay and research; pamphlets, &c. Mr. Richards, who edited the *British Army Despatch* for two years, and

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was the editor under whose auspices the *Daily Telegraph*—the first cheap daily newspaper in England—started, was Secretary of the "National and Constitutional Association" until the "Administrative Reform Association" was projected. He started, organized, and commanded with success, the first Working Man's Corps, the 3rd City of London, numbering nearly 1,000 effective members, of which he is colonel. To Mr. Richards belongs the merit of having convened the celebrated meeting held at St. Martin's Hall, April 16, 1859, for the purpose of forming volunteer corps. Its objects were endorsed by the *Times* and nearly the whole of the press, metropolitan and provincial, and the War Office Circular, authorizing the enrolment of volunteers, appeared May 12. Lord Ranelagh, at a public meeting held in 1867, said he did not know a single officer of volunteers who was present at the meeting in 1859, convened in the face of so much difficulty and ridicule. Previous to this meeting Mr. Richards had published upwards of a hundred articles and letters in the public press urging the enrolment of rifle volunteers, and it is worthy of record that to him the establishment of our volunteer army of 1859 is practically due. So well has this fact been established that a numerous and influential body of noblemen, gentlemen, and commanding officers of volunteers met at St. James's Hall in May, 1867, in order to form a committee to solicit subscriptions from the public with a view of presenting Col. Richards with an appropriate testimonial.

RICHARDS, BRINLEY, pianist and composer, son of the late Mr. H. Richards, organist of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, born in 1819, being intended for the medical profession, was placed with a surgeon at Carmarthen, but abandoned it for one more congenial to his taste. Although this change of purpose caused him to apply himself to the study of music somewhat later in life than is customary, he made up for the delay by diligent and earnest application. With the advice and assistance of the late duke of Newcastle, who, as well as the late earl of Westmoreland, honoured him with his friendship to the last, he sought and obtained admission into the Royal Academy of Music, at which institution he made such satisfactory progress that he obtained the King's Scholarship in 1835 and 1837, and was appointed one of its professors. In addition to concertos for the piano, some of his compositions for full orchestra have been frequently played in London; and while visiting Paris, Mr. Richards attracted the favourable notice of, and formed an intimacy with the late M. Chopin, which lasted till the death of that eminent artist. As a pianist Mr. Richards holds a very prominent rank, not only as a brilliant solo player, but more especially for his performance of the works of Bach, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Mozart, &c. He is a member of the London Philharmonic Society, and a Fellow of the Musical Society. Among his principal compositions may be mentioned "God Bless the Prince of Wales;" "Up quit thy Bower;" "Ye Little Birds" (Madrigal); "In the Hour of My Distress" (Herrick's Litanie); "The Pilgrim's Path; "Soluote War-Song;" "O Whisper what thou feelest;" "The Harp of Wales;" "Leah" (all vocal); volume of octave studies; Tarantelle in E flat; Overture in F minor, for full orchestra; Caprice in F. sharp; Andante con Moto; "The Angel's Song;" "The Birds and the Rivulet;" and about 200 solos of all sorts, many of which have been republished in Milan, Berlin, and Paris. He was presented to the Prince of Wales on St. David's Day, 1867, as the composer of "God bless the Prince of Wales."

RICHMOND (DUKE OF), HIS GRACE CHARLES HENRY GORDON-LENNOX, K.G., eldest son of the late duke, born Feb. 27, 1818; was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; became a Captain in the army in 1844; was Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington from 1842

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till 1852, and to Viscount Hardinge from 1852 till 1854. His Grace was appointed President of the Poor Law Board, and sworn a Privy Councillor, in March, 1859, and resigned in June, on the retirement of Lord Derby and his party; was made a Knight of the Garter, Feb. 6, and became President of the Board of Trade, March 8, 1867. He represented West Sussex in the Conservative interest from July, 1841, till he succeeded his father as sixth Duke of Richmond, Oct. 21, 1860.

RICHMOND, GEORGE, R.A., son of an artist, born in 1809, was brought up with a view to artistic pursuits, and practised miniature painting and drawing in water-colours with much success till within the last few years, when, principally owing to the extensive use of photography, he took to portraiture in oils. He was elected an A.R.A. in 1857, and R.A. in 1866, and is well known for his spirited portraits of distinguished personages, which annually appear on the walls of the Royal Academy. It has been stated that the execution of the recumbent figure of the late Bishop Blomfield, which is to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, has been intrusted to him, from which it appears that he has added eminence in sculpture to his own more especial art. He has had as pupils a large number of eminent artists.

RICHSON, THE REV. CHARLES, born about 1810, graduated B.A. at St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, in 1841, and proceeded M.A. in 1844. From 1844 till 1854 he was clerk in orders of Manchester Cathedral, of which he was made Canon, and appointed to the Rectory of St. Andrew, Ancoats. Mr. Richson has earned a high reputation as one of the most earnest advocates of Sanitary Reform and of education, both religious and secular. The first sermon he published was one "On the Observance of the Sanitary Laws," with notes by Dr. Sutherland. He has written various school-books and pamphlets on the State and Prospects of Education in Manchester, insisting on legislative provision for the children of out-door paupers.

RICORD, PHILIPPE, physician, member of the Académie de Médecine, grandson of a distinguished physician of Marseilles, and brother of M. J. B. Ricord, the author of several works upon medicine and natural history, born at Baltimore, U.S., Dec. 10, 1800; went to Paris in 1820. He was almost immediately admitted as an *interne*, and was attached successively to the Hôtel Dieu, under Dupuytren, and to La Pitié, under Lisfranc. In March, 1826, he took the degree of Doctor, and practised at Olivet, near Orleans, and Croüy-sur-Ourcq, after which he returned to Paris, delivered a course of lectures on surgical operations, and was appointed in 1831 Surgeon-in-Chief to the Hôpital des Vénériens of the South, which position he held till Oct., 1860, when he retired. This appointment secured for Dr. Ricord the special reputation which he enjoys for his knowledge and treatment of that class of diseases to which it relates. Dr. Ricord discovered a cure for variocele, &c., for which he received, in 1842, the Montyon prize. He has been a member of the Imperial Academy (section of surgical pathology), since 1850, and is attached as Consulting Surgeon to the Dispensary of Public Health. By decree, July 28, 1862, he was appointed Physician in Ordinary to Prince Napoleon. He was promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 12, 1860, and has been decorated with numerous foreign orders. Amongst his various works may be named, "De l'Emploi du Speculum," published in 1833; "De la Blennorrhagie de la Femme," in 1834; "Emploi de l'Onguent Mercuriel dans le Traitement de l'Érésipèle," in 1836; "Monographie du Chancre," in 1837; "Traite des Maladies Vénériennes," in 1838; "De l'Ophthalmie Blennorrhagique," in 1842; "Clinique Iconographique de l'Hôpital des Vénériens," in 1842-1851; and "De la Syphilisation et de la Contagion des Accidents Secondaires,"

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in 1853; in addition to a large number of mémoires, researches, communications, &c., inserted for the most part in the *Mémoires et Bulletins de l'Académie de Médecine.*

RIGAULT-DE-GENOUILLY, CHARLES, admiral, born at Rochefert, in France, April 12, 1807, was admitted to the naval school of France in 1825; entered the navy in 1830; became Captain of a frigate in 1841; was a member of the French Admiralty Board in 1853, and was raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and sent in command of the French naval brigade, to assist in the operations before Sebastopol in 1854. He was nominated to the command of the French fleet in the Chinese seas in 1856, and in that capacity co-operated with the English in the capture and occupation of Canton in 1857. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Oct. 2, 1855; made a Senator, July 11, 1860; was appointed to the command of the Mediterranean squadron in Jan., 1862, and nominated Admiral, Jan. 27, 1864. He was made Minister of the Marine in 1867, and is much esteemed in France for his practical as well as his scientific knowlege of naval matters. In 1852 he edited the fourth edition of Chaucheprat's "Routier des Antilles," and in 1846 the second edition of Montferrier's "Dictionnaire Universel et Raisonée de Marine."

RIO, ALEXIS FRANÇOIS, writer and critic, born at Paris early in the century; has written "Essai sur l'Histoire de l'Esprit Humain dans l'Antiquité," published in 1828–30; "De l'Art Chrétien," in 1841–55; "Les Quatres Martyrs," in 1856; "De la Poésie Chrétienne," in 1861; "Shakespeare," in 1864; and a variety of articles on Ecclesiastical Art and History, contributed to French periodicals. Several of his works have appeared in English. His only daughter is married to Lord Killeen, eldest son of the Earl of Fingal.

RIPON (BISHOP OF); THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT BICKERSTETH, D.D., F.R.S., fourth son of the Rev. John Bickersteth, Rector of Sapcote, Leicestershire, and nephew of the late Lord Langdale, born at Acton, Suffolk, Aug. 24, 1816; was intended for the medical profession, but preferring the Church, entered Queens' College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in honours in 1841, and M.A. in 1846. He was ordained to the curacy of Sapcote in 1841; was curate at St. Giles, Reading, in 1843–4, at the pariah church of Clapham in 1845; and became Incumbent of St. John's Church, Clapham, towards the close of that year. He was appointed to the Rectory of St. Giles in the Fields in 1851, though from the diminution of income which he suffered by the operation of the Metropolitan Burials Act, his promotion considerably curtailed his revenue. He was appointed a Canon Residentiary of Salisbury in 1854, and was promoted to the see of Ripon in 1856. Dr. Bickersteth has written "Bible Landmarks," published in 1850; "Lent Lectures, Means of Grace," in 1851; a volume of Sermons, in 1866; several single Sermons, and Lectures on various subjects. The see of Ripon, which is of the annual value of £4,500, comprises a considerable portion of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

RISTORI, ADELAIDE, tragic actress, born at Cividale, in Friuli, in 1821, being the child of a poor actor, was trained at a very early age for the stage. She appears to have risen through a long series of struggles to the eminence she ultimately attained. Having accepted in 1855 an engagement in Paris, she sought the favour of a French audience as an interpreter of the tragic muse at the very time that Rachel was in the zenith of her fame. Her appearance at such a period was regarded by the French as an open challenge to contest the supremacy of their tragic queen, and they assembled much more disposed to criticize than to applaud. The genius of Ristori, however, triumphed, and from that moment her position has been unassailed. Her reception in England was equally enthusiastic, and she

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appeared in Spain in 1857, in Holland in 1860, in Russia in 1861, at Constantinople in 1864, in the United States, and other parts of the world, with success. William I. of Prussia gave her the medal in sciences and in arts in 1862. Among her most famous characters are those of Medea, Lady Macbeth, Fazio, Phædra, Deborah, Judith, Francesca da Riviera, and Camilla. She was married to the Marquis del Grillo, and was left a widow in 1861.

RITTER, Henry, philosopher, born at Zerbst in 1791, was educated at the Universities of Halle, Göttingen, and Berlin. He devoted himself at an early age to the study of the chief ancient and modern systems of philosophy, and wrote "History of Ancient Philosophy," published in 1829–53; "Essay on German Philosophy, down to Kant," in 1853; "A History of Christian Philosophy," and various works.

ROBERTS, The Rev. George, born about 1808, graduated in honours at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1830, was Perpetual Curate of Coleford, Gloucestershire, Vicar of Monmouth, and Lecturer of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and in 1853 was appointed Minister of St. John's, Cheltenham. He was for many years connected with the metropolitan and provincial press, and published several sermons, works on Church principles (from the Anglican point of view), "The Duties of Subjects and Magistrates," in 1842; "Some account of Llanthony Priory, Monmouthshire," in 1847; and "Strata Florida Abbey, Cardiganshire," in 1848. An anonymous work, "Speculum Episcopi, or the Mirror of a Bishop," a very trenchant and somewhat too vehement satire, which produced some little excitement on its appearance, in 1851, has been attributed to him.

ROBERTSON, The Rev. James Craigie, born in 1813, at Aberdeen, where his father was a merchant, received his early education at Marischal College, graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1834, and was Vicar of Bekesbourne, near Canterbury, from 1846 till 1859, when he was appointed Canon of Canterbury. In 1864 he became Professor of Ecclesiastical History in King's College, London, and has written "How shall we Conform to the Liturgy?" published in 1844; "Sketches of Church History, First Six Centuries," in 1855; "A Biography of Thomas Becket," in 1859; "A History of the Christian Church," of which the first volume appeared in 1862, the second in 1865, and the third, bringing the history down to A.D. 1303, in 1866. He edited for the Ecclesiastical History Society, Heylin's "History of the Reformation;" for the Camden Society, in 1866, Bargrave's "Alexander VII. and his Cardinals;" and has been a contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and other periodicals.

ROBERTSON, Thomas William, born Jan. 9, 1829, and educated at Spalding, Lincolnshire, and in Holland, wrote some dramas for the minor theatres, which met with moderate success, and "The Cantab," a farce, produced at the Strand Theatre in 1862. His reputation was established by the comedy "Society," brought out at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in Nov., 1865. It was followed by "Ours," produced at the same establishment Sep. 12, 1866; by "Shadow Tree Shaft," which proved a failure, produced at the Princess's Theatre, Feb. 6, 1867; by "Caste," another success, first played at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, April 6; and by "For Love," at the New Holborn Theatre, Oct. 5, 1867. He has been a contributor to *Fun* and various periodicals, and has written leading articles and dramatic criticisms for daily and weekly periodicals.

ROBIN, Charles-Philippe, physician, member of the Académie de Médecine, born at Jafferon, Ain, June 4, 1821, studied medicine at Paris, and was admitted "interne des hôpitaux" in 1843. He gained, at the competition of 1844, the prize given by the École Pratique de Médecine; was sent in 1845, with M. Lebert, by Orfila, to the coasts of Normandy and Jersey,

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in order to collect objects of natural history and comparative anatomy, for the museum which he had founded at the École, and received in 1847 the degree of Doctor. A close examiner of objects, he has greatly promoted the use of the microscope in anatomy and pathology; and, in addition to his microscopical labours, has studied the natural sciences. He was appointed Professor of Histology at the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, April 19, 1862. M. Robin, who has been a member of the Academy of Medicine since 1858, is connected with numerous French and foreign Scientific Societies, and is decorated with the Legion of Honour. In addition to a large number of works relating to microscopical investigations, he has published "Tableaux d'Anatomie, contenant l'Exposé de toutes les Parties à Étudier dans l'Organisme de l'Homme, et dans celui des Animaux," published in 1851; "Traité de Chimie Anatomique et Physiologique," &c., in 1852; "Histoire Naturelle de Végétaux Parasites qui croissent sur l'Homme et les Animaux Vivants," in 1853; and "Notice sur l'Œuvre et la Vie d'Auguste Comte," in 1864. He has contributed to the "Dictionnaire de Médecine," &c.

ROBINSON, Sir Hercules Robert George, second son of Admiral Hercules Robinson, born in 1824, and educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, held, for some years, a commission in the 87th Foot, but retired from the service in 1846, and was employed in various capacities in the Civil Service in Ireland until 1852. He was appointed President of Montserrat in 1854, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher's in 1855, succeeded Sir John Bowring as Governor of Hongkong in 1859, when he received the honour of knighthood, and was promoted to the governorship of Ceylon in Jan., 1865.

ROBINSON, John Henry, R.A., line-engraver, born at Bolton, in Lancashire, in 1796, became a pupil of James Heath. Among his more celebrated prints are "Napoleon and Pope Pius VII.," after Wilkie; "The Wolf and the Lamb," after Mulready, exhibited about 1825; "The Mantilla;" "The Marchioness of Abercorn;" and "Little Red Riding-Hood," after Landseer; "Sir Walter Scott," after Lawrence; "Theodosius refused Admission into the Church," and the portrait of Rubens, after Vandyke; "Spanish Flower-Girl," after Murillo; and he has executed some very beautiful book-plates. Two of the choicest specimens of his art, as an engraver, are the "Sisters," after F. P. Stephanhoff, and the "Mother and Child," from Leslie's picture of 1846. He completed a portrait of the Countess of Bedford, from the celebrated picture by Vandyke, in 1862. He obtained the first-class gold medal for engraving at the International Exhibition at Paris in 1855, was made an Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy Nov. 3, 1856, and R.A. in June, 1866.

ROBINSON, Mrs. (*See* Freer, Martha Walker.)

ROBINSON, The Rev. Thomas, D.D., youngest son of the late Rev. T. Robinson, Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester, born in 1790, was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was thirteenth wrangler, in 1813. He was many years in India as Chaplain to the Bishop (Heber) of Calcutta and Archdeacon of Madras, and on his return to England became Lord-Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Cambridge. He was Rector of Therfield, Herts, from 1853 till 1861, has been Master of the Temple since 1845, and Canon of Rochester since 1854. He has written "The Last Days of Bishop Heber," published in 1827; the Old Testament translated into Persian; several Sermons and Charges delivered in India; "The Character of St. Paul; "Sermons before the University of Cambridge," in 1840; "The Twin Fallacies of Rome;" "Five Sermons at the Temple," in 1851; and "Lectures on the Study of the Oriental Languages."

ROCHESTER (Bishop of), The

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RIGHT REV. THOMAS LEGH CLAUGHTON (*q.v.*), appointed to this see April 26, 1867, was consecrated at Rochester Cathedral, June 10. The diocese includes Essex, Herts, and a small portion of Kent, and the annual income is £4,500.

ROCK, THE REV. DANIEL, D.D., Roman Catholic archæologist, a native of Liverpool, born in 1799, was educated at Old Hall, Herts, and at the English College, Rome. Having entered into holy orders and served the mission in London for two years, he became in 1827 domestic Chaplain to the late earl of Shrewsbury, and was appointed, in 1840, to the care of the Roman Catholic congregation at Buckland, near Farringdon. On the re-introduction into England of the Romish hierarchy, in 1852, he was one of the first canons of Southwark, and resigned his pastoral charge in Berks in order to live near London, in 1854. He has written "Hierurgia, or the Sacrifice of the Mass expounded," in which he illustrates most of the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church among the Latins, Greeks, and Orientals, not only by written evidences, but from paintings, sculptures, and inscriptions found in the catacombs or elsewhere, belonging to the earliest ages of faith; "The Church of our Fathers, as seen in St. Osmond's Rite for the Cathedral of Salisbury, with Dissertations on the Belief and Ritual in England before and after the Coming of the Normans;" and "Did the Early Church in Ireland acknowledge the Pope's Supremacy?" published in 1844—the two last-mentioned works treat principally of our national ecclesiastical antiquities;—"Transubstantiation Vindicated;" "The Mystic Crown of Mary," in verse; and other smaller productions. In 1862 he took an active part, as one of the committee, in carrying out the object of the "Special Exhibition of Works of Art on Loan, chiefly of the Mediæval Period," at the South Kensington Museum; and contributed the article in the official catalogue, on "Ecclesiastical Vestments, Tissues, and Embroideries" there exhibited.

ROEBUCK, JOHN ARTHUR, M.P., grandson of Dr. John Roebuck, of Sheffield, maternally descended from the poet Tickell, was born at Madras in 1802, went to Canada in boyhood, and left that country in 1824 for the purpose of studying law in England. He was admitted a barrister of the Inner Temple in 1831, and chosen member for Bath at the first election after the Reform Bill. The character of a thorough Reformer, which he won in this arena, led to his appointment, in 1835, as agent for the House of Assembly of Lower Canada during the dispute pending between the Executive Government and the House of Assembly. Mr. Roebuck commenced the publication of a series of political "Pamphlets for the People," in which, having assailed the whole body of political editors, reporters, and contributors to the press, particularly those of the *Morning Chronicle*, he became involved in what is called an affair of honour, and fought a very harmless duel with the late Mr. Black, the editor of that journal. In the country he was a popular favourite, though the plain speaking he had practised towards the Whigs, whom he regarded as false to the cause of progress, lost him his seat at the general election in Aug., 1837. He regained it in June, 1841, but was again defeated at the general election in Aug., 1847, and since May, 1849, he has represented Sheffield. Mr. Roebuck is a bold and unsparing orator, and has particularly distinguished himself in his replies to Mr. Disraeli. In Jan., 1855, he brought forward in the House of Commons a motion for inquiry into the conduct of the war, known to history as "the Sebastopol Committee." The Aberdeen Government resisting the inquiry, was beaten, on a division, by a majority of 157, and compelled to resign. Mr. Roebuck had no place in the new cabinet, but acted as chairman of the committee appointed through his exertions. In Dec., 1855, he was an unsuccessful candidate for

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the chairmanship of the Metropolitan Board of Works at a salary of £1,500, standing third on the list at the close of the poll. In 1856 he accepted the Chairmanship of the Administrative Reform Association, from which great things were expected, though, after publishing a luminous programme, the society became extinct. Mr. Roebuck has written "Plan for Government of our English Colonies," published in 1849, and "History of the Whig Ministry of 1830," in 1852, a work of great ability.

ROGERS, HENRY, critic, educated at Highbury for the ministry, and for a few years Pastor of an Independent congregation, was compelled to retire in consequence of ill-health. He became Professor of English Language and Literature in University College, London, resigned on his appointment to a Professorship at the Independent College, near Birmingham, and became Principal of the Lancashire Independent College on the resignation of Dr. Vaughan, in 1858. Mr. Rogers has for many years contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*. His articles on "The Genius of Plato," "Recent Developments of Puseyism," and the "Vanity and Glory of Literature," exhibit great erudition and eloquence, and a collection was republished in a separate form, under the title of "Essays selected from Contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*," in 1850. He has written a "Life of Howe," "The Eclipse of Faith; or, a Visit to a Religious Sceptic," "A Defence," in reply to the strictures of Professor Newman, and "Reason and Faith, with other Essays," published in 1866. Mr. Rogers was one of the three judges to whom the decision respecting the Burnet Prize Essays was referred in 1854.

ROGERS, THE REV. WILLIAM, M.A., who has taken an active part in the education of the middle classes and the poor of the metropolis, born about 1820, was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1842. Having taken orders in the diocese of London, he was appointed in 1844 to the incumbency of St. Thomas's, Goswell Street, London, where he established art-schools for adults, and efficient training-schools for the young, and was promoted to the Rectory of Bishopsgate in 1863. He is Chairman of the Board of Governors of Dulwich College, a Prebendary of St. Paul's, the author of a pamphlet on education, in the form of a letter to Lord John Russell; and in recognition of his services in the cause of education, he was nominated one of Her Majesty's Chaplains.

ROGET, PETER MARK, M.D., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, &c., descended both paternally and maternally from French Protestant refugee families, the only son of a native of Geneva, who settled in London as minister to a Swiss church in Threadneedle Street, and who married the sister of Sir Samuel Romilly, was born in London in 1779, and received his education at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1798. He accompanied the first Lord Lansdowne to Harrowgate and Bath, as private physician, in 1804, and in the same year established himself in Manchester, where he was appointed Physician to the Infirmary. In 1808 he settled in London, where he exerted himself in the formation of the Northern Dispensary, to which charity he long filled the post of physician, lectured on professional subjects at some of the principal scientific institutions of the metropolis, and has received various appointments from public bodies, and from the Crown. As a scientific writer, Dr. Roget is best known by his work on "Animal and Vegetable Physiology," published in 1834 as one of the Bridgewater Treatises. He has written several mathematical papers, has contributed numerous articles both to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, the "Philosophical Transactions," the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "Rees's

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Cyclopædia," the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," *Philosophical Magazine*, "Medico-Chirurgical Transactions," and "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," &c. &c.; and wrote able treatises on scientific subjects, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Dr. Roget, who was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1815, and for more than twenty years performed the duties of secretary, was the first Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution, and in 1839 was appointed Examiner in Physiology in the University of London, of the senate of which body he is one of the original members. Since his retirement from the secretaryship of the Royal Society he has been labouring in a new field, and the result of his industry was the publication, when in his seventy-third year, of the "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases," a work of an original character, which has gone through many editions, and which he states grew gradually out of a system of verbal classification projected by him nearly fifty years previously. Dr. Roget is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, a Member of the Senate of the University of London, and of the Literary and Philosophical Societies, &c., of Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol, Quebec, New York, Haarlem, Turin, and Stockholm.

ROGIER, CHARLES, statesman, born at St. Quentin, France, Aug. 12, 1800, and educated at the Lycée of Liége, became editor and co-proprietor of the *Politique*, in which his "Lettres d'un Bourgeois de Saint-Martin" attracted much attention. During the Belgian revolution of 1830 he organized a battalion of 300 volunteers, entered Brussels at its head, and took possession of the Hôtel de Ville in order to preserve it from pillage, Sep. 19, and with two other leaders of the insurrection, formed the first Belgian national government. He was appointed Governor of Antwerp in June, 1831, was Minister of Home Affairs from 1832 till 1835, Governor of the province of Antwerp from 1835 till 1840, Minister of Public Works in 1840–41, Minister of the Interior and of War from 1847 till 1852, and became President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Oct. 26, 1861. M. Rogier was chief of the Liberal Opposition under the ministries of De Brouckere and Decker, and has been the constant and able adversary of the clerical party.

ROKITANSKY, KARL, physician, born at Königsgrätz, in Bohemia, Feb. 19, 1804, studied medicine at Prague and Vienna, and received his degree of Doctor in 1828. He was attached to the establishment of Pathological Anatomy in Vienna, was appointed Demonstrator in the Grand Clinical School, Legal Anatomist, &c., and conducted in the course of a few years more than 30,000 dissections and *post-mortem* examinations. In 1848 he was named Honorary Rector of the University of Prague, and Member of the Academy of Sciences of Vienna; in 1849, Dean of the Professors of the School of Medicine, and in 1850, Rector of the University of Vienna. Though Rokitansky has not written much, he is esteemed in Germany as the chief of his school. His principal work is a "Manual of Pathological Anatomy," published at Vienna in 1842–6, and translated into English by the Sydenham Society, and published in London in 1845–50.

ROLT, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, son of the late James Rolt, Esq., a merchant of Calcutta, born Oct. 5, 1804, became a clerk in a proctor's office, was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in June, 1837, practised in the Courts of Equity, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1846. He was an unsuccessful candidate, in the Conservative interest, for Stamford, in Aug., 1847, for Bridport in July, 1852, and was first returned for West Gloucestershire in March, 1857, and continued to represent that constituency until he was made Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery. He

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was appointed Attorney-General under Earl Derby's third administration, in Oct., 1866, received the honour of knighthood Nov. 13, and was made Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery July 23, 1867, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council Aug. 6. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Gloucestershire.

ROMILLY (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, second son of the late Sir S. Romilly, M.P., born in 1802, graduated in 1826 as M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1827. He was made Solicitor-General and knighted in 1848, became Attorney-General and was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1850, was made Master of the Rolls in 1851, and created a baron Jan. 3, 1866. He represented Bridport in the Liberal interest from Dec. 1832 till Jan. 1835, when he was defeated; was again returned for that borough in April, 1846, was elected for Devonport in Aug., 1847, and was rejected in July, 1852. Since his elevation to the judicial bench, Sir John has given the greatest encouragement to the republication of ancient documents bearing upon the early history of this country.

RONGE, JOHANNES, was born at Bischofswalde, in Silesia, in 1813. The son of a poor farmer, and employed in his early years to tend sheep, he attracted in a village-school class the attention of his teachers, and was sent to the Gymnasium at Neisse, which he quitted for the University of Breslau in 1837, and entered the theological department of that institution, with the intention of studying for the Church, in 1839. Having quitted the seminary in 1840, he accepted a chaplaincy at Grottkau, where he laboured zealously in the cause of education; but seems, nevertheless, to have excited the suspicions of his superiors, who, after charging him with liberalism, infidelity, and schismatic tendencies, materially narrowed the sphere of his activity. The breach thus created was quickly widened by the course which Ronge adopted in 1842, when a difficulty arose in the confirmation by the Pope of the appointment of the prince-bishop of Breslau. The article entitled "Rome and the Chapter of Breslau," which he addressed to a periodical, was never forgiven, and led to his immediate rustication for penance, while his protests were met by an order forbidding the exercise of all priestly functions. Soon after this his famous "Letter from a Catholic Priest to Bishop Arnoldi," in relation to the "Holy Coat of Trèves," appeared, and brought upon him all the wrath of Rome. Prosecution followed, and he was formally excommunicated for the crime of exposing a pious fraud. Ronge, far from being intimidated, conceived the idea of inducing the educated Roman Catholics of Germany to throw off the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, and to form independent religious associations. With this view he published addresses to his sympathizers, under the following titles:—"To my Brethren in the Faith and Fellow-Citizens," "To the Lower Clergy," "To Catholic Teachers," "Justification," "Appeals," and, after an interval, "The Romish and the German Schools," and "The New and yet the Ancient Enemy." Of these the first five advocated a separation from Rome, the sixth presented the necessity of an entirely new system of school instruction, and the last was directed against the opposition which the movement had encountered from Protestants. The first "German-Catholic" congregation assembled at Breslau Jan. 26, 1845, and within three months more than one hundred had been formed in Germany, although with very wide differences in respect to the creeds they adopted. At a council held at Leipsic, in 1845, a very simple and comprehensive creed was framed for these societies, which not long afterwards were said to number more than two hundred, with a million of members. The German governments, animated by the re-

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actionary policy that succeeded the revolutionary movements of 1848, resolved to suppress that free exercise of religious liberty which the existence of these societies involved. They commenced a course of persecution which induced Ronge to take refuge in England in 1850. Whilst following the profession of an instructor in languages, he continued to uphold and defend, both in the pulpit and the press, the doctrines advocated in his early works. Although the number of his followers in England is comparatively small, in the United States they form a large and powerful body, composed chiefly of Germans driven from their country for the too free expression of their political views. Soon after his arrival in England, Ronge, with the assistance of his wife, gave a practical illustration of that mode of infant teaching known as "the Kinder-garten" system, by establishing an educational establishment of that character in his own house, where he preached on Sunday evenings.

ROSAS, Don Juan Manuel Ortiz de, the descendant of an old Spanish family of the Asturias, was born at Buenos Ayres in 1793. Having adopted the military profession, he was, at the comparatively early age of thirty-eight, intrusted with the Captain-Generalship of Buenos Ayres, and after reducing the hostile Indian tribes of the interior, succeeded in uniting the whole of the Plate River States into the Argentine Confederation in 1835. In bringing about this amalgamation, his policy involved him in hostilities with the empire of Brazil, which he maintained during five years, notwithstanding the manifest disproportion of his resources compared with those wielded by his imperial antagonist. Peace having been established, and the people of Buenos Ayres freed from external foes, they became discontented with a military dictator, and at last, after a series of tumults and inchoate revolutions, overthrew his government in Feb., 1851, when he with difficulty escaped. Having taken refuge on board an English cruiser, he found an asylum in this country.

ROSATI, Caroline, dancer, born at Bologna, Dec. 14, 1827, made her first appearance at Florence in 1836, met with great success at Venice in 1842, and after visiting Rome and Turin, came out at Milan in 1844. She made her first appearance in London in 1847, and became a great favourite.

ROSCOE, Thomas, fifth son of the late eminent writer W. Roscoe, of Liverpool, born in June, 1791, was educated by Dr. Shepherd and Mr. T. Loyd, and began to write as early as 1817 in local reviews and journals. His editions of the "Life of Cellini," of "Sismondi's Literature of the South of Europe," and of "Lanzi's History of Italian Painting," are well known. He translated specimens from the Italian, German, and Spanish novelists, with lives of their authors, and edited a series of the English novelists, with illustrations by Cruikshank. Amongst his literary labours may be mentioned "The Memoirs of Scipio di Ricci," "The Imprisonment of Silvio Pellico," and his "Duties of Men;" "The Landscape Annual," "The Juvenile Keepsake," "The Remembrance," portions of the Histories of Italy, Spain, and Portugal, and the "Life and Campaigns of Wellington." He published a volume of poems, and has contributed to periodical literature.

ROSE. (*See* Strathnairn, Baron.)

ROSE, Sir George, F.R.S., born in 1782, educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge; was called to the Bar in 1809, and was made a King's Counsel in 1827. He became a Master in Chancery, a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and a Judge of the Court of Review.

ROSE, Gustav, chemist, born at Berlin, March 18, 1798, educated in the university of that city, and received his doctorate in philosophy in 1821. He studied chemistry chiefly in its application to mineralogy, and after spending some time in the laboratory of Berzelius, at Stockholm,

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returned to Berlin, where he was appointed Conservator of the collection of Minerals in the University, and Assistant Professor of Mineralogy. His attainments were so much appreciated by Humboldt, that when employed by the emperor of Russia to explore Northern Asia, in 1829, he chose Rose, together with Ehrenberg, to accompany him. The part he took in the expedition is described in his "Journey to the Ural, Altaï, and the Caspian Sea," published in 1837–42, and he was appointed Titular Professor in the University of Berlin in 1839. He has written several excellent works on mineralogy, and a remarkable treatise on crystallography —"Elemente der Krystallographie," published in 1838. Like his master Berzeljus, he attaches great importance to the chemical composition of crystalline bodies, and endeavours to found his system on the morphological and chemical characters of minerals.

ROSE, The Venerable Rev. Henry John, born about the commencement of the century, graduated at Cambridge as Fourteenth Wrangler in 1821, became Fellow of his college (St. John's) in 1824, was Hulsean Lecturer in 1833, obtained the college living of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire, in 1837, and was appointed Archdeacon of Bedford in 1866. Mr. Rose was editor of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana" from 1839, and reprinted his article on "Ecclesiastical History from 1700 to 1858," in 1858. He has written Hulsean Lectures, under the title of "The Law of Moses viewed in connection with the History and Character of the Jews," "An Answer to the Case of the Dissenters," published in 1834; and various Sermons. He translated Neander's "Ecclesiastical History of the First Three Centuries," edited the first volume of the Biographical Dictionary that bears his name, contributed one essay to the "Replies to Essays and Reviews," and in conjunction with the Rev. J. W. Burgon, edited a series of Scripture engravings, with accompanying letter-press. Mr. Rose is the only brother of the late Rev. Hugh James Rose, principal of King's College, London.

ROSECRANZ, William Starke, Major-General in the United States army, born in Kingston, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1819; graduated at West Point Academy in 1842; joined the U.S. army; was chosen Acting Assistant Professor of Engineering at West Point, which post he held for several years. In April, 1854, he was obliged to resign, through ill-health, an appointment he held in the Navy-yard at Washington, and commenced practice as a civil engineer at Cincinnati. In June, 1855, he was chosen superintendent of the Cannel Coal Company, and President of the Coal River Navigation Company, but resigned both appointments in 1857, and commenced the manufacture of paraffin oil and prussiate of potash, in which he was engaged when the civil war broke out, and in April, 1861, he was chosen by Gen. Mc'Clellan as his Aid and Chief Engineer, with the rank of Major. In June he was made Colonel of the 23rd Ohio Volunteers, and contributed materially to the victory gained by Gen. Mc'Clellan at Rich Mountain, Virginia, July 11, for which service he was appointed Brig.-Gen. of the U.S. army; assumed command of the Army of Western Virginia, July 24, and defeated Gen. Floyd at Gauley, Nov. 20. In March, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Major-Gen.; commanded at the battles of Iuka, Sep. 19; Corinth, Oct. 4 and 5; Murfreesboro, Dec. 31; and received the thanks of Congress for his conduct on that occasion. In Jan., 1863, his department was enlarged, and his forces divided into four army corps, under Generals Mc'Cook, Thomas, Crittenden, and Granger. As an engineer, Gen. Rosecranz ranked very high, and his construction of an intrenched camp at Murfreesboro was pronounced a model of engineering and military artistic skill. He was appointed to the military command of Missouri in Jan., 1864.

ROSS. (*See* Cork, Bishop of.)

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ROSS. (*See* MORAY, ROSS, AND CAITHNESS, BISHOP OF.)

ROSS, THE REV. JOHN LOCKHART, educated at Oriel College, Oxford; became B.A. in 1833, and M.A. in 1836; after holding several minor appointments, was Vice-Principal of Chichester Theological College from 1840 till 1851; and was Vicar of Avebury with Winterbourne-Monkton, Wilts, from 1852 till 1863, when he was appointed to St. George's-in-the-East, London. He has written "Lectures on the History of Moses," published in 1837; "Reciprocal Obligations of the Church and the Civil Power," in 1848; "Letters on Diocesan Theological Colleges," and "Letters on Secession to Rome," in 1849; "Traces of Primitive Truth: Manual for Missions," and "Translation of Fenelon's Telemachus into Blank Verse," in 1858; "Origin of the Picts," and "Scoto-Ecclesiastica, or Miscellaneous Pieces in connection with the Scottish Church," in 1859; "Increase of the Episcopate, a Letter to the Bishop of London," in 1866; and other works.

ROSSE (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PARSONS, K.P., F.R.S., &c., eldest son of Lawrence, second earl, born at York, June 17, 1800, entered the University of Dublin in 1818, whence he passed in 1819 to Magdalen College, Oxford, and took his degree of B.A. in 1822, as a First Class in mathematical honours. As Lord Oxmantown, he was member for King's County from 1821 till the end of the first reformed Parliament, when he retired from political life for the purpose of devoting himself to philosophical pursuits; succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1841; and was elected one of the representative Peers for Ireland, an office which is always held for life, in Feb., 1845. Lord Rosse resides chiefly at Birr Castle, in Ireland, where he set up his first telescope in 1831. It had a concave speculum of 3 feet diameter, a focal distance of 27 feet; was so nicely balanced by means of weights over pulleys that it could be raised or lowered to any angle with the greatest ease. The success of this instrument, the construction of which he had himself superintended, and a considerable part of which he had worked upon with his own hand, encouraged him to further effort. With a newer and more gigantic instrument, 52 feet in length and 7 feet in diameter, having a 6-feet speculum, many of the nebulæ, previously seen merely as luminous patches, were resolved into stars, and in others a spiral form and arrangement was detected. New nebulæ were discovered in considerable numbers; and to whatever point the instrument was directed new stars were seen in profusion. Sketches of some of the more remarkable nebulæ were published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1850. Lord Rosse was elected President of the Royal Society (of which he became a Fellow in 1824), in succession to the late marquis of Northampton, in 1849. This post he held for the usual term of five years, and resigned it in 1854. The University of Cambridge conferred on Lord Rosse the hon. degree of LL.D. in 1842. His lordship presided over the meeting of the British Association at Cork in 1843, was elected one of the members of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg in 1853, and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour by the emperor of the French in 1855; is a Knight of St. Patrick, Lord Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum of King's County, Colonel of that county militia, and a member of many learned societies on the continent.

ROSSETTI, CONSTANTINE, poet and revolutionary writer, born at Bucharest, about 1816, after serving in the militia from 1836 till 1838, devoted himself to letters. His first attempts were translations from Byron, Voltaire, and Lamartine, and in 1840 he published a collection of songs in the dialect of Roumania, several of which became popular. He was Chief of the Police of Pitesti in 1842; became Procurator at the Civil tribunal of Bucharest, which he resigned in 1845,

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went to reside at Paris, and married Mary Grant, an Englishwoman. Though of aristocratic descent, he was early imbued with democratic opinions, and, to the surprise of the Boyards, opened a bookseller's shop in 1846 at Bucharest. The same year he was elected a member of the Revolutionary Committee of Roumania; was arrested by the police, June 9, rescued next day by the people, and revenged himself on Prince Bibesco, by saving him from the fury of the insurgents. This generous action was greatly applauded by the people, who bore Rossetti in triumph. He was made Chief of the Police at Bucharest, and afterwards Director of the Ministry of the Interior. It was at this time he founded a democratic newspaper, styled the *Nurse of Roumania*. In Sep. he was sent to the camp of Fuad Effendi to protest against the establishment of the organic rule, was arrested with his companions, and transported to Orsova, and his wife, by her heroic efforts, effected his deliverance. In 1850 he took refuge in Paris, where he established various newspapers, and published several works supporting the cause of his country. Rossetti returned to his native country, and was in 1861 Minister of Public Instruction and of Worship at Jassy.

ROSSETTI, DANTE GABRIEL, son of the well-known Gabriel Rossetti, the commentator on Dante, and many years professor of Italian at King's College, London, was born in London in 1828, and was named Dante in memory of the literary labours to which his father was chiefly devoted. As he grew up to boyhood, he exhibited great taste for art, which he eventually resolved to follow as a profession, and is known as a designer for the better class of illustrated works. His name is familiar to the public as a fellow-worker with Madox Brown, William Holman Hunt, Millais, and others of the "Pre-Raphaelite" School, although we believe he has not hitherto sent a picture to the exhibitions of the Academy. Mr. D. G. Rossetti, who belongs to a gifted literary family, published in 1861 a work entitled "The Early Italian Poets."

ROSSINI, GIOACCHINO, the most popular if not the greatest Italian dramatic composer of the century, was born at Pesaro, Feb. 29, 1792, where his parents happened to be staying with a strolling operatic company to which they belonged. Gioacchino began his career by playing second horn to his father when he was only ten years old. Having a fine voice, his father had him taught singing by an eminent professor, and he took the treble parts as a chorister in the Bologna churches, and soon became an excellent singer and accompanyist. The breaking of his voice put an end to his occupation as a chorister, and at the age of fifteen he was admitted into the Lyceum at Bologna, and received lessons in counterpoint from Padre Mattei. But his ardent nature turned restive under the strict discipline and dry studies of Mattei, and, conscious of the possession of genius, he set to work assiduously to educate himself—studying intently the best models, Italian and German. He produced some light operatic pieces, the only one of which juvenile efforts that has lived is the "Inganno Felice," which came out in 1812. "Tancredi," brought out at Venice in 1813, when he was scarcely more than twenty years of age, all at once made his name famous. Thus encouraged, Rossini produced, in quick succession, "L'Italiana in Algieri;" "La Pietra del Paragone;" "Dimitrio e Polibio;" "Il Turco in Italia;" and "Aureliano in Palmyra;" but none of these equal his first *chef-d'œuvre*, though all of them contain beauties which will preserve them from oblivion. From 1814 till 1822 he held the appointment of musical director of the theatre of San Carlos at Naples, for which he composed works that deserve to be classed among his best productions. The first of these, "Elisabetta Regina d'Inghilterra," had great success, owing partly to

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the admirable representation of the chief character by Mdlle. Colbrand, one of the greatest artistes of her day, whom he soon afterwards married. This opera was followed by "Otello;" "Armida;" "Mosè in Egitto;" "Ricciardo e Zorayda;" "Zelmira;" "La Donna del Lago;" and "Maometto Secondo." "Mosè" has undergone two transformations to fit it for presentation to an English audience; the first being entitled "Pietro l'Eremita," and the second "Zorah;" while "Maometto Secondo" has undergone a similar metamorphosis to suit it to the French taste, its music having been adapted to a drama, entitled "Le Siége de Corinthe." His engagement to compose operas for the theatre of San Carlos did not restrict him from writing for other theatres in Italy, and two operas from his prolific pen were produced at Rome in 1816—"Torvaldo e Dorliska," and "Il Barbiere di Siviglia,"—his *chef-d'œuvre* as a comic opera—his brilliant treatment of this subject having made it so popular that Paisiello's prior composition of the same name is scarcely remembered. "La Cenerentola" and "La Gazza Ladra" (one of his most effective operas) were produced at Milan in 1817. "Ermione," "Edoardo e Christine," "Bianca e Faliero," and Matilda e Corradino," were produced about this time; whilst the opera of "Semiramide," one of his grandest works, and which furnished Madame Pasta with her greatest triumph, was produced at Venice in 1823, and was the last of the series he wrote for the theatres of Italy. Quitting that country immediately afterwards, he, in company with his wife, Madame Colbrand Rossini, accepted an engagement with the manager of His Majesty's Theatre, in London, and remained one season in the metropolis, where he was welcomed in the highest circles. Proceeding to Paris, he became director of the Italian Opera there, a position which he retained until 1830, composing during the period, on the occasion of the coronation of Charles X., "Il Viaggio a Rheims," the music of which he afterwards made use of in a French opera, entitled "Le Comte Ory," and "Guillaume Tell," one of the greatest and most original of his works. On retiring from the direction of the Italian Opera at Paris, Rossini settled at Passy, and withdrew from all professional exertion; the only composition, with the exception of a few religious *morceaux* and some social trifles which he has produced, being his well-known "Stabat Mater." He was separated from his first wife, who died in 1845, when he married Madame O. Pélissier, and for many years resided chiefly in Paris, now and then paying a visit to Italy, when he indulges in a luxurious *dolce far niente*, without taking any very active interest in his art; but it should be stated to his credit that he has frequently extended assistance to young musicians of merit. It may be safely asserted that Rossini, by his delicious melodies, dashing style, and rich dramatic effects, has, in spite of his wonted carelessness in harmony, and of his frequent repetition of himself, succeeded in delighting more auditors than any lyric composer of the present age. He was nominated Foreign Associate of the Académie des Beaux Arts in 1823, promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, and has received several foreign decorations. A statue was raised to him at Pesaro, Aug. 21, 1864.

ROTHERMAL, PETER F., artist, of German extraction, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, U.S., July 8, 1817. After several changes, his parents settled in Philadelphia, where he was educated to the profession of a land-surveyor. Meanwhile his fancy led him to take lessons in painting, and as he found patrons for his early efforts, he opened a studio. Portrait-painting first occupied his attention, but after a time he devoted himself to the historical branch of his art. In 1836–7 he visited France, Germany, and Italy, and in the latter country painted his "St. Agnes," now

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in St. Petersburg; the "Foscari;" and made studies for "King Lear." Among his best-known works are, "De Soto discovering the Mississippi," "Columbus before the Queen," "Murray's Defence of Toleration," and his large picture, "The Martyrs in the Coliseum."

ROTHSCHILD BARON LIONEL NATHAN DE, M.P., son of the late Baron Nathan Meyer de Rothschild and brother of Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart., partner in the well-known banking firm of Messrs. Rothschild and Co., was born Nov. 22, 1808, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, June 28, 1836. He was first elected one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for the City of London in Aug., 1847, and though again returned in June, 1849, in July, 1852, and in March, 1857, was not, owing to the exclusion of Jews from the House of Commons, permitted to take his seat and give his vote as a member of the legislature until 1858, when the standing orders were set aside by a resolution in favour of himself and his co-religionists. Baron de Rothschild retains his seat as one of the representatives of the City of London.

ROUHER, EUGÈNE, statesman, born at Riom, Nov. 30, 1814, where he studied jurisprudence, was admitted a member of the Bar in 1838. After the revolution of 1848, he was returned to the Constituent Assembly for the department of Puy-de-Dôme, which he continued to represent in the Legislative Assembly in 1849. His career as a minister began with his appointment as Minister of Justice by the President of the Republic, Oct. 31, 1849, a post which he resigned July 18, 1851. He soon resumed his connection with the ministry, and was reappointed, Dec. 2, to his former office, which he resigned Jan. 22, 1852, and became Vice-President of the Council of State. He became Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, Feb. 3, 1855, and was nominated to the Senate June 18, 1856. It was in the former capacity that he negotiated with the late Mr. Cobden the treaty of commerce and additional articles, signed Jan. 22, 1860, by the plenipotentiaries of the two powers, of whom he was one. He succeeded M. Billault as Minister of State, Oct. 18, 1863, and has been, *ex officio*, one of the "speaking ministers," whose duty it is "to explain and defend questions placed before the Senate and the Legislative Assembly." He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1856, Grand Cross, Jan. 25, 1860, and was named Grand Cordon of Saints Maurice and Lazarus in 1863.

ROUSSEAU, MAJOR-GEN. LOVELL H., born in Lincoln co., Kentucky, Aug. 4, 1818, settled in Greene county, and obtained a license to practise law. Entering into politics, and becoming leader of the Whigs, he succeeded in defeating the regular democratic nominee for the State Legislature, and returned to Kentucky in 1849, when his practice at the bar greatly increased, and he gained a reputation as a criminal lawyer. His opposition to the neutrality of Kentucky brought him into prominence in 1861, and long before the other Unionists thought it politic to have United States troops quartered in Kentucky, Rousseau, who had served in the Mexican war, had raised two regiments, with which he afterwards went to the relief of Louisville. He was engaged in the campaign and battle of Shiloh, was commandant of the district of North Alabama, succeeding Gen. O. Mitchel, and pursued Gen. Bragg through Kentucky, engaging him at Perryville. He took part in the campaign of Tullahoma, Chickamauga, and Chittanooga, and in 1864 commanded the district of Tennessee, made a raid into Alabama, destroying the Montgomery and Atlanta lines of railroad, and performed other services. In Aug., 1865, he was elected from the Louisville, Kentucky district, to Congress by a large majority, and has since been nominated for Senator. He agrees with the President, and is one of the most ardent supporters of his reconstruction policy.

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He resigned his seat in Congress in 1866, owing to a quarrel with another member, but was re-elected Aug. 15, without opposition.

ROWSELL, The Rev. Thomas James, M.A., honorary chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, was for several years engaged in the very laborious work of St. Peter's district, Stepney, one of the poor east-end parishes, and was afterwards appointed, by the bishop of London, Rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury. He has been three times select preacher before the University of Cambridge, and on several occasions preached at the special services in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. Having no parochial charge attached to his benefice, Mr. Rowsell has been actively employed on the Committee of the Bishop of London's Fund, and of other societies in London. He was appointed honorary Chaplain to the Queen in 1866.

RUGE, Arnold, Ph.D., writer and philosopher, frequently called the father of the "German Revolution," born at Bergen, in the Prussian island of Rügen, in 1802, studied at the universities of Halle, Jena, and Heidelberg, and as a member of the secret political society of students, the Tugenbund, was imprisoned for six years. Whilst undergoing his sentence, he translated the "Œdipus in Kolonos" of Sophocles, and composed a patriotic tragedy. After his liberation in 1830, he became Professor at the University of Halle, and commenced a successful literary career by the publication of several philosophical and critical writings. With his friend Echtermeyer he, in 1838, established the *Annales de Halle*, which opposed Church and State. Its title was changed to *Annales Allemandes*, and it was replaced by the *Nouvelliste* in 1839. He emigrated to France, and thence to Switzerland, and wrote his "Zwei Jahre in Paris," published at Leipsic in 1845, and an edition of his collected works in ten volumes appeared at Manheim in 1846. He established a bookseller's business at Leipsic in 1847, and after the revolution of 1848 published, first at Leipsic and afterwards at Berlin, a Radical journal called the *Réforme*. Elected to the Frankfort Assembly, he was one of the "Extreme Left," and afterwards went to Berlin and sat in the Radical Congress. Having aided in some insurrectionary movements, he was compelled to flee, and took refuge in England, in July, 1850. He for some time resided at Brighton, where he contributed to German literature. Great interest has been shown on his behalf by his countrymen, many of whom proposed to raise a fund by subscription to indemnify him for the pecuniary losses he has sustained on account of his political opinions.

RUPERT'S LAND (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Robert Machray, born about 1830, was educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1855, as thirty-fourth wrangler, and proceeded M.A. in 1858. He became Dean and Fellow of his college, and vicar of Madingley, near Cambridge, which he resigned in 1865 on his appointment to the bishopric of Rupert's Land. The diocese, which includes the Hudson's Bay Company's settlements, or Prince Rupert's Land, is 37,000 square miles in extent, and has a population of 200,000. The gross annual income is £700, of which £400 are derived from the Colonial Bishoprics Fund, and £300 from the Hudson's Bay Company.

RUSKIN, John, art critic, son of a London merchant, born in London in Feb., 1819, having been educated at Christ Church, Oxford, gained the Newdigate prize for poetry in 1839, and devoted himself to the cultivation of the pictorial art, which he practised with success under Copley Fielding and J. D. Harding. A pamphlet in defence of Turner and the modern English school of landscape-painting was his first effort in the cause of modern art, and it was enlarged into a standard work, entitled "Modern Painters," the first volume of which appeared in 1843. The

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author's success as a writer on art was decided by the warm reception accorded to this volume, of which several editions have since been published. Mr. Ruskin's views, however, were combated with bitter asperity by some of the art critics of the day, who resented with an affectation of contempt his free expression of dissent from the trammels of their school. In his second volume of "Modern Painters," written after a residence in Italy, and published in 1846, he took a much wider survey of the subject originally entered upon, including the works of the great Italian painters, and discussed at length the merits of their respective schools. This, his chief work, has been completed by the publication of three additional volumes, the last of which, published in 1860, contains illustrations by himself. Mr. Ruskin temporarily diverted his attention from the study of painting to that of architecture, and wrote "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," published in 1849, as a first result, followed by the first volume of "The Stones of Venice," in 1851; the second and third volumes of which appeared in 1853. The illustrations in the last-named productions, which excited some of the same professional hostility that his first publication evoked, displayed to much advantage his artistic powers. Mr. Ruskin has expounded his views both in lectures and in newspapers and reviews, having, as early as 1847, contributed articles to the *Quarterly* on Lord Lindsay's "Christian Art." In 1851 he advocated Pre-Raphaelism, in letters to the *Times*; and in 1853 he lectured in Edinburgh on Gothic Architecture. In addition to the aforementioned works, Mr. Ruskin has written "Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds," and "King of the Golden River," illustrated by Doyle, in 1851; "Two Paths," "Lectures on Architecture and Painting," in 1854; "Notes to Pictures in Royal Academy, Nos. 1 to 5," in 1854–9; "Giotto and his Works in Padua," written for the Arundel Society, of which he is a member, in 1855; "Notes on the Turner Collection," in 1857; "Cambridge School of Art," and "Lectures on Art: Political Economy of Art," in 1858; "Elements of Perspective," and "Lectures on Art: Decoration and Manufacture," in 1859; "Unto this Last: Four Essays," republished from the *Cornhill Magazine*, in 1862; "Ethics of the Dust: Ten Lectures;" "Sesame and Lilies: Two Lectures;" and "Study of Architecture in our Schools," in 1865; and "Crown of Wild Olive: Three Lectures," in 1866. To the *Art Journal* he contributed "The Cestus of Aglaia," and has written for various periodicals. Mr. Ruskin was appointed Rode's Lecturer, at Cambridge in April, 1867, and the Senate conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him, May 15.

RUSSEL, ALEXANDER, born in Edinburgh, Dec. 10, 1814, and educated at schools in his native city, where his father practised as a solicitor, was intended for a printer, but changed his views, and after contributing to *Tait's Magazine* and other periodicals, became in 1839 editor of the *Berwick Advertiser*. Having occupied that post for three years, he became editor of the *Fife Herald*, and remained at Cupar till the end of 1844, when he started a Liberal paper in Kilmarnock. In the beginning of 1845 Mr. Russel became connected with the *Scotsman*, as assistant to the late Mr. Maclaren, who a few months afterwards resigned, and Mr. Russel succeeded to the editorship. In politics he is a Whig of the Fox school. He has found time to contribute to various publications; among which may be mentioned the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and *Blackwood's Magazine*. His first article in the *Edinburgh Review*, entitled "Agricultural Complaints," was undertaken at the suggestion of the late Lord Jeffrey; and he has since written on a variety of topics, from statistics to salmon-fishing, on which latter subject he has given valuable evidence before Committees of the Houses of Parliament.

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RUSSELL (EARL), better known as Lord John Russell, third son of John, sixth duke of Bedford, by Georgiana, daughter of the fourth Viscount Torrington, was born in Hertford Street, Mayfair, Aug. 18, 1792. He received his early education at Sunbury and at Westminster School, and went to the University of Edinburgh, where he was for some time a pupil of the metaphysician Thomas Brown and of Dugald Stewart. Under the tuition of the latter, the liberal opinions which he inherited from his parents were doubtless strengthened and confirmed, and the social atmosphere of Edinburgh at that time was well calculated to second the professor's influence. On leaving the university his lordship spent some months on a foreign tour, and in 1813, after the formation of the Liverpool ministry, was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for his father's borough of Tavistock. The Whigs, with Lords Wellesley and Grenville at their head, had about this time been offered place, which, for obvious reasons, they declined. Negatively they possessed considerable influence, and as soon as the war was concluded, in 1815, they devoted their energies to the advocacy of social and political reforms. The Whig party gained ground during George the Third's illness, through the debate on the income tax and foreign treaties. On the latter subject Lord Russell delivered an eloquent speech, which gave him at once a high place among parliamentary orators. Believing that each nation had a right to its own internal government, he resisted the "Northern Settlement" (as it was called), by which Norway and Sweden were to be united, and to which England and Russia made themselves parties. In 1817 he spoke strongly against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act —a measure which the ministry thought it necessary to propose in consequence of increasing outbreaks amongst the suffering masses—and urged the propriety of appeasing their feelings by timely concessions. The Government, however, persevered, and instituted state prosecutions against the chief offenders. Disgusted with the failure of the efforts of his party, Lord J. Russell seriously entertained the design of retiring from public life, from which he was dissuaded by his political friends, aided by the well-known eloquent appeal of Thomas Moore. He took up the question of Parliamentary Reform, and by repeated motions on the subject, in which he was supported by public opinion, had the satisfaction of seeing the cherished object resisted each year by decreasing majorities; and he was regarded as the recognized leader of the movement. In Feb., 1820, he opened the assault by proposing a bill for the disfranchisement of four boroughs notorious for bribery and corruption, and the proposal, though carried in the Commons, was rejected by the House of Lords. The defeat was virtually a victory. In the Parliament of 1821, though he failed in carrying a resolution which affirmed the abstract necessity of a change, he succeeded in striking the borough of Grampound off the roll of constituencies. Nor was his attention confined to the question of Parliamentary Reform; he appeared as the avowed defender of Queen Caroline, an advocate of Roman Catholic Emancipation, and an opponent of the Test and Corporation Oaths. With the accession of Canning to power, on the death of Lord Castlereagh, the question of Roman Catholic Emancipation rose into paramount importance. But the nation at large was opposed to the change, and in 1826, in consequence of his advocacy of the principle, the county of Huntingdon rejected Lord J. Russell, who had represented it in the previous Parliament. Chosen for Bandon, in Ireland, he continued his course of persistent attack, and, though unable to effect any important change whilst Mr. Canning lived, he renewed the campaign so vigorously on the accession of the duke of Wellington to

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power in 1828, that the Test and Corporation Acts were repealed, and in April, 1829, the Roman Catholic Relief Bill became the law of the land. Reinforced in their crusade by the Roman Catholic members, some forty or fifty having taken their seats in the Commons in 1830, Lord John Russell and his friends renewed their agitation for a reform in the parliamentary representation, and though repeatedly beaten in the Upper House, they had the satisfaction of seeing the measure carried in the summer of 1832, after more than one appeal to the country at large, and the Reform Bill became part and parcel of the law of England June 7. Lord John Russell, now at the zenith of his fame, stood forth as the personal embodiment of progress. In 1830 he entered upon office for the first time as Paymaster of the Forces, in Earl Grey's ministry, and in 1831 he was returned member for Devonshire. In 1834 Lord Grey was succeeded by Lord Melbourne, and the return of the latter to power, after a brief interregnum, during which the seals were placed in the hands of Sir Robert Peel, was mainly due to the well-known Appropriation Clause in the Irish Tithe Bill, proposed by Lord John Russell, who became Home Secretary, and from 1835 till 1841 was virtually the mainspring and guiding spirit of the Melbourne administration, though in office he did not carry out the appropriation principle, on which he, with his colleagues, had driven Sir R. Peel from power. It must be admitted that the various alterations which were carried out in Municipal Reform, in the Irish Tithe question, in Ecclesiastical Reform, and in the regulation of the marriages of Dissenters, were mainly the results of Lord John Russell's efforts during the above period, the latter portion of which he held the office of Secretary for the Colonies. From 1841 till 1846, whilst the late Sir R. Peel was in power, Lord John Russell led the Opposition; but the carrying of Free Trade by that able minister broke up his party; and, on the rejection of the Irish Coercion Bill in 1846, Lord John Russell succeeded to the premiership, which he held until 1852. In office his lordship showed an indisposition to take the initiative in any marked measure of progress and advancement. As a consequence, he could only depend upon a very small and uncertain majority in Parliament; and the inefficiency of his "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill," accompanied, nearly at the same time, by the secession of his colleague Lord Palmerston, forced him, early in 1852, to resign the seals of office into the hands of Lord Derby. Under the administration of the earl of Aberdeen, his lordship held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs for a short time, a seat in the Cabinet without office, and the post of Lord President of the Council. In the latter capacity he brought forward, in 1854, another Reform Bill, which proposed to swamp the smaller boroughs, by joining to them other neighbouring districts for electoral purposes. The measure was withdrawn, on account of the war with Russia. His lordship, who resigned a few days before Mr. Roebuck's vote of censure on the Coalition Ministry came on for discussion, accepted office under Lord Palmerston as Colonial Secretary, in Feb., 1855, represented England at the Vienna conferences, and in consequence of the dissatisfaction caused by his mode of conducting the negotiations, again resigned. He resumed office as Minister for Foreign Affairs, with a seat in the Cabinet, on Lord Palmerston's return to power in 1859. Important events occurred in various parts of the world, giving rise to political difficulties, towards the solution of which his lordship, as Foreign Minister, has borne a conspicuous part. Amongst these may be mentioned the protests made by the British Government to that of Russia against the oppression practised on the unhappy Poles; its

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urgent endeavours to deter the great German powers from pursuing an aggressive policy towards Denmark; and the troublesome disputes that arose between the United States and this country through the neutrality we were obliged to observe between the contending parties in the deplorable civil war—disputes which at one time assumed a very threatening aspect. It must be admitted, with respect to some of these vexed questions, that however unsuccessful the efforts of Great Britain may have been, through the backwardness of allies, in averting the evils it sought to counteract, the sincerity of its intentions, as evinced in its diplomatic action under the auspices of Earl Russell, has been clearly manifest. Lord John Russell, rejected for South Devonshire in May, 1835, was, during the same month, elected for Stroud, which he continued to represent till June, 1841, when he was returned fourth on the poll for the city of London, and retained this seat till he was raised to the peerage as Earl Russell, July 30, 1861. After the death of Lord Palmerston, Oct. 18, 1865, Earl Russell, for the second time, became Prime Minister, and, in conjunction with Mr. Gladstone, found himself at the head of the Liberal party, with a majority of between seventy and eighty in the House of Commons. During the session of 1866 they introduced a Reform Bill, and the refusal of Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone to take counsel with the Liberal leaders, or to make any concessions, led to a hostile vote on a modification proposed June 18, by the late Lord Dunkellin, and soon after the ministry resigned. His lordship married, first, April 11, 1835, Adelaide, daughter of Thomas Lister, Esq., and widow of Lord Ribblesdale; and secondly, July 26, 1841, Lady Frances Anne, a daughter of the late earl of Minto; and was elected Rector of the University of Aberdeen in 1863. His lordship has written "Life of Lord William L. Russell," "Essays and Sketches of Life and Character," "Letters Written for the Post, and not for the Press," published in 1820; "Nun of Arrouca: a Tale," and "Don Carlos: a Tragedy," in 1822; "Essay on History of the English Government," in 1823; "Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe," in 1824–9; "Establishment of the Turks in Europe," in 1828; and "Essay on Causes of the French Revolution," in 1832; and has edited "Memoirs and Correspondence of Thomas Moore," in 1852–6; "Selections from the Correspondence of John, fourth Duke of Bedford," in 1853-4; "Life of Charles James Fox," in 1853–6; and "Memorials and Correspondence of Fox," in 1859. A new edition of his "Essay on History of English Government" appeared in 1865.

RUSSELL, The Rev. John Fuller, F.S.A., graduated S.C.L. at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, in 1837, proceeded B.C.L. in 1838, and has been Rector of Greenhithe, Kent, since 1856, having previously been Incumbent of St. James's, Enfield. He has written a number of works on the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England; amongst them, "The Exclusive Power of an Episcopally Ordained Clergy to Administer the Sacraments, &c.," published in 1834; "Judgement of the Church on the Sufficiency of Holy Scripture, and the Value of Catholic Tradition," in 1837; "Strict Observance of the Rubric recommended," in 1839; "Anglican Ordinations valid, in reply to a Roman Catholic, Dr. Kenrick," in 1846, &c. He wrote a "Letter to the Right Hon. H. Goulburn on the Religion and Morals of Cambridge University," published in 1833; "Life of Dr. Johnson," in 1847; Sermons; several articles in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, and in periodicals; and was co-editor with Dr. Hook of "Selections from the Writings of Anglican Divines," in 1840, and with Dr. Irons of "Tracts of the Anglican Fathers," in 1841. He is a member of the Council of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,

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and of the Committee of the Ecclesiological Society.

RUSSELL, JOHN SCOTT, M.A., F.R.S., Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Institution of Naval Architects, eldest son of the Rev. David Russell, of the family of Russell of Braidwood, born in the Vale of Clyde in 1808, received his education at the Universities of Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Glasgow, and graduated at the latter at the age of sixteen. Evincing a very early predilection for practical mechanics, his father permitted him to be employed in the workshop as an engineer, and afterwards assisted him to prosecute his studies in cognate sciences. In these he made such advances, that on the death of Sir John Leslie, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, in 1832, the young engineer was selected to supply temporarily the vacancy, and delivered a complete course of lectures on natural philosophy to the students. From this time his career as a practical engineer and shipbuilder became decided, and whilst in Edinburgh he built some small steamboats for canal and river navigation, and constructed steam-carriages for common roads, which ran between Paisley and Glasgow for a considerable time. In a few years he succeeded Mr. Caird, of Greenock, as the manager of one of the largest shipbuilding and engineering establishments in Scotland, where he continued until his removal to London in 1844, where he constructed four large steamships, the *Teviot*, the *Tay*, the *Clyde*, and the *Tweed*, for the West India Royal Mail Company. Meanwhile he had not neglected science, but had applied its doctrines to the mechanical arts. As a shipbuilder he was led to investigate the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies, and he established the existence of the "wave of translation," on which he founded his "Wave System" of construction of ships, introduced into practice in 1835. A paper bearing on this subject was read before the British Association in 1835, and for some years he continued his experiments, which amounted to the almost incredible number of 20,000. It is only fair to state, however, that his claim to the originality of this discovery was contested by the late Mr. Thomas Assheton Smith, the well-known fox-hunter. The first vessel constructed on his "wave principle" was the *Wave*, in 1835, which was followed by the *Scott Russell* in 1836, and the *Flambeau* and *Fire King* in 1839, all of which proved successful. Mr. Scott Russell's principle was adopted by Mr. Brunel in designing the *Great Britain*, and it has steadily made its way both in this country and in the United States, and was carried out in the *Great Eastern*, the latest triumph of Mr. Scott Russell's genius. A memoir on the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies was read by Mr. Scott Russell before the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1837, and obtained for him the large gold medal, and he was elected a Fellow, and placed on the Council of the Society. Ten years later he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which he is a Vice-President; has long been an active member of the British Association, is a member of the Society of Arts, and was for some time its Secretary. He was one of the three original promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, who under the direction of H.R.H. the late Prince Consort, planned and organized the preliminary arrangements, and, in conjunction with Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., was Joint Secretary of the Royal Commissioners for carrying out the Exhibition. He was one of the founders of the Institution of Naval Architects, and is one of its Vice-Presidents, and has contributed many important papers to its Transactions. He has compiled a large and costly treatise, entitled "The Modern System of Naval Architecture for Commerce and War,"

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which comprehends the theory of naval design, the practice of shipbuilding in iron and in wood, the principles of steam navigation, and is illustrated with 150 engravings containing the finest works of modern shipbuilders and engineers.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM HOWARD, LL.D., born March 28, 1821, at Lily Vale, co. Dublin, was educated in Dublin, and entered Trinity College in 1838. He was engaged on the staff of *The Times* in 1843, and has remained in the service of that journal, with the exception of a short engagement on the *Morning Chronicle*, as Special Commissioner in the Irish famine of 1846-7. In 1846 he entered the Middle Temple, by the society of which he was called to the Bar in 1850. Mr. Russell arrived at Malta with the vanguard of the British expedition to the East in Feb., 1854, proceeded thence with the late Sir George Brown and the head-quarters of the Light Division to Gallipoli, and afterwards to Bulgaria, where he remained with the troops in camp, and at Varna during the cholera, till the expedition embarked for the Crimea, when he sailed with Sir De Lacy Evans and the head-quarters of the Second Division, and landed at Old Fort. He was present at the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and shared in the privations of the army during the following winter; accompanied the Kertch expedition; and witnessed the two assaults on the Redan and the fall of Sebastopol. On his return he was offered a public banquet by the corporation of Southampton, and addresses and invitations from several public bodies, all of which he declined, but received from his University the degree of LL.D. Soon after, he repaired to Moscow to describe the coronation of the Emperor, and revisited the Crimea, returning home by Odessa, Lemberg, &c. At the end of 1857 he was despatched to India, was attached to the head-quarters of Lord Clyde during the campaigns in Rohilcund and Oude, and received the India war medal and the clasp for Lucknow. After the pacification of India in 1858 he returned to England, and established the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of which he is editor and principal proprietor. In 1861 he went as Special Correspondent to the United States, arriving on the eve of the civil war, and was subjected to incessant attacks from the press, till the climax of his unpopularity was reached by the appearance of his account of the Federal flight from Bull Run. In consequence of the refusal of the President and the Secretary-of-War, Mr. Stanton, to permit him to accompany Gen. Mc'Clellan, who had invited him to take the field in the expedition to Richmond which ended so disastrously, Mr. Russell returned to England in 1862. He was attached to the head-quarters of the Austrian army during the German war of 1866. Of the first edition of his "Letters from the Crimea," published in 1855-6, upwards of 20,000 copies were sold, and an enlarged edition, published in 1857, had a large sale. Mr. Russell has written "My Diary in India," of which four editions have been printed; "My Diary North and South," containing the result of his observations in the United States; a sequel entitled "Canada: its Defences, Conditions;" and a popular treatise on "Rifle Clubs and Volunteer Corps." In 1865 he sailed in the *Great Eastern* in the unsuccessful attempt to lay the Atlantic cable, of which expedition he wrote an interesting narrative. He published in 1864 an account of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, has contributed to periodicals, and is the author of a serial story entitled "The Adventures of Dr. Brady," in *Tinsleys' Magazine*.

RUSSIAS (EMPEROR AND AUTOCRAT OF ALL THE), ALEXANDER II., who succeeded, on the death of his father Nicholas I., March 2, 1855, was born April 29, 1818, in the reign of his uncle, Alexander I. The first seven years of his life were hardly com-

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pleted, when the death of Alexander I., and the renunciation of his rights by his brother Constantine, led to the elevation of his father Nicholas to the throne, to which the young prince became heir apparent. For a moment, however, his own destiny and that of his house trembled in the balance, as a widely spread defection, which was only quenched by torrents of blood, exhibited itself in the garrisons of the capital. The resolute spirit of Nicholas I. overawed the rebellious regiments, and from that day, Dec. 26, 1835, he ruled over a nation of slaves. The whole tenor of the young prince's life was altered, the gentle sway of his mother, the daughter of Frederick III., of Prussia, having been changed for the discipline of military governors and tutors. The substitution of the stern regimen of the barrack-room for the more genial influence of domestic life, proved so irksome to the future czar, that he enfranchised himself from it at the earliest possible period, and sought in travel and the society of the female members of his mother's family, the softening influences of intellectual culture and taste. This predilection for civil rather than military life was opposed to all the traditions of the Russian court. Gloomy forebodings prevailed respecting the prospects of the crown prince, whose succession it was feared might possibly be disputed by the old Muscovite party. Their half-barbarous, half-soldierly predilections found a more suitable object in Nicholas's second son, the Grand Duke Constantine, and such an amount of antipathy and distrust grew up between the two brothers, in consequence of this preference, as to become the subject of general remark, and even of quarrels. Upon one occasion Constantine, who was admiral of the fleet, carried his animosity so far as to put his brother under arrest: an act of tyranny which Nicholas I. reproved by subjecting Constantine to the same punishment. Nicholas I. looked with so much apprehension at the growing differences between his two children, that in 1843, upon the birth of Alexander's first child, he required Constantine to take an oath of fidelity to the heir to the throne. Again, in his last illness he summoned his children to his dying couch, and on making over to Alexander the imperial throne, obtained from both a solemn promise to remain for ever closely united, in order to secure the peace and happiness of their common country. The Czarewitch on this occasion, in the presence of the Ministers and the Estates, declared his intention to enter on the government of the empire, and was immediately proclaimed Emperor, as Alexander II. The same afternoon the Estates of the Empire, and the military stationed in St. Petersburg, did homage, and at a Council held under the presidency of the new emperor, it was resolved not in any way to interrupt the course of the war with the Allied Powers in which Russia was engaged. Alexander's first act was to issue a manifesto to the nation, notifying his accession, and declaring, in general terms, his intention to uphold the glory of the empire as it had been upheld by Peter, Catherine, Alexander I., and Nicholas I. He at the same time summoned Gen. Rüdiger from Warsaw, and conferred upon him the command of the Imperial Guards, until then held by himself; renewed the powers of his plenipotentiaries at Vienna, and through them announced his adherence to the declarations made by Prince Gortschakoff on behalf of his late father. On the return of peace, one of the first steps taken by Alexander II. in the direction of reform, was the reduction of the army to the lowest limits compatible with the dignity and safety of the empire. Vigorous efforts were made to place the national finances on a firmer basis, and to promote commercial prosperity. But the greatest reform of all was his emancipation of 23,000,000 human beings from the bondage of serfdom, and an Imperial ukase proclaimed the liberation of the serfs, on certain conditions, March 3,

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1861. A period of two years was assigned for the settlement of terms, with regard to the quantity of land to be ceded, and the rent, labour, or purchase-money to be paid for it. In Feb., 1864, the same boon was conferred upon the Polish serfs, with a view to weaken the influence of the Polish nobility, who owned the greater part of the land, and were consequently all-powerful. Whether this reform will have any effect in inducing the Poles to submit quietly to Russian rule remains to be seen. At present their national spirit seems crushed by the total failure of their late attempt to achieve independence. As regards education, great efforts are being made by the emperor to place the state colleges on a level with the best educational institutions in Europe. A still more notable reform, however, is the inauguration of elective representative assemblies in the provinces. The first of these met in 1865, and it is anticipated that this tentative measure will pave the way for the introduction of a National Representative Assembly. The Emperor Alexander II. married, April 28, 1841, Maria Alexandrovna, Princess of Hesse, by whom he has had a large family. The eldest of the princes, Nicholas, the late Czarewitch, born Sep. 20, 1843, died prematurely at Nice, in April, 1865. Alexander, the present crown prince, born March 10, 1845, married Nov. 9, 1866, the Princess Marie Sophie Frederique Dagmar, of Denmark. An attempt was made to assassinate the emperor, whilst on a visit to Napoleon III. at Paris, June 6, 1867.

RUTLAND (Duke of), Charles Cecil John Manners, K.G., eldest son of the late duke, born May 16, 1815, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; is honorary Colonel of the Leicestershire Militia, and Lord-Lieutenant of that county. As Marquis of Granby he was one of the members in the Conservative interest for Stamford from Aug., 1837, till July, 1852, when he was returned for North Leicestershire, which he continued to represent till he succeeded his father in the dukedom, Jan. 20, 1857. He opposed the Free Trade measures of Sir Robert Peel in 1845–6, and it is understood that the leadership of the Conservative party in the Lower House was offered to him on the death of Lord G. Bentinck. His grace, who was Lord of the Bedchamber to the late Prince Albert from 1843 till 1846, was made a Knight of the Garter, Feb. 15, 1867.

RYAN, Dr. (*See* Mauritius, Bishop of.)

RYAN, The Right Hon. Sir Edward, M.A., F.R.S., born in 1793, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1817. He is Civil Service Commissioner, a member of the Senate of the University of London, and of the Council of University College; was a Puisne judge, and afterwards Chief Justice at Calcutta, and one of the Comptrollers of the Exchequer. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1843, soon after his return to England, and was appointed a Commissioner of Railways in 1846.

RYLE, The Rev. John Charles, B.A., eldest son of the late John Ryle, Esq., M.P., born near Macclesfield, in 1816, educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, was Craven University Scholar, and took a First Class in classical honours. Having been admitted into orders in 1841, he was curate at Exbury, in the New Forest; was appointed Rector of St. Thomas's, Winchester, in 1843, Rector of Helmingham, Suffolk, in 1844, and Vicar of Stradbroke, Suffolk, in 1861. He is the author of "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels," in 5 vols., published in 1856–9; of "Plain Speaking, First and Second Series," and "Spiritual Songs, First and Second Series," in 1861; and of above 200 tracts on religious subjects, many of which have been reprinted in French, German, Dutch, Portuguese, Italian, &c.

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SABINE, GEN. EDWARD, descended from an ancient Italian family, born in Oct., 1788, became Second Lieut., R.A., in 1803, Capt. in 1813, Lieut.-Col. in 1841, Col. in 1851, and Major-Gen. in 1859. During the second war with the United States, he took part in the campaign of 1814, on the Niagara frontier, when he commanded the batteries at the siege of Fort Erie. He first became known to the public by the part which he took in the explorations in the Northern regions, conducted under Ross and Parry, in 1818–19. His magnetic observations in these voyages gave the first great impulse to the systematic study of the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism, while the papers which he contributed to the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society demonstrated several facts not previously entertained relative to the variations of the magnetic needle. His mind was gradually drawn by these studies, and by the writings of Humboldt, into a particular channel of observation with respect to physical science; and in order to extend the sphere of his knowledge, and to confirm by minute investigation the truth of his theories, he commenced, in 1821, a series of voyages, which ranged from the Equator to the Arctic Circle. He published the results of these researches in 1825, under the title of "The Pendulum and other Experiments." In 1827 he was chosen Secretary of the Royal Society, which office he filled till 1830, when he was ordered to Ireland on military service. While employed there on the General Staff, he occupied his leisure in pursuing his favourite researches in physical science, the fruits of his investigations being almost invariably laid, year by year, before the British Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1836, 1837, and 1838 he made some valuable reports on Magnetic Forces, and he originated the vast system of magnetic observatories, which has altogether changed the aspect of that branch of the science. The colonial observatories were, for very many years, under his skilful and careful superintendence. He has contributed to various scientific societies numerous papers, which display great powers of research. He edited the translation (made by Mrs. Sabine) of Humboldt's "Cosmos," published in 1849–58; has long been an active member of the British Association; for twenty-one years was one of the general secretaries to that body, and sole general secretary for eight years; and filled the office of President in 1853. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1818, was chosen Treasurer and Vice-President of that institution in 1850, and was elected President, in succession to the late Sir B. Brodie, in 1861. His "Memoirs" contributed to the Philosophical Transactions amounted to thirty-five. It is understood that he has more than once declined the honour of knighthood.

ST. ANDREWS, DUNKELD, AND DUNBLANE (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES WORDSWORTH, D.C.L., second son of the late Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, many years Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and nephew of the celebrated poet, born in 1806, was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained, among other distinctions, two Chancellor's prizes, that for Latin Verse in 1827, and for the Latin Essay in 1831, and was placed in the first class of Literæ Humaniores, when he took the degree of B.A. in 1830. In reward for the first of these distinctions he was appointed to a Studentship by the Dean, and after taking his B.A. degree, he remained at Oxford for two or three years as a private tutor, and had for pupils the late duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the bishop of Salisbury, and other celebrated men. In 1835 he was elected Second Master of Winchester College, an office which up to that time had never been conferred on any one not educated at Winchester. On account of weak health, he resigned in 1845, and accepted in

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1846 the appointment of first Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire, which he held for seven years, during which time the institution was in great measure indebted to him for its establishment on a firm and prosperous basis, and he materially aided the progress of the buildings, the college chapel (which cost £8,800) having been erected solely at his expense. In 1852 he was elected Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, and at the installation of the present Chancellor, in 1853, was admitted to the hon. degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford. In 1854 he resigned the Wardenship, and has since devoted himself exclusively to the duties of the episcopate, taking an active part in the affairs of the Scottish Church. The published works of the Bishop of St. Andrew's are chiefly of a theological character. There are, however, some exceptions, among which must be mentioned his "Græcæ Grammaticæ Rudimenta," published in 1839; "History of the College of St. Mary Winton," an illustrated work, in 1848; and a volume "On Shakespeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible," in 1854. He has written "Communion in Prayer," published in 1843; "Catechetical Questions," in 1844; "Minor Greek Grammar," in 1845; "Christian Boyhood at a Public School," in 1846; "Sermons on Evangelical Repentance," in 1851; "Catechesis, or Christian Instruction," in 1857; "Greek Grammar," in 1861; a "Letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone on Religious Liberty;" and various sermons, charges, and pamphlets. His elaborate judicial "Opinions" on the cases of the bishop of Brechin and the Rev. P. Cheyne, and his "Notes on the Eucharistic Controversy" (the last printed for the use of his clergy and private circulation only), are a powerful vindication of the doctrines held by the Anglican Church. He has made various appeals to the Presbyterian community in Scotland in the form of lectures, &c., on behalf of unity among Christians; among which may be specified "A United Church for a United Kingdom," advocated in a tercentenary discourse on the Scottish Reformation, together with Proofs and Illustrations, designed to form a Manual of Reformation Facts and Principles," in 1860. His latest publications are "Man's Excellency a Cause of Praise," in 1864; and "Synodal Address," in 1866.

ST. ASAPH (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Thomas Vowler Short, D.D., son of the late Archdeacon Short, born Sep. 16, 1790, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where he was a double first-class man in 1812, Public Examiner from 1820 till 1824, and Select Preacher from 1823 till 1830. After having held the perpetual curacy of Cowley, Oxfordshire, the livings of Stockleigh-Pomeroy, Devonshire, and King's Worthy, Hampshire, he was, in 1834, instituted to the Rectory of St. George, Bloomsbury; was appointed, in 1837, Deputy Clerk of the Closet to the Queen; was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1842; and translated to St. Asaph in 1846. It includes the counties of Denbigh and Flint, with portions of Montgomery, Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Salop, and is of the annual value of £4,200, with the patronage of 121 livings. Dr. Short has written "Lectures and Questions on St. Luke's Gospel," published in 1837; "Parochialia: Papers for St. George's, Bloomsbury," in 1842; "On Management of a Parish Sunday School," in 1847; "What is Christianity?" in 1848; "History of the Church of England to 1688," in 1854; "Letters to an Aged Mother," in 1856; and other works.

ST. DAVID'S (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Connop Thirlwall, D.D., born at Stepney, Middlesex, Feb. 11, 1797, was educated at the Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1825, was ordained in 1828, and became Rector of Kirby Underdale, Yorkshire. He was Tutor of

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Trinity College, Craven Scholar, and Bell's Scholar, in 1815; 22nd Senior Optime and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, in 1818; and Examiner for the Classical Tripos, in 1828, 1829, 1830, 1832, and 1834. He was for some time Classical Examiner in the University of London, is Visitor of St. David's College, Lampeter, and was made Bishop of St. David's in 1840. He has written a "History of Greece," first published, in 1835–40, in Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia," and since re-issued in a larger form. He was with the late Archdeacon Hare, joint-translator of "Niebuhr's Roman History" and one of the editors of the "Cambridge Philological Museum." The diocese includes the counties of Pembroke, Cardigan, Brecknock, and Carmarthen, with portions of Radnor and Glamorgan; and the see is of the annual value of £4,500.

SAINTE-BEUVE, CHARLES-AUGUSTIN, poet and critic, was born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Dec. 23, 1804. His father having died two months before his birth, he was left to the care of his mother, a lady of English parentage, who undertook his early education, and at fourteen he went to Paris, where he completed a course of study at the Collége Charlemagne. On leaving college he studied medicine and anatomy, and received the appointment of Outdoor Surgeon to the Hôpital St. Louis. The repugnance he felt for the profession and his poetical tendencies are described in his preface to the "Poésies de Joseph Delorme," and the appearance of the "Odes and Ballads" of Victor Hugo decided his future course. He resigned his situation as surgeon, abandoned himself, heart and soul, to poetry and literature, was presented to Victor Hugo, and allied himself with De Musset and others in the *Cénacle*, which was extinguished during the Revolution of 1830, when Sainte-Beuve joined the staff of the *Globe*, the avowed organ of the Simonian sect. Growing tired of the association, he transferred his services to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in which he resumed the series of literary "Portraits" commenced in the *Revue de Paris*. Not long after he joined the *National*, then under the able management of Armand Carrel, and contributed some excellent papers to that popular journal. In 1837 he paid a visit to Switzerland, and there resolved to write a "History of Port-Royal;" in 1840 he accepted a Librarianship in the Mazarin Library, and in 1845 he was admitted into the French Academy to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Casimir Delavigne. In 1850 he joined the *Constitutionnel*, and in its columns first appeared that charming budget of literary biography and criticism, entitled "Causeries du Lundi," or Monday conversations, an improved continuation of his "Portraits," which form a series of volumes. Soon after the *coup d'état* in Dec., 1851, he was attached to the *Moniteur*, and appointed Professor of Latin poetry at the College of France; but the insubordination of the students exhibited at his first lecture obliged him to retire, and in 1857 he was appointed Professor at the Normal School. The emperor signalized his departure for Algeria at the end of April, 1865, by a graceful tribute of esteem for a distinguished man of letters, in the elevation of M. Sainte-Beuve to the dignity of senator; and in 1867 he was a member of the committee of five appointed by the French Academy to superintend a new edition of the "Historical Dictionary of the French Language." He has written several works, amongst which may be mentioned "Tableau, Historique et Critique, de la Poésie Française et du Théâtre Français au XVI. Siècle," published in 1828; "Les Consolations," in 1830; "Volupté," in 1834; and "Histoire de Port-Royal," in 1840–60.

SAINTE-CLAIRE-DEVILLE. (*See* CLAIRE ST. DEVILLE.)

SAINTE-CROIX, LOUIS-MARIE-PHILIBERT-EDGARD, DE RENOUARD DE, born at sea, on board a French ship,

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May 22, 1819, was educated at the military school of Saint Cyr, entered the army in 1832, and, having obtained the grade of lieutenant, retired in 1838 in order to take charge of some property in the colonies. After having made several voyages to the Antilles, he endeavoured to direct public attention to their facilities for the manufacture of sugar in the following pamphlets: "Manière d'estimer le Vendement des Cannes à Sucre," published in 1841; "Question des Sucres," in 1842; "Fabrication du Sucre aux Colonies," in 1843; "Principes Fondamentaux d'Agriculture," in 1846; and "Question des Sucres en 1847." He was named Prefect of Dordogne in Dec., 1848, has been a warm supporter of Napoleon III., and was decorated with the Legion of Honour, Jan. 10, 1852.

ST. GERMANS (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD GRANVILLE ELIOT, G.C.B., LL.D., eldest son of the second earl, by a daughter of the first marquis of Stafford, born Aug. 29, 1798, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, was engaged in diplomacy in early life. He represented Liskeard in the Liberal interest from 1823 till 1832, and East Cornwall from Aug., 1837, till he succeeded to the earldom, Jan. 19, 1845. He was a Lord of the Treasury in 1827–8, Envoy to Spain in 1835; Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1841, when he was sworn a Privy Councillor; was Postmaster-General in 1846; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from 1852 till 1855; Lord Steward of the Household from 1857 till 1858; was re-appointed in 1859, and resigned in Dec., 1865. He holds the patronage of four livings.

ST. HELENA (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS EARLE WELBY, D.D., younger son of the late Sir William Erle Welby, Bart., of Denton House, Lincolnshire, born in July, 1811, was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated in due course. Having held some parochial charges, he was appointed Archdeacon of George Town, in the diocese of Cape Town, South Africa, from which he was promoted, May 8, 1862, to the bishopric of St. Helena, rendered vacant by the translation of the Right Rev. Dr. Claughton to the see of Colombo.

ST. JOHN, HORACE, son of Mr. J. A. St. John, born in Normandy, July 5, 1830, was educated under his father's eye, like most of the members of his family. Following, as a student of Oriental literature, the steps of his father, he wrote "History of British Conquests in India," published in 1852; "History and State of the Indian Archipelago," in 1853; and a "Life of Christopher Columbus." He has been connected with the London press for several years.

ST. JOHN, JAMES AUGUSTUS, born in Carmarthenshire, Sep. 24, 1801, after receiving instruction at a village grammar-school, became, by the aid of a clergyman, a good classical scholar, and learned the French, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, and Persian languages. At an early age he repaired to London, became editor of a Plymouth newspaper of Liberal politics, and acting editor of the *Oriental Herald*, in which he wrote numerous articles. In 1827 he started, in conjunction with Mr. D. L. Richardson, the *London Weekly Review*, which, on Mr. Richardson's departure for India, was purchased by Mr. Colburn, who transformed it into the *Court Journal*. In 1829–30 Mr. St. John resided in Normandy, and recorded his experiences in a volume published in "Constable's Miscellany," visited Paris during the revolution of July, and after travelling in Switzerland set out for Nubia and the Second Cataract, in a small vessel. During the ascent he made important discoveries in the physical geography of Africa, proving the action of volcanic agency on both sides of the river, and the existence of a multitude of extinct volcanoes in the Lybian desert, extending from within a few miles of the Nile in a succession of black cones farther than the eye could reach. On his return, while carrying on researches in the Sacred Isle, he found in the thickness

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of the temple wall the site of Osiris's tomb. After exploring the shores of Lake Moeris, and following the track of the Israelites through the Valley of the Wanderings, he took ship at Alexandria for Malta. Passing over to Sicily, he crossed the island from Girgenti to Palermo, coasted by the Lipari Group to Naples, and after examining the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum hastened back to Switzerland. The incidents of this journey, together with his theory of Egyptian theology, were described in three works: "Egypt and Mohammed Ali," "Isis," and "There and Back Again." He was in Paris during the insurrection in June, 1848, and witnessed the military operations for its suppression. In addition to the aforementioned works, Mr. St. John has written "Tales of the Ramad'han," and "Margaret Ravenscroft; or, Second Love," novels published in 1835; "History of the Manners, Customs, &c., of the Ancient Greeks," in 1842; "Sir Cosmo Digby," a novel, in 1844; "The Nemesis of Power: Forms and Causes of Revolution," and "Philosophy at the Foot of the Cross," in 1854; "The Preaching of Christ: its Nature and Consequences," in 1855; "The Ring and the Veil," a novel, in 1856; "Life of Louis Napoleon," in 1857; "History of the Four Conquests of England," in 1861; "Weighed in the Balance," a novel, in 1864; and other works. He is a constant contributor to periodical literature.

ST. JOHN, Spenser, F.R.G.S., F.A.S., third son of Mr. J. A. St. John, born in London, Dec. 22, 1826, after receiving a careful education, began to turn his attention towards the East, and having applied himself diligently to the study of the Malay language, was, in 1848, appointed Secretary to Sir James Brooke. Having resided in Borneo several years as Her Majesty's Consul-General, he received, in 1861, the appointment of *Chargé d'Affaires* to the republic of Hayti, and returned to this country in 1862, when he published an account of his Eastern residence and travels, entitled "Life in the Forests of the Far East." Early in 1863 he left England for a consular appointment in the West Indies.

ST. LEONARDS (Baron), The Right Hon. Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, LL.D., D.C.L., High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames, the son of a Westminster tradesman, born in Feb., 1781, for a few years practised as a conveyancer under the Bar, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1807. Before donning the gown, his treatise on "Purchasers" attracted the attention of the profession. It has since been considerably enlarged, and has passed through fourteen editions. He gave up conveyancing, obtained extensive practice at the Chancery Bar; and in 1822 became a King's Counsel, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He, at different times, was returned to the House of Commons for Weymouth, Melcombe Regis, and St. Mawes, took a prominent part in parliamentary discussions, and was foremost among those who opposed the Reform Bill. In June, 1829, when the duke of Wellington held the reins of government, he was appointed Solicitor-General; and in 1834, when Sir R. Peel formed a ministry, Sir Edward Sugden went to Ireland as Lord Chancellor. Resigning that judicial office on the retirement of the Cabinet, he was returned to the House of Commons for Ripon, and vacated his seat in Sep., 1841, on resuming, under Sir Robert Peel's ministry, his position as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in which he continued until the disruption of the Conservative party in 1846. For some time he did not figure prominently in public affairs, but accepted the post of Lord Chancellor in Lord Derby's first administration, in 1852, and was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron St. Leonards. His lordship applied himself to the reform of the law with a vigour and energy which more than realized public expectation, and on his return to power, in 1858, Lord Derby was desirous that Lord St. Leonards should again receive the Great Seal, but he declined the re-

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sponsibility in consequence of his advanced age, though he has since taken an active and influential part in the business of Parliament, and has exerted himself to keep up the character and efficiency of the House of Lords as a judicial tribunal, and to correct by legislation several anomalies in the law of property. In addition to his celebrated treatise on "The Laws of Vendors and Purchasers," Lord St. Leonards has written a work on "Powers," which has reached an eighth edition; a treatise on the "Cases Decided by the House of Lords;" an edition of "Gilbert on Uses;" an essay on the "New Real Property Laws," pamphlets against the "Registration of Deeds," and other essays on legal subjects. His last publication, "The Handy-Book of Property Law," is familiar to most readers.

SAINTON-DOLBY, Madame Charlotte H., an eminent contralto singer, born in London in 1821, received her professional education principally at the Royal Academy of Music, where her assiduity in the study of her art, and the cultivation of her natural gifts, rendered her one of the most successful pupils ever enrolled in that institution. Miss Dolby, in entering on the public exercise of her profession, resolved to eschew the tempting opportunities offered by the lyric stage, that she might devote her talents exclusively to the illustration of our national music, and to the interpretation of the sublime works in oratorio of Handel and the other great masters. In the one as in the other, Miss Dolby was soon allowed to be without a rival: while in both sides of her art-practice, her great declamatory power, and her conscientious desire to give every note and every word their exact due were of infinite value, and restored to the English public a style of vocalization which had become almost obsolete, as being thought, but erroneously, incompatible with brilliancy of execution. Mendelssohn, who took great interest in this lady, after hearing her in his oratorio of "St. Paul," dedicated a set of six songs to her, and composed other works expressly for her. Having engaged her for the Gewandhaus Concerts at Leipsic, in the winter of 1846–7, he wrote the contralto part in "Elijah" for her. In the zenith of her fame, Miss Dolby became the wife of M. Sainton, the violinist. The preservation of the English ballad, in its truthful power, pathos, and simplicity, is mainly owing to the steady and well-directed efforts of this popular singer, which have had the advantage moreover of fostering the composition of these lyrics.

SALA, George Augustus Henry, journalist and author, son of a Portuguese gentleman who married a favourite English singer, born in London about 1826, was brought up with a view to following art as a profession, which he quitted for literature, and became a constant contributor to *Household Words*, taking Mr. C. Dickens's style as his model, and catching his spirit without being a slavish imitator. He was at one time editor of the *Welcome Guest*, an extensive and regular contributor to the *Temple Bar Magazine*, for which he wrote the stories of "The Seven Sons of Mammon," and "Captain Dangerous," afterwards republished as separate works, wrote for the *Illustrated London News*, the Hogarth papers, in the *Cornhill Magazine*, and a story entitled "Quite Alone," for *All the Year Round*, which appeared in a separate form, in Nov., 1864. He went as special correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph*, to the United States, in 1863, and on his return, at the close of 1864, published the result of his observations under the title of "America in the Midst of War." He wrote a series of graphic letters for the *Daily Telegraph*, from Algeria, during the Emperor's visit to that colony. His best known works are, "How I Tamed Mrs. Cruiser," published in 1858; "Twice Round the Clock," and "Journey due North: a Residence in Russia," in 1859; "The Baddington Peerage," "Looking at Life," and "Make your Game, a Narra-

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tive of the Rhine," in 1860; "Dutch Pictures, with some Sketches in the Flemish Manner," in 1861; "Accepted Addresses," "Ship Chandler, and other Tales," and "Two Prima Donnas and the Dumb Poor Porter," in 1862; "Breakfast in Bed," and "Strange Adventures of Captain Dangerous," in 1863; "After Breakfast; or, Pictures done with a Quill," and "Quite Alone," in 1864; "Trip to Barbary by a Roundabout Route," in 1865; and "From Waterloo to the Peninsula," in 1866.

SALISBURY (MARQUIS OF), JAMES BROWNLOW WILLIAM GASCOYNE-CECIL, K.G., P.C., LL.D., F.R.S., only son of the first marquis, was born April 17, 1791. He is Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex, High Steward of Hertford, Colonel of the Herts Militia, and patron of eight livings. He represented Weymouth in the Conservative interest from 1814 till he succeeded his father as second marquis, June 13, 1823; was Lord Privy Seal in Lord Derby's first administration, from Feb. to Dec., 1852; and Lord President of the Council in Lord Derby's second administration, from 1858 till 1859.

SALISBURY (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. WALTER KERR HAMILTON, D.D., eldest son of the late Archdeacon Hamilton, born in Nov., 1808; was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and elected Fellow of Merton College in 1831. He became Vicar of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford (which church has of late furnished three bishops in succession) in 1837, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury in 1841, Precentor of Salisbury in 1842, and was consecrated to the Bishopric of Salisbury in 1854. He is Provincial Precentor of Canterbury, and patron of fifty-one livings. His episcopal jurisdiction extends over Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, and the see is of the annual value of £5,000.

SALNAVE (PRESIDENT), GEN. TURIN SALNAVE; who in July, 1864, attempted to assassinate one of President Geffrard's ministers, and was condemned to death by court-martial, but escaped to St. Domingo, headed a rebellion against President Geffrard, and formed a provisional government May 9, 1865. The insurrection was, after several severe struggles, suppressed in Nov. of that year. Gen. Salnave, who renewed the attempt, and succeeded in obtaining supreme power, issued an amnesty to all Haytiens excepting President Geffrard (*q.v.*), in June, 1867. A revolt broke out against him in August.

SALOMONS, DAVID, M.P., Alderman of London, son of the late Levy Salomons, a member of a Jewish family long resident in London, and engaged in commercial pursuits, born in 1797; was elected Sheriff for the city of London and Middlesex in 1835, and being the first Jew appointed, an Act of Parliament was passed for the purpose of enabling him to qualify for the office. He was elected Alderman of Aldgate Ward in 1835, of Portsoken in 1844, and of Cordwainers' in 1847, the previous elections having been annulled in consequence of his refusing to qualify on the faith of a Christian. Having been defeated in contests at Shoreham in Aug., 1837, at Maidstone in June, 1841, and at Greenwich in Aug., 1847, he was returned one of the members in the Liberal interest for the last-mentioned borough in June, 1851; appeared and spoke in the House of Commons, and gave three votes, thereby incurring a penalty, which led to prolonged legal proceedings before the Court of Exchequer. In 1855-6 he served the office of Lord Mayor of London, and at length, after many fruitless efforts to obtain a repeal of the act which compelled every member to take the oaths "on the true faith of a Christian," he was again in 1859 elected for Greenwich and sworn according to the form of the Act admitting Jews. Mr. Salomons was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1849, was High Sheriff of Kent in 1839–40, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Kent, Sussex, and Middlesex, and was the first person of the Jewish persuasion made a magistrate, having

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been placed in the Commission for Kent in 1838. He was re-elected for Greenwich in April, 1859; and in July, 1865, and is a Director and Trustee of the London and Westminster Bank. He has written on Currency, Corn Laws, Oaths, Religious Disabilities, &c.

SALTER, HENRY HYDE, M.D., F.R.S., born in 1823, and educated at King's College, London, was appointed Lecturer on Physiology at Charing Cross Hospital in 1854, Assistant Physician in 1855, and Full Physician and Lecturer on Medicine in 1866. He was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1856, and has written "Asthma, its Pathology and Treatment," published in 1860, and papers and lectures on various medical subjects.

SAND, GEORGES. (*See* DUDEVANT.)

SANDFORD, THE VEN. JOHN, son of Bishop Sandford, of Edinburgh, whose Memoirs he published, and brother of Sir Daniel K. Sandford, the eminent Greek scholar, of Glasgow, born in the early part of the century, obtained a First Class in classics at Oxford, as a member of Balliol College, in 1824; became a B.D. in 1846; was appointed Honorary Canon of Worcester in 1844, Archdeacon of Coventry in 1851, examining chaplain for the diocese of Worcester, which office he held for seven years, in 1853, Rector of Alve Church in 1854, Bampton Lecturer at Oxford in 1861, and one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for revising the forms of clerical subscription in 1864. In addition to his father's biography, Archdeacon Sandford has written "Parochialia, or Church, School, and Parish," published in 1845; "Vox Cordis; or, Breathings of the Heart," a manual of devotions," in 1849; "Bampton Lecture for 1861: The Church of Rome," in 1862; ten Charges, and several Speeches, Visitation Sermons, Lectures, &c. He is an active member of the Lower House of Convocation.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. (*See* HONOLULU.)

SANTA ANNA, ANTONIO LOPEZ DE, ex-President of the Republic of Mexico, born in the city of Xalapa Feb. 21, 1798; entered public life in 1821. Having succeeded in expelling the Royalists from Vera Cruz, he was appointed to the command of that city, from which, however, he was deposed in Nov., 1822, when he raised the banner of the republic in Vera Cruz, and commenced hostilities against Iturbide, whom he overthrew. No sooner had Bustamente attained the chief dignity, in 1830, than Santa Anna espoused the cause of Padrazza, against whom he had previously supported Guerrero, defeating the army sent against him, and Padrazza became president till 1833. At the new election in March, Santa Anna was chosen president; but, although the favourite of the army, he could not gain the confidence of the people. Arista and D'Arran took up arms against him in 1833, were defeated, and the rumour, spread in 1835, that he was intriguing for the imperial dignity led to an insurrection, which resulted in the defeat of Lecatecos, the leader of the Reform party, who had issued a proclamation against Santa Anna. He announced himself Dictator. The discontented flocked to Texas, and proclaimed a government; Santa Anna went against them, and the war ended in his being taken prisoner. Released from captivity, he took part, in Dec., 1838, in the defence of Vera Cruz, when attacked by the French under the Prince de Joinville, in which service he lost a leg. After many vicissitudes, he was again made President in 1841, and governed absolutely until 1845, when another revolution hurled him from power. Regaining his lost position in Feb., 1846, he encountered the United States Gen. Taylor, at Buena-Vista. After fighting two whole days, both parties claimed the victory. The forces of the United States continuing to gain ground, Santa Anna withdrew further into the country, leaving Mexico to the enemy. During his

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absence the Senate deposed him from his command. As first magistrate of the State, he refused obedience, and withdrew to Tehuacan. In the next campaign he was recalled to the supreme command, and in this capacity fought the decisive battle of Cerrogordo, when his army was routed. Another revolution ended in concentrating all power in the hands of Santa Anna, who was once more proclaimed President of the Republic, and the treaty was signed Feb. 2, 1848, by which the United States gained, among other advantages, the auriferous territory of California. As President he governed the country most despotically for two years. His oppressions having induced his opponents to act together, in the autumn of 1855 he found himself in great danger, approached the coast on pretext of official business, suddenly resigned his presidency, and escaped. After living quietly in the island of St. Thomas for some years the veteran general went to Vera Cruz, in the winter of 1863–4, with the intention, as was naturally expected, of taking a more active part in politics than was deemed desirable. He had prepared a manifesto to the Mexican army, in which, after disclaiming any ambitious intentions, he expressed a strong desire to lay his bones among the people for whose independence he had done so much, but the French authorities would not allow him to publish it. On the arrival of Ferdinand Maximilian in Mexico, he embraced the cause of the empire, but soon abandoned it, left Mexico, and returned to St. Thomas. He had a long interview with Mr. Seward when he was in the West Indies; visited the United States in May, 1866, and it is generally believed that his visit was connected with the state of affairs in Mexico. He was taken prisoner by the Juarist party in 1867.

SANTLEY, CHARLES, barytone singer, born at Liverpool, after receiving a good musical and general education in his own country, proceeded to Italy to complete his professional training. He made his first appearance as an operatic singer in this country at Covent Garden Opera, during the Pyne-Harrison management, and achieved his first great success in the part of Rhineberg in Vincent Wallace's opera of "Lurline," in March, 1860. He created so favourable an impression in this character that he took rank as one of the most effective barytones of the day. His career, especially since he attached himself exclusively to the Italian operatic stage, on the boards of which he has distinguished himself in most of the great capitals of Europe, has been very successful. His voice is as remarkable for its quality as for the extent of its register, in the upper part of which it partakes of a pure *tenore robusto*, while in the lower portion it displays the rich qualities of the *basso profondo*. In Gounod's opera of "Faust," Mr. Santley performed in the same season the parts of Valentin and Mephistopheles, with triumphant success. Both in England and on the continent Mr. Santley enjoys a high reputation.

SARDINIA. (*See* ITALY, KING OF.)

SARTORIS, MRS. (*See* KEMBLE, ADELAIDE.)

SARTORIUS, ERNST WILHELM CHRISTIAN, Protestant theologian, born at Darmstadt, May 10, 1797, studied at Göttingen, and became Professor of Theology in the university of Marburg, in 1823, and in that of Dorpat, in Russia, in 1824. He returned to Germany, and took the direction of the Consistory of Königsberg in 1835, in addition to being court-preacher, and holding the title of Superintendent-general. Sartorius early distinguished himself by his severe orthodoxy in religion and politics, as shown by his "Three Treatises on matters of Exegetical and Systematical Theology," published in 1820; "Religion within the limits of pure Reason, and, according to the Principles of true Protestantism, in opposition to those of false Rationalism," in 1821; and "The Protestant Doctrine of the Dignity of the Temporal Power," in 1822.

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His "Doctrine of the Person and Work of Christ," in 1831, and his "Doctrine of Holy Love," in 1840–3, have passed through several editions, and have been translated into various languages.

SARTORIUS, Admiral Sir George Rose, K.C.B., eldest son of the late John Conrad Sartorius, Col. of Engineers, E.I.C.S., born in 1790, entered the navy at an early age, and was present at the battle of Trafalgar, and at the siege of Cadiz. As captain of H.M.S. *Malabar*, he received the thanks of the President and Congress of the United States for the assistance rendered by him to the United States steam frigate, the *Missouri*, burnt in the bay of Gibraltar. During the contest in Portugal for the succession to the throne, between Don Pedro and Don Miguel, in 1832–3, Sartorius was appointed by the former to the command of the Portuguese fleet, and for his services to Donna Maria, in that capacity, was rewarded with nearly all the Portuguese orders of merit. Sir George was knighted in 1841, became naval aide de camp to the Queen, and at one time held the chief command on the Irish station. He is the author of several important pamphlets on engineering questions and our military and naval defences and naval architecture. He was made a K.C.B. in 1865, and is Count of Penhafirme.

SAULCY, Louis-Félicien-Joseph Caignart de, antiquarian, born at Lille, March 19, 1807, was admitted into the Polytechnic School in 1825, and became an officer of artillery. He was stationed for some time at Metz, and having devoted his leisure to numismatics and archæology, acquired a high reputation as an antiquary. In 1836 he obtained the Numismatic prize of the French Institute for an essay on the Classification of the Byzantine Coins, and was appointed, through the influence of the late Duke of Orleans, Conservator of the Museum of Artillery in Paris. In 1842, having been elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, he turned his attention to Oriental numismatics and epigraphs, and in 1850 made a voyage to Palestine, explored the Dead Sea, and the sites of the doomed cities, and on his return announced that he had found the ruins of Sodom. His "Voyage autour de la Mer Morte et dans les Terres Bibliques," published in 1852–4, and translated into English, is well-known. Owing to his researches in the Holy Land, M. de Saulcy, from being a sceptic, became a believer in revealed religion. One of his latest works is the "Histoire de l'Art Judaïque, tirée des Textes Sacrés et Profanes," published in 1858. He was made an Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 25, 1847, a Senator of France, having previously retired from the Artillery with the rank of *Chef d'Escadron*, Nov. 14, 1859, and Commander of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 13, 1862.

SAUNDERS, The Very Rev. Augustus Page, D.D., F.R.S., born about 1803, was educated at Winchester, the Charterhouse, and at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he became Student and Tutor, and graduated B.A. in 1824, as a double first-class. Having held the curacy of Cuddesden, and acted as chaplain to the late Dr. Bagot, bishop of Oxford, in 1834 he succeeded Dr. Russell as Head Master of the Charterhouse, and was promoted, in 1853, on the death of Dr. George Butler, to the Deanery of Peterborough, in which post he has done much to popularize the Cathedral Services, and to educate the musical tastes of the people. Dr. Saunders is the author of several papers on University Economics, Educational Reform, Cathedral Reform, &c.

SAWYER, Dr. (*See* Grafton and Armidale).

SAXE-COBURG and GOTHA (Duke of), Augustus-Ernest-Charles John-Leopold-Alexander-Edward, who reigns as Ernest II., was born June 21, 1818, succeeded his father Jan. 29, 1844, and married the Princess Alexandrina, daughter of the late Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, May 3, 1842. In 1863 his name was put for-

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ward as a candidate for the vacant crown of Greece, but for state reasons he declined it. Duke Ernest, who has laboured to promote German unity, gave the stimulus to those liberal movements which induced the Emperor of Austria to make concessions to his subjects. He is an accomplished musician, and has composed several operas which have been produced in Germany with success.

SAXONY (KING OF), JOHN NEPOMUCENES MARIE JOSEPH, son of Maximilian, Duke of Saxony, born Dec. 12, 1801, succeeded his brother, the late King Frederick Augustus II., Aug. 9, 1854, and reigns as John I. At the age of twenty he entered the ministry of finance at Dresden, in which he attained the highest post, retired, in 1831, to command the National Guard, and as member of the Saxon Parliament took an active part in political matters. His tastes, however, led him to devote the chief part of his time to archæological and philological studies. He twice visited Italy, and, under the name of "Philalethes," published, in 1849, a German edition of the "Divina Commedia" of Dante, with critical notes. He has been president of the Society of Antiquaries of Saxony since 1824, and presided in 1852–3 over the German Historical and Antiquarian Society. On his accession he adopted a policy hostile to the Western Powers in regard to the affairs of the East, and identified himself with the lesser German monarchies acting in conjunction with Austria, and in opposition to all schemes of national reform and German unity. At a later period he approved and authorized certain wise ameliorations in the internal government of his kingdom. His Majesty married Nov. 21, 1822, the Princess Amelia Augusta, daughter of the late Maximilian I., King of Bavaria, by whom he has two sons and three daughters, the elder of the former, the Crown Prince Frederick Augustus Albert, Duke of Saxony and heir apparent, was born April 23, 1828. The Prussians invaded his kingdom in June, 1866, and by a treaty signed Oct. 21, the King of Saxony agreed to pay about a million and a half sterling, and to cede the fortress of Königstein.

SCARLETT, THE HON. SIR JAMES YORKE, K.C.B., son of the first Lord Abinger, born Feb. 1, 1799, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He joined the 18th Hussars in 1818, and gradually rose till he became, in 1840, Lieut.-Col. of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and Lieut.-Gen. in 1862. When the British military expedition to the East was resolved upon, he was appointed a Brigadier-General, and the heavy cavalry was placed under his command. He distinguished himself at Balaklava, in Oct., 1854, where the charge of the heavy brigade did great execution, and on the return of Lord Lucan to England, Gen. Scarlett took the command of the entire cavalry force in the Crimea, and was created a K.C.B. for his services towards the close of the war. After his return, he received the command of the cavalry brigade at Aldershot, on his resignation was appointed to the governorship of Portsmouth, and the command of the South-Western District, and in 1860 was made Adjutant-General. Sir James, who is a Lieut.-Gen. in the army, is Colonel of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and commands a division at Aldershot. He was returned one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for Guildford, in Aug., 1837, but lost his seat in July, 1841, and is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Lancashire.

SCARLETT, THE HON. PETER CAMPBELL, C.B., son of the first Lord Abinger, born Nov. 27, 1804, entered the diplomatic service at the usual age, and was appointed Attaché at Constantinople, Oct. 10, 1825, at Paris, June 1, 1828, and at Rio Janeiro, Feb. 25, 1834; and Secretary of Legation at Florence, Feb. 12, 1852. He was accredited as Envoy to Brazil, Dec. 31, 1855, to the Court of Tuscany, Dec. 13, 1858, was Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to the

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King of Greece, from June 12, 1862, till May 7, 1864, and was appointed Minister to the new empire of Mexico, Nov. 9, 1864. He was made a C.B. Sep. 19, 1854, and a deputy-lieutenant of Surrey, Feb. 26, 1856.

SCHAMYL, popularly known as a Circassian chief, was born in 1797, at the Aoul of Himri in the north of the Caucasian district of Daghestan. From his earliest years he was ambitious and eager to compete in athletic sports and trials of skill, and his character seems to have been formed from the instructions he received from a teacher named Dschellal-Edin, who taught him the doctrine of Sufeyism, which, dissatisfied with the barren letter of the Koran, appeals to human consciousness, and seeks to inculcate nobler hopes than a gross Mohammedan paradise can offer. When Schamyl, in 1824, first took part in his country's defence, the leader of the warlike Lesghians was Kasi Mollah. From that time till his capture, in 1859, Schamyl became the most troublesome enemy whom the Russians had to encounter in their constant irruptions into Circassia, and the exploits attributed to him would fill a volume. In 1831, in a battle with the Russians, the Murids, under Kasi Mollah, were slain almost to a man, and Schamyl, pierced by a ball, lay at his leader's feet; but he escaped in time to present himself at the first meeting of the discomfited tribes held after the battle. In 1836, when his leader fell the victim of a conspiracy, Schamyl was chosen chief. Year after year he baffled the efforts of the Russians, who sent large forces against him, and it was not till after the Crimean war that they were able to break down the power of the Circassians. In 1857–8 they won several important victories over the mountaineers, and made themselves masters of the defile which cut off communications between Vedeni, the residence of Schamyl, and the pasture grounds of the Tchetchenia. Schamyl, with his son, was captured, Sep. 7, 1859, by the Russians, who treated their prisoners with great respect. He resides in Moscow, and has an establishment befitting his former station and character. Schamyl and his sons took the oath of fidelity to the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke at Kalouga, in 1866.

SCHARF, GEORGE, son of a Bavarian artist of the same name, who settled in London in 1816. He was born Dec. 16, 1820, is well known as a writer on subjects connected with art, and as a skilful artist, having studied its principles under his father, who died in London in Nov., 1860. He was educated at London University School, and having gained medals at the Society of Arts, was admitted a Student of the Royal Academy in 1838. He travelled in Italy in 1840, and accompanied Sir C. Fellows in a journey through Lycia and other parts of Asia Minor, whither he proceeded again in 1843, as draughtsman to a Government expedition. A large collection of his drawings, both of Lycian views and outlines of sculpture, is deposited in the British Museum. After his return from the East, he painted some oil pictures, which were exhibited at the Royal Academy and at the British Institution; but his time has been chiefly devoted to illustrating books; among which may be mentioned Fellows's "Lycia," Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," Milman's "Horace," Kugler's "Handbook of Italian Painting," Layard's works on "Nineveh," Dr. Smith's "Classical Dictionary," Keats's "Poems," Murray's "Illustrated Prayer-Book," Pollock's "Dante," and "The Life of Stothard." He was elected F.S.A. in 1852, and Corresponding Member of the Archæological Institute of Rome in 1858. After delivering a course of lectures upon Italian art, at the Royal Institution, he was appointed Art Secretary and Director of the Gallery of Old Masters at the Manchester Exhibition of 1857, and in the same year Secretary and Keeper of the National Portrait Gallery. He has written "History of the Charac-

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teristics of Greek Art," prefixed to Wordsworth's "Greece;" "Descriptions of the Greek, Roman, and Pompeian Courts at the Crystal Palace;" "Artistic and Descriptive Notes on the most remarkable Pictures in the British Institution exhibition of Ancient Masters," published in 1858; a "Catalogue of Pictures and Works of Art in Blenheim Palace, in 1860; and a "Catalogue Raisonné of the Pictures belonging to the Society of Antiquaries of London," reprinted from the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*, in 1865. In 1866 he delivered a course of Lectures at the Royal Institution, upon portraits, illustrated by numerous sketches taken by himself from the original pictures. His last published essay is an elaborate account of the various representations of Richard II., with a detailed record of the restoration of the celebrated portrait preserved in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey.

SCHLEINITZ (BARON), ALEXANDER VON, statesman, born in Brunswick in 1807; having entered the diplomatic service of Prussia, and been engaged in several political missions, was, in 1832, appointed Councillor in the department of Foreign Affairs, was afterwards sent as Ambassador to the Court of Hanover, and in June, 1849, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to conclude peace with Denmark. In July of the same year he was made Minister for Foreign Affairs, which office he held till Sep. 26, 1850. In this position he resolutely opposed the efforts of Austria to obtain the preponderance of influence in Germany. When M. Radowitz became Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Schleinitz was created a Privy Councillor, but kept aloof from politics, and retired to Coblentz. The Prince Royal on becoming Regent, recalled Baron Schleinitz to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Nov., 1858. He protested against the revolutionary politics of King Victor-Emanuel, in Oct., 1860, and at his own request was relieved of the laborious functions of his Ministry, and named Minister of the Royal House, with the title and rank of Minister of State, Oct. 12, 1861.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN (PRINCE OF), FREDERICK-CHRISTIAN-CHARLES-AUGUSTUS, known in this country as Prince Christian, brother of Duke Frederick Christian Augustus, of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg Augustenburg, born Jan. 22, 1831, married at Windsor Castle, July 5, 1866, Helena Augusta Victoria, princess royal of Great Britain and Ireland, and Duchess of Saxony, who was born May 25, 1846. Prince Christian, who is a Major-Gen. in the British army, received the title of Royal Highness by command of Her Majesty, and was made a Knight of the Garter in July, 1866.

SCHMERLING (BARON), ANTON, VON, statesman, born at Vienna, Aug. 23, 1805, was educated in that city, where he studied law, became an advocate of the Court of Appeal, and was elected to the Council of State in 1846. He was first brought into notice as a statesman by his opposition, in 1848, to the measures of Prince Metternich. He was a member of the Frankfort Parliament, in which he advocated the theory of a Federal Germany, with, however, the reservation of Austrian supremacy. The Archduke John offered him the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, which he did not accept, though he held two or three offices during the few following months, from which he retired through the strong influence of Prussia. He represented Austria at Frankfort for a short time, was Minister of Justice at Vienna, from 1849 till 1851; but reaction set in, the reign of Schwarzenberg and Bach commenced, and his liberal views rendered it impossible for him to retain his post. The institution of the new Reichsrath, and the attempt to establish a Constitutional Parliament, representing the different provinces of the empire, met with determined opposition in Hungary, Bohemia, and Austrian Poland, and in 1860 Baron Schmerling was called to

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the head of affairs, in the hope that his personal character and the liberalism of his sentiments would reconcile these discordant elements. But the effort failed, for the baron, liberal as he was in a certain sense, could not forget the leading principle of Austrian supremacy. The Hungarian Diet, which had been convoked by his advice in the spring of 1861, was dissolved in the autumn, and the taxes of that distracted country were ordered to be collected by the military power. He retired from office in 1866.

SCHMITZ, LEONHARD, PH.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., Rector of the High School of Edinburgh, historical and philological writer, was born at Eupen, near Aix-la-Chapelle, March 6, 1807, studied history and philology at the University of Bonn, under Brandis, Niebuhr, Welcker, &c., from 1828 till 1832, and afterwards taught with success at the gymnasium of Bonn. In 1836, after marrying an English lady, he removed to England, and occupied himself chiefly with writing on classical, historical, and educational subjects. In 1845 he was appointed to the Rectorship of the High School of Edinburgh, which he resigned in July, 1866; was selected by her Majesty Queen Victoria in 1859 to give a course of historical instruction to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and during the winter of 1862–3 gave a similar course to H.R.H. Prince Alfred. Dr. Schmitz edited Niebuhr's Lectures on "Roman History," on "Ancient History," and "Ancient Geography and Ethnology," consisting of seven volumes, published in 1844–53; and the "Classical Museum," a periodical devoted to the elucidation of ancient history and literature, from 1844 till 1850; and has compiled a "Popular History of Rome;" a "History of Greece;" Grammars of the Greek and Latin languages; a "Manual of Ancient History," published in 1855; a "Manual of Ancient Geography," in 1857; a "Manual of the History of the Middle Ages," in 1859; and contributed to the *Penny Cyclopædia*, Dr. W. Smith's "Classical Dictionaries," the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, &c. &c.

SCHNEIDER, EUGÈNE, born at Nancy in April, 1805, engaged in commercial pursuits, and was joint-proprietor with his brother (who died in 1845) of the great factory at Creuzot, which gained three gold medals at the Expositions of 1839, 1844, and 1849, and at which about 10,000 workmen are employed. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1845, was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce from Jan. 20 till April 10, 1851, was elected to the Corps Législatif in 1852, became one of the Vice-Presidents, and was nominated President April 4, 1867. M. Schneider was made Commander of the Legion of Honour April 11, 1851, and Grand Officer Aug. 14, 1857.

SCHNORR VON KAROLSFELD, JULIUS, painter, born at Leipsic, March 26, 1794, after studying under his father, who was Director of the Academy at Leipsic, went to Vienna, and to Italy. At Rome he studied with Cornelius, and painted eleven frescoes from the "Orlando Furioso" for the Villa Massini. In 1827 he was appointed Professor of Historical Painting in the Academy at Munich, and painted his well-known frescoes from the "Niebelungen-Lied." He is best known in England by his admirable series of wood engravings in illustration of the Bible, "Die Bibel in Bildern," in 1854.

SCHOELCHER, VICTOR, writer and politician, son of a porcelain manufacturer, born at Paris July 21, 1804, on quitting the Collége Louis-le-Grand, where he had received his education, joined the Liberal party opposed to the Restoration, and wrote for the press. As an ardent republican, he was opposed to the monarchy of July, 1830, and placed his fortune and his pen at the service of various democratic journals. With the zeal of a Clarkson he advocated the abolition of negro slavery; in 1829 went to Mexico, Cuba, and the United States; and, shocked by the aspect of forced servitude, demanded immediate eman-

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cipation. After having visited the French, English, Danish, and Spanish colonies in the West Indies, he proceeded to Greece, Egypt, and Turkey, and in 1847 set out for the west coast of Africa, ascended the Senegal to within thirty leagues of the cataracts, visited the French establishment on the Gambia, and returned to France to draw up his observations on the negroes of Africa. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, he entered the Ministry of Marine, as Under-Secretary, issued, March 4, a decree proclaiming the principle of emancipation, and instituted a commission to prepare the law for the immediate enfranchisement of the negroes in the French colonies. To M. Schoelcher is due the decree for abolishing flogging in the French navy. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly for Guadaloupe and Martinique, as the liberator of the slave, and returned for the former to the Legislative Assembly. He continued to defend emancipation at the tribune and in the press, and had to sustain a hard struggle with the slave-owners. His proposition for the abolition of the punishment of death came on for discussion just as the *coup-d'état* suppressed the Assembly. Expelled from France, he took refuge in England. On the subject of slavery he has published a number of valuable works, and an able account of the life and works of Handel.

SCHREIBER, Lady Charlotte Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the ninth earl of Lindsey, by a daughter of the late Very Rev. Dr. Layard, Dean of Bristol, born May 19, 1812, was married, first, in 1833, to Sir Josiah John Guest, Bart., M.P., who died in 1852, and secondly, in 1855, to Charles Schreiber, Esq., M.A., M.P., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who unsuccessfully contested Cheltenham, in the Conservative interest, in April, 1859, and was returned at the general election in July, 1865. Her ladyship, better known as Lady Charlotte Guest, took an active part in the revival of the Welsh Eisteddfodds, and is the authoress of "Mabinogion, with Translation and Notes," published in 1841–50.

SCLATER, Philip Lutley, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., &c., &c., second son of W. L. Sclater, Esq., of Hoddington House, Hants, born in 1829, was educated at Winchester School, and was Scholar and Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1849, taking a first-class in Mathematics. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1855, went the Western Circuit for several years, was elected Secretary to the Zoological Society of London in 1859, F.R.S. in 1861, and Philosophical Dr. in the University of Bonn (*honoris causâ*) in 1860. He is the editor of the *Ibis*, *Journal of Ornithology*, and of the *Natural History Review*, and has compiled a "Monograph of the Birds forming the Tanagrine Genus Calliste," "Zoological Sketches," in 1861–2; "Catalogue of American Birds," in 1862; "Guide to the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London," and upwards of 200 papers and memoirs on ornithology and other branches of Natural History in the "Transactions" and "Proceedings" of the Zoological Society, the "Journal of the Linnæan Society," the "Annals of Natural History," "The Natural History Review," and the "Journal of Science."

SCOTT, Benjamin, F.R.A.S., Chamberlain of London, son of the late B. W. Scott, Esq., who long held the post of Chief Clerk to the Chamberlain, and who, conjointly with Mr. Frith, volunteered, in 1832, a report to the City Corporation on the subject of a general embankment of the river Thames, was born in 1814, and having entered the Chamberlain's office, attained the post of Chief Clerk in 1842, but resigned that and other offices in 1853. He founded the Bank of London, to which he was secretary until the death of Sir John Key, in 1858, when he was elected to the office of Chamberlain. He has taken an active part in education, having founded, in 1851, the "Working Men's Educational Union." Mr. Scott has published

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several volumes of lectures and a great variety of educational works, particularly "Contents and Teachings of the Catacombs at Rome," published in 1860; "Progress of Locomotion in Great Britain," and "Hints to Lecturers to the Working Classes," which have passed through several editions. Mr. Scott is a Commissioner of her Majesty's Lieutenancy for the City of London.

SCOTT, GEORGE GILBERT, R.A., grandson of the Rev. Thomas Scott, author of the "Commentary on the Bible," a leading member of the school of Gothic revival in architecture, was born in 1811, at Gawcott, near Buckingham, of which village his father was incumbent. At an early age he began studying and sketching from ancient churches, which induced his father to place him with an architect, though the practice with which he became acquainted afforded him no opportunity for cultivating his early taste. For some years he was in partnership with Mr. W. B. Moffatt, but this connection terminated in 1845. The first work which brought him into notice was the "Martyrs' Memorial" at Oxford, in 1841. It was followed by the new church at Camberwell, in 1842–3, and later works at Croydon, Leeds, &c. &c., which display maturer taste and knowledge. The rebuilding of the church of St. Nicholas, Hamburg, destroyed in the great fire of 1842, was intrusted to him, after a competition to which architects were invited from all parts of Europe. It is one of the most important Gothic works of the day, and will cost, when completed, £150,000. In 1855 another design was furnished by him for the new Hôtel de Ville and Senate House at Hamburg, and the cathedral church of St. John's, Newfoundland, was erected from his design in 1848. More recently the parish church of Doncaster, destroyed by fire, has been restored under his superintendence. Mr. Scott, who has been employed in extensive restorations at Ely Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, &c., succeeded Mr. Blore in 1849 as official architect of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, has erected the new Gothic gatehouse and houses adjoining the west of the Minster, and has written a "Plea for the Faithful Restoration of our Ancient Churches," published in 1850; "Remarks on Secular and Domestic Architecture," "Gleanings from Westminster Abbey," in 1862; and "Conservation of Ancient Architectural Monuments: a Paper," in 1864. The zeal which he displayed in the establishment of the Architectural Museum (at first in Cannon Row, and afterwards at the Museum at Kensington) rendered it one of the most interesting institutions in the metropolis. Mr. Scott, who was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1852, in conjunction with Mr. Sydney Smirke undertook temporarily the architectural lectures at the Academy, and in 1860 was elected R.A. He is architect of the new Foreign Office, and, in conjunction with Mr. Digby Wyatt, of the proposed new India Office. In addition to the great works carried out by him, in the cathedrals of Ely, Hereford, Lichfield, and Ripon, he is engaged on those of Salisbury, St. David's, and some others, and the restoration of churches throughout the kingdom. Among his secular works may be mentioned Kelham Hall, Nottinghamshire; Waltar House, Warwickshire; Hafodunos House, North Wales; Lee Priory, Kent; the Town Hall at Preston, and the Infirmary at Leeds. Mr. Scott was appointed by the Queen Architect to the National Memorial to the late Prince Consort.

SCOTT, THE REV. ROBERT, D.D., Master of Balliol College, Oxford, and Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture in that university, derives his descent from the Scotts of Harden, and was born in 1811, in Devonshire, where his father held a living. Having been educated at Shrewsbury, and at Christ Church, Oxford, he graduated B.A. in 1831, taking first-class honours, became Fellow

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and Tutor of Balliol College, and was rector of Duloe, Cornwall, and South Suffenham, Rutland. He edited, in conjunction with Dr. Liddell, Dean of Christ Church, a Greek and English Lexicon. In 1854 Dr. Scott became Master of Balliol, and in that capacity took a prominent part in the discussions of the Congregation holden June 5, 1857, when a new form of statute on the subject of Middle-class Examinations was promulgated.

SCOTT, The Rev. Thomas, A.M., born Oct. 10, 1804, educated at Belfast, and Trinity College, Dublin, took the degree of B.A. in 1827, and that of M.A. in 1832. Having been Curate of Finglas, he was transferred to St. Audoen's, Dublin, and resigned in 1847. He assisted in founding the "Association for the Relief of Distressed Protestants" in 1836; founded the "Employment and Aid Society for Protestants," in 1844; a "General Orphan Home," for Children of all denominations, in 1851; the "Italian Mission Society," in 1861; a "National Clerical Relief Fund," in 1863, and other societies. He has received various testimonials, and has written several works.

SCOTT, The Rev. William, a well-known writer of the High Church party in the Church of England, born in 1811, graduated at Queen's College, Oxford, in honours, in 1835, and was Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Hoxton, from 1839 till 1860, when he was presented to the Rectory of St. Olave, Jewry. He is editor of the *Christian Remembrancer*, and contributes to the *Saturday Review*. He has published several sermons on Church principles, vindicating them from the charge of "Romanism," &c.; was editor of "Lawrence's Lay Baptism Invalid," and of Archbishop Laud's works in the "Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology."

SCROPE, George Poulett, F.R.S., &c., second son of the late J. Poulett Thompson, Esq., of Roehampton, Surrey, and brother of the late Lord Sydenham, born in 1797, was first returned member, in the Liberal interest, for Stroud, in May, 1833, having been defeated at the general election in Dec., 1832, and retained the seat till 1867, when he retired. He is the author of several able pamphlets on banking and currency questions, the poor laws, and political economy, and has written a life of his brother, Lord Sydenham, some time Governor-General of Canada, published in 1843; "Considerations on Volcanoes," and "The Geology and Extinct Volcanoes of Central France," &c., in 1858. Mr. Poulett Thompson, who is a Magistrate and Dep.-Lieut. for Wilts, assumed the name and arms of Scrope on his marriage with the heiress of William Scrope, Esq., of Castle Combe, Wilts, and Cockerington, Leicestershire.

SEDGWICK, Amy, a popular actress, born at Bristol, Oct. 27, 1835, after having passed through a training for the stage at an amateur theatre near London, where Elton, Reeve, Robson, and other dramatic "stars" first trod the boards, made her first public appearance in the summer of 1853, as Julia in "The Hunchback," at the Richmond theatre. Her performance, though not unsuccessful, did not give promise of the celebrity which she afterwards attained. She returned to Bristol, to accept a temporary engagement, where, owing to a misunderstanding between herself and the lessee of the theatre, she appeared only one night as Mrs. White, in the farce of that name. Proceeding to Cardiff, Miss Sedgwick caused so great a sensation by her Pauline, in the "Lady of Lyons," that Mr. Moseley, the leader of a circuit which included the towns of Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford, offered her an engagement as his leading actress, which she accepted, and resigned it at the end of a year. The provincial papers praised her highly; and in 1855 Mr. John Knowles, the manager of the Manchester theatre, secured her services for three seasons, and she drew crowded houses. In the summer of 1857 Mr. Buckstone engaged her for the Haymarket Theatre,

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where she made her appearance in Sep., as Pauline, in "The Lady of Lyons," and on the first night created a great sensation, and afterwards appeared in an original part in "The Unequal Match." Miss Sedgwick has acted Lady Macbeth, Juliet, Rosalind, Ophelia, Peg Woffington, Lady Teazle, and many other characters. Her Majesty is one of Miss Sedgwick's hearty admirers, and has done her the honour of commanding her to read dramatic selections before her. In 1858 she was married to W. B. Parkes, Esq., M.D., but was left a widow in 1863.

SEEMANN, BERTHOLD, Ph.D., F.L.S., Vice-President of the Imperial German Academy Naturæ Curiosorum, son of William G. Seemann, born at Hanover, in 1825, was educated at the Lyceum of his native city, obtained his degree of Doctor at the University of Göttingen, and was appointed, in 1846, naturalist on board H.M.S. *Herald;* made, as such, a voyage round the world, and three cruises to the Arctic region in search of Sir John Franklin. In 1860 he was appointed by the Colonial Office one of the Royal Commissioners to the Viti, or Fiji Islands, for the purpose of ascertaining their fitness for a British colony; and he explored, in a private capacity, many parts of North and South America. Dr. Seemann has written "Narrative of the Voyage of H.M.S. *Herald*," published in 1853; "Popular History of Palms," in 1855; "The Botany of the Voyage of H.M.S. *Herald*," in 1857; "Viti: an Account of a Government Mission to the Viti, or Fiji Islands," in 1862; "Popular Nomenclature of the American Flora," "Paradisus Vindobonensis," "Twenty-four Views of the Coast and Islands of the Pacific;" and has been a contributor to the leading political, literary, and scientific journals of London, and editor of the *Bonplandia* and the *Journal of Botany, British and Foreign.*

SELLON, PRISCILLA LYDIA, daughter of Capt. W. E. Sellon, R.N., was born in 1821. The Bishop of Exeter having issued a public appeal on behalf of the spiritual destitution of Plymouth and Devonport, Miss Sellon took up her residence there, opened poor-schools for boys and adults, and eventually established a house of Protestant Sisters of Mercy, thus becoming the founder of the conventual system in the Established Church. Though a great outcry was raised at first by a portion of the public against the institution at Devonport, Miss Sellon's cause was warmly espoused by the bishop of Exeter. Of late Miss Sellon has established "Sisterhoods" of a similar kind in London and elsewhere. In 1854 Sisters were sent to the hospitals in the Crimea, and in 1864 the first Missionary Sisters of the Church of England were organized by her and sent to the Pacific.

SELWYN, DR. (*See* NEW ZEALAND, BISHOP OF.)

SELWYN, SIR CHARLES JASPER, M.P., born in 1813, educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, of which he is a bencher, in 1840, was made Commissary of the University of Cambridge in 1855, and Q.C. in 1856. He was returned one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for the University of Cambridge in April, 1859, and was appointed Solicitor-General in July and knighted in Aug., 1867.

SELWYN, THE REV. WILLIAM, D.D., eldest son of the late William Selwyn, Esq., Q.C., and brother of the Bishop of New Zealand, born in 1806, was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B A. in 1828, sixth Wrangler, and First Chancellor's Medallist, and became Fellow of his college. He held in succession the Rectory of Branstone, Leicestershire, and the vicarage of Melbourne, Cambridgeshire; was appointed to a Canonry in Ely Cathedral in 1833. Lady Margaret's Reader in Theology in 1855, and Chaplain to her Majesty in 1859. He has written "Horæ Hebraicæ," published in 1848, with a

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continuation, which appeared in 1860; "The Principles of Cathedral Reform; M.P. and Canon, Conversations on Ecclesiastical Legislation;" "Two Charts of Prophecy," in 1848; "Notes on the Revision of the Authorized Version of the Bible," and "Critical Notes on the Septuagint," in 1856; "Thoughts on Holy Scripture," in 1864; and "Winifred, or Boniface; a Lay of Missions," and "Waterloo, a Lay of Jubilee," in 1865.

SEMMES, CAPT. RAPHAEL, whose exploits as commander of the Confederate privateer *Alabama* made his name celebrated, born in Maryland about 1810, was appointed, in April, 1828, a midshipman on board the *Lexington*, and rose by successive steps to the rank of Commander in 1855. He was nominated, in 1858, Secretary to the Lighthouse Board, which situation he held when the war broke out; joined the Confederate service, March 26, 1861, and was made Commander of the war steamer *Sumter*. With this vessel he inflicted considerable damage upon the United States commercial navy, and having been driven into the port of Gibraltar by stress of weather, sold her to a "neutral." He was then ordered to take the command of a vessel built in England, and known at first as "290," which became famous as the *Alabama*, whose depredations on United States commerce created the greatest alarm and irritation throughout the Northern States. His exploits, while commander of this vessel, although not so daring as those of Paul Jones during the first American war, were far more provoking. After having inflicted an enormous amount of loss on Federal commerce, the *Alabama*, which had been into Cherbourg for repairs, encountered outside the harbour a Federal frigate, the *Kearsage*, June 19, 1864. A French man-of-war followed her to prevent any violation of international law. The fight took place about nine miles from Cherbourg, and was very short and decisive. The *Kearsage*, a much more powerful ship, was defended by iron chains hanging over the bulwarks, upon which the shot of the *Alabama* could make but little impression, and in rather more than an hour from the beginning of the fight the *Alabama* was completely disabled. The crew tried to reach the French coast with her, but failed in the attempt, and she began to sink. Capt. Semmes and some of the sailors, including thirteen officers, were saved by the boats of an English steam yacht, the *Deerhound*, which had accompanied the *Alabama* from Cherbourg, to be a spectator of the fight. Capt. Semmes succeeded, after some difficulty, in making his way back to the Southern States, but the effectual blockade of their ports deprived him of any further chance of continuing his adventurous career. He wrote "Cruise of the *Alabama* and *Sumter*," and "Log of the *Alabama*," published in London in 1864.

SERRANO, FRANCISCO, Marshal of Spain, born at the end of the last century, acquired his military experience in the War of Independence. Devoted to the interests of the Queen-mother, he assisted in bringing about the fall of Espartero in 1843. After the restoration of the Queen-mother, Serrano coalesced with Narvaez in the attempts of the latter to overthrow Olozaga. Shortly after the marriage of Queen Isabella, in 1846, he acquired an influence over the royal mind which occasioned differences between the King consort and herself, and caused some scandal. The ministry of the Duke de Sotomayor, which attempted to destroy his influence, was overthrown by him, while that of M. de Salamanca, which he supported, yielded in its turn to the storm of public indignation which assailed it. After this, Serrano turned Liberal, and just before the accession to power of Narvaez, accepted the Captaincy-General of Grenada. Having been implicated in a rising at Saragossa, in 1854, he was exiled, but he returned during the revolution of July, in that year, and became an active supporter of the O'Donnell-

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Espartero cabinet. In the rupture which followed between these two, he sided with the former; and having been nominated Captain-General of New Castile—an appointment which placed Madrid in his power—in the *coup d'état* of 1856 he played into O'Donnell's hands. In 1857 he was sent as ambassador at Paris, in 1859 he was appointed Director and Colonel-General of Artillery, and in June, 1865, Captain-General of Madrid.

SERVIA, Prince of, Michael Obrenovitch III., youngest son of the late Prince Milos Obrenovitch, was born Sep. 4, 1828. His elder brother, who succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, died July 8, 1839, three weeks after his accession. Michael, who had accompanied his father in his exile, returned into Servia, and was proclaimed according to the terms of the hattiscrif of 1838. He proceeded to Constantinople, where he was invested by the Sultan Abdul-Medjid, who conferred upon him the title and decoration of Muchir in Jan., 1840. On his return to Servia in March he took the oath of fidelity to the constitution.

SEWARD, William Henry, statesman, born in Orange County, New York, May 16, 1801, graduated at Union College in 1820, was admitted to the Bar in 1822, and commenced practice at Auburn, in his native state, in 1823. He was elected in 1830 to the State Senate of New York, in which he came forward, as a champion of internal improvements, of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and of giving the people more power in the election of public officers. He visited Europe in company with his father in 1833, and wrote a series of letters during his tour, for an Albany newspaper, and they afterwards appeared in a separate form. Having been brought forward in 1834 by the republican party for the Governorship of the State, he was defeated by Mr. Marcy, afterwards Minister for Foreign Affairs under President Franklin Pierce, but was more successful in 1838, when he was elected by a large majority, and during his term of office his scheme for placing education under the control of the State produced an animated contest between the Protestants and Roman Catholics. He took a prominent part in the controversy which ensued between the governments of Great Britain and the United States on the case of Alexander Mc'Leod. He returned to the practice of his profession at Auburn in 1846, was elected in 1849 to the Senate of the United States, was reappointed in 1855, was a candidate for the Presidency in 1860, but failed to get the nomination of the Republican Convention at Chicago, having offended Horace Greeley, who with his friends threw their weight into the scale in favour of Mr. Lincoln, for whom Mr. Seward afterwards exerted himself in the Northern States, delivering speeches characterized by a hostile spirit towards Great Britain, interspersed with covert threats of an invasion of Canada. In return, Mr. Lincoln, on his election to the presidential chair, nominated Mr. Seward to the post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In this capacity, during the struggle with the Southern States, Mr. Seward assumed a very arrogant tone towards European governments and especially towards that of Great Britain, and his despatches, published in 1861, excited as much animadversion as astonishment. The affair of the *Trent*, which, in 1862, threatened to cause a rupture with Great Britain, was pacifically settled between Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons, the former submitting to the peremptory demand of the British Government. Mr. Seward's "speeches," published in 1853, contain many passages showing a strong animus against Great Britain. He is said to be an ardent advocate of the repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and has generally been regarded as the representative of the Anti-Slavery section of the Republican party. Mr. Seward and two

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of his sons were severely wounded by an assassin, in April, 1865, on the same day that the President, Abraham Lincoln, was so cruelly murdered. As he was suffering at the time from the effects of an accident, his life was despaired of, but he recovered.

SEWELL, Elizabeth Missing, sister of the Rev. William Sewell, was born in the Isle of Wight in 1815. She became known as a writer of High Church fiction by her "Amy Herbert," published in 1844. It was followed by "Gertrude, a Tale," and "Sketches, Three Tales," in 1847; "Child's History of Rome," in 1849; "Readings for Lent, from Bishop Taylor," in 1851; "Experience of Life," "First History of Greece," and "Journal of a Summer Tour on the Continent," in 1852; "Katherine Ashton, a Tale," in 1854; "Ivors," in 1856; "Thoughts for the Holy Week for Young Persons," in 1857; "Ursula, a Tale of Country Life," "Clove Hall, a Tale," "Earl's Daughter, a Tale," and "Margaret Percival, a Tale," in 1858; "Self-Examination before Confirmation," and "History of the Early Church," in 1859; "Contes Faciles, from Modern French Authors," in 1861; "Dictation Exercises," "Glimpses of the World," "Impressions of Rome, Florence, and Turin," and "Readings for a Month preparatory to Confirmation," in 1862; "Isabel Grey; or, the Mistress didn't Know," and "The Poor Brother: Letters to a Friend," in 1863; "Little Forrester and his Friend, a Ballad," in 1864; "Homely Ballads and Stories in Verse," and "Mother's Last Words," in 1865; and "Rose of Cheriton, a Ballad," in 1866.

SEWELL, The Rev. William, B.D., son of a solicitor, born in the Isle of Wight in 1805, was educated at Harrow and at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, taking first-class honours in classics. He was chosen Fellow, and appointed Tutor of Exeter College, and Principal of St. Peter's College, at Radley,—a school which was started mainly at his instance and upon his plans. Mr. Sewell has written "Christian Morals," published in 1840; "On the Dialogues of Plato," in 1841; "Christian Politics," in 1844; "The New Speaker: Greek, Latin, and English," in 1846; "Horæ Philologicæ;" "Sacred Thoughts in Verse;" "Journal of a Residence at the College of St. Columba," in 1848; and other works. He has translated Virgil's Georgics, the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus, and the Odes and Epodes of Horace into English verse, and is the author of many sermons, essays, and tracts on theological subjects.

SEYMOUR, Sir George Francis, G.C.B., G.C.H., admiral of the Fleet, eldest son of the late Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, a grandson of the first Marquis of Hertford, and heir presumptive to that title; was born in 1787. He was severely wounded on board the *Northumberland* in the battle of St. Domingo, in 1806, commanded the *Pallas* frigate, which took part in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, and other ships until the conclusion of the war in 1814; was Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords in 1820, and Master of the Robes to William IV. in 1830; has since been a Lord of the Admiralty, Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, on the North American and West India stations, and at Portsmouth, and Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom. He was made Admiral of the Fleet, Nov. 20, 1866.

SEYMOUR, The Right Hon. Sir George Hamilton, G.C.B., G.C.H., eldest son of the late Lord G. Seymour (son of the first Marquis of Hertford), born in 1797, received his early education at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated. In 1817 he became an Attaché at the Hague, in 1819 was appointed Précis Writer and Private Secretary to Viscount Castlereagh, in Oct., 1822, was attached to a Special Mission to Verona, and in 1823 was Secretary of Legation at Frankfort, whence he was transferred, in the same capacity, first to Stuttgard and afterwards to Berlin. In 1829 he became Secretary of the Embassy at Constantinople, and in

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1830 proceeded to Florence as Minister Resident. In 1835 he was sent to Brussels as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and occupied that post for ten years; in Dec., 1846, he was transferred in the same capacity to Lisbon, and in 1851 to St. Petersburg. Whilst resident in the latter capital he exercised a partial check on the aggressive designs of the Emperor Nicholas I., from whose court he was recalled in March, 1854, on the proclamation of war between England and Russia. In Dec., 1855, he was appointed, on account of his wide and extensive experience, to represent the court of St. James's at Vienna, and discharged his duties there with considerable address and ability during a very critical period. He retired on a diplomatic pension in March, 1858.

SEYMOUR, Horatio, statesman, born in Onondaga county, New York State, in 1811, received a liberal education, studied for the Bar, commenced practice as a lawyer in Utica, and was very successful. In 1842 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, and held the position till 1845, was nominated Democratic candidate for the Governorship for the State of New York, in opposition to Mr. Washington Hunt, in 1850, and was defeated after a sharp contest. The Democrats again brought forward Mr. Seymour in 1852, when he was elected by a large majority, took his seat as Governor, and signalized his term of office by vetoing the Maine Law Liquor Bill. The next election, in 1854, was very keenly contested by four candidates, nearly half a million of votes having been polled, and Mr. Clarke was elected. In 1856 Mr. Seymour's name was put forward unsuccessfully by his friends as a candidate for the Presidency, and in 1862 he was again nominated for the Governorship of New York, in opposition to Gen. Wadsworth, and after a keen contest defeated the Republican candidate. Governor Seymour took his seat Jan. 1, 1863, and adopted a very Conservative line of policy. When the invasion of Pennsylvania took place, in June, 1863, he promptly forwarded more than the quota of militia required by the Governor of that state, though he sorely offended the Republican party by his opposition to the Conscription Bill, passed by Congress, which gave the President power to call out for military service all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. The popular opposition to the conscription was so violent in the city of New York that it give rise to a series of riots, which commenced July 13; and were not entirely suppressed till July 17, by which time more than 30,000 soldiers of the regular army, besides a large militia force, had been concentrated in and around the city. Previous to this outbreak, in which the Irish Democrats took a prominent part, grave apprehensions of a serious collision between the State of York and the Federal Government had been entertained at Washington. But when the riots took place, Governor Seymour, seeing that the supreme power must be obeyed at all hazards, used his utmost exertions to allay the fearful storm provoked by the conscription. The peace Democrats were very much dissatisfied with his conduct on this occasion. They wished him to have acted in such a way as to embarrass the Government, which he could not have done without taking part with the rioters, and that would have been an overt act of rebellion.

SEYMOUR, Sir Michael, G.C.B., son of the late Admiral Sir M. Seymour, Bart., born in 1802, and educated at the Royal Naval College, entered the navy in 1813, is a Vice-Admiral, has been Superintendent of the dockyard at Sheerness and Devonport, and Commander-in-Chief on the East-India and China station. He was made Captain of the Fleet in 1854, second in command in 1855, a K.C.B. for his services against the Russians in the Baltic, and a G.C.B. after commanding the naval operations on the Chinese coast between 1856 and 1858. He was at one time Secretary and Registrar to the Order of the

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Bath, and was one of the members in the Liberal interest for Devonport, from Aug., 1859, till Feb., 1863. He was Admiral in command at Portsmouth from 1863 till 1866.

SEYMOUR, The Rev. Michael Hobart, M.A., born about 1802, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, and proceeded M.A. in 1827. He was ordained in 1825, held one or two pastoral charges, and is well-known as a platform controversialist. He has written "A Pilgrimage to Rome, with some Account of the Ceremonies, Monastic Institutions, Religious Services, Sacred Relics, and General State of Religion in that City," published in 1849; "Mornings among the Jesuits," in 1850; "A Succinct Account of the Talbot Case, with Notes," in 1851; "Evenings with the Romanists," in 1854; "The Disendowment of Maynooth as a Question of National, Social, and Civil Polity;" "A Letter to the Earl of Derby on the Endowment of Maynooth;" and a variety of controversial pamphlets and lectures on various doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church, and more especially condemnatory of its conventual system.

SHAFTESBURY (Earl of), The Right Hon. Anthony Ashley-Cooper, born April 28, 1801, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a first-class in Classics in 1822, graduated M.A. in 1832, and was created D.C.L. in 1841. He was returned, as Lord Ashley, member for Woodstock, in 1826, and supported the governments of Liverpool and Canning, and in the administration of the Duke of Wellington was a Commissioner of the Board of Control. He was returned for Dorchester in 1830, for Dorsetshire in 1831, which county he represented till Feb., 1846. He was elected one of the members for Bath in Aug., 1847, and sat for that borough till he succeeded his father in the peerage, in 1851. He was a Lord of the Admiralty in the late Sir R. Peel's administration in 1834–5; and, on the removal from the House of Commons of the late Mr. Sadler, took charge of the Ten Hours Bill in the House of Commons. When the late Sir R. Peel again took office in 1841, Lord Ashley was invited to join the administration, but refused upon finding that the Premier's views would not permit him to support the Ten Hours Bill. In public life his lordship has always acted with great independence. The chief object for which he has laboured, in and out of Parliament, has been the improvement of the social condition of the labouring classes; no man having taken more pains to inform himself of the actual condition of the mass of the people in England, and to endeavour to ameliorate their condition. His influence in the Evangelical party within the Church of England is considerable. He is President of the Bible Society, the Pastoral Aid Society, and the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, and was formerly President of the Protestant Alliance; is a prominent member of all those religious societies which are founded on a broad basis, and is an active advocate of the abolition of slavery throughout the world.

SHAW, The Right Hon. Frederick, son of the late Sir R. Shaw, Bart., born in 1799, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and Brasenose College, Oxford, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the former University, was called to the Irish Bar in 1822, appointed Recorder of Dundalk in 1826, and Recorder of Dublin in 1828. He became a Bencher of King's Inn in 1829, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council in Ireland in 1835. He was one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for the city of Dublin, from 1830 till Dec., 1832, and for the University of Dublin from Dec., 1832, till Feb., 1848.

SHEE, Sir William, one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, eldest son of the late Joseph Shee, Esq., of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, born at Finchley, Middlesex, in 1804, was educated at the Roman Catholic College of St. Cuthbert, Ushaw, in Durham, and at Edinburgh. He was

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called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1828, went the Home Circuit, of which he was at one time the leader, was made a Serjeant-at-Law in 1840, received a patent of precedence shortly afterwards, and the rank of Queen's Serjeant in 1858. He was nominated in 1864 a puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, when he received the honour of knighthood, and is the first Roman Catholic who, in modern times, has been raised to the Judicial Bench in England. He was an unsuccessful candidate, in the Liberal interest, for Marylebone in Aug., 1847, was elected one of the members for the county of Kilkenny in July, 1852, and was defeated at the general elections in March, 1857, and in April, 1859, and at Stoke-upon-Trent in Aug., 1862.

SHERIDAN, Gen. Philip Henry, born in the state of Ohio, in 1831, and educated at West Point, was admitted into the Military Academy in 1848, where he graduated in 1853. Entering the U.S. Artillery, he served in Texas, in Oregon in 1855, and sailed for San Francisco, in command of an escort to the expedition for surveying the proposed branch of the Pacific Railway between San Francisco and the Columbia River. This work done, he continued in command of a body of troops among the Indian tribes, until 1861, when he was promoted to the rank of Captain; on the breaking out of the civil war was appointed Quartermaster of the army in course of organization in South-Western Missouri; in 1862 became Chief Quarter-master of the Western Department, and Colonel of the 2nd Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, in which capacity he cut the railroads south of Corinth. He defeated two separate forces of cavalry at Baldwin and Guntown, in June, 1862, and gained fresh laurels at Boonesville, in July, for which he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and took the command of the third division of the army of Ohio, distinguishing himself by the defence of Louisville, and the engagement on the banks of Stone River, Dec. 30, for which he was promoted Major-General. He was engaged at Chickamauga, Sep. 19 and 20, 1863, where he had his horse killed under him, was appointed, in April, 1864, to the command of the cavalry corps of the army of the Potomac, defeated the Southern forces at Meadow Bridge, on the Chickahominy, in May, set out in June on a cavalry expedition into the heart of the rebel country, where he repulsed his opponents, and defeated Gen. Early in several engagements in the Shenandoah Valley. He was appointed to the chief command of the cavalry, which branch of the Federal forces, under his able and energetic direction, acquired an efficiency and gained a reputation that it had never borne before. After the capture of Staunton, he pressed on to Columbia, laying waste the country in every direction, gained the battle of the Five Forks, April 1, 1865, assisted in compelling the Southern forces to evacuate Petersburgh and Richmond, and encountered Gen. Lee near Appomattox Court House, who surrendered April 9.

SHERMAN, Major-Gen. William Tecumseh, whose father was Supreme Judge of Ohio, born in the State of Ohio, about 1820, went to West Point in 1836, graduated in 1840, entered the U.S. army, and was promoted to the rank of First Lieut. in 1841. He acted as Assistant Adjutant-Gen. in 1847, and obtained a brevet of Captain in the regular army from May, 1848, for meritorious services in California during the war with Mexico. He was appointed Commissary, and remained in California; but fearing that his chances of promotion were limited, he resigned his appointment Sep. 6, 1853, and was made President of the State Military Institute of Louisiana, which position he resigned when the civil war began. After the fall of Fort Sumter, he was commissioned Colonel of the 13th infantry, and commanded the 3rd brigade at the unfortunate battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. On the reorganization of the Northern army, Col. Sherman was made Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers, and appointed to the command of the department of

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the Cumberland, was removed and ordered into Missouri, and was shortly after placed on the non-active list. In the early part of 1862 he was appointed to the command of a corps under Gen. Grant, and acted with great bravery at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, was promoted to the rank of Major-Gen., May 1, and when the department of Tennessee was formed, in Dec., was made Commander of the 15th army corps. At the end of that month he led an expedition to Vicksburg, *vid* the Yazoo River; but the works were too strong to be taken by assault, and he was obliged to withdraw his troops, after a severe fight. He commanded a wing of the army that captured Fort Hindman, Arkansas, Jan. 10, 1863, after which he resumed command of the 15th army corps, and took part in the siege of Vicksburg, which capitulated July 3, 1863. He led the expedition which captured Jackson City, Oct. 19; when Gen. Grant was placed in command of the army previously under Gen. Rosencranz, he gave the command of the department of the Tennessee to Gen. Sherman, who encountered Gen. Longstreet, and obliged him to retreat, Nov. 20, and in March, 1864, made an attempt to take Mobile, but was obliged to retreat to Vicksburg, and was beaten at Sabine Cross-Roads by the Confederates under Gen. E. Kirby Smith, April 9. Having been charged with the command of the army in Georgia, May 4, he commenced the expedition through that state, which ended in the capture of Atlanta, the capital city. Gen. Jos. Johnston was opposed to Gen. Sherman at first; but the Fabian policy by which he sought to lead the Federal army into a trap, did not please President Davis, and he was superseded by Gen. Hood, in the beginning of July. New tactics, showing more boldness on the part of the Confederates, were speedily adopted. Gen. Hood thrice attacked the Federal army and was repulsed, sustaining considerable loss. After his third failure, Gen. Hood acted merely on the defensive, retreating slowly before Gen. Sherman till he reached Atlanta, which fell into the hands of the Federals in the beginning of Sep. Although Gen. Sherman had taken possession of Atlanta, he was not able to hold it, for Gen. Hood took up the position which Sherman had occupied outside Atlanta, and was thus enabled to cut off the supplies received by railway. The victory of the Federals was, therefore, of a very questionable character; indeed, it almost seemed as if Gen. Sherman had fallen into a trap. Two courses, however, were open to him, either to attack Gen. Hood and defeat him, or to force his way to the sea, and trust to making his escape. He chose the bolder, and, as it proved, the safer course. The distance from Atlanta to Savannah is ninety-three miles. Gen. Sherman accomplished the march, with very little loss, in twenty-three days, the city fell into his hands in the early part of Dec., 1864, and the news of its capture was received with great rejoicing, not only because it showed how triumphant the campaign in Georgia had been, but because it opened up the seaboard of that state, and inflicted a heavy blow on the Confederate cause. Gen. Sherman defeated the Confederate army of North Carolina at Bentonsville, in that state, March 19, 1865, and soon afterwards paid a visit to Gen. Grant, to concert those measures for the defeat of Gen. Lee which ended in the submission of that general. Gen. Sherman fell into disgrace, when the war seemed nearly over, by the manner in which he conducted the negotiations with Gen. Johnston. The terms of the convention agreed upon between the two generals were exceedingly liberal, and would doubtless have been gladly accepted by the South; but when they were forwarded to Washington, the Cabinet not only refused to ratify the convention, but sent despatches to Gen. Sherman, ordering him to resume hostilities, and hold no conference with the enemy except for military purposes. At the same time, Mr. Stanton issued a circular despatch informing the Fe-

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deral commanders that the negotiations with Gen. Johnston were disapproved, and that any future orders from Gen. Sherman were to be disregarded.

SHIRLEY, Evelyn Philip, F.S.A., eldest son of the late Evelyn J. Shirley, Esq., of Eatington Park, Warwickshire (who was one of the members for South Warwickshire from June, 1836, till May, 1849), was born Jan. 22, 1812, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and proceeded M.A. in 1847. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire and for co. Monaghan, which he represented in the Conservative interest from July, 1841, till Aug., 1847, and was returned for South Warwickshire from Nov., 1853, till July, 1865. He is well known as an able and indefatigable antiquary, and is the author of a genealogical work of high merit, entitled "Noble and Gentlemen of England, their Arms, &c.," of which a third edition appeared in 1866. He has written "Shirleiana Stemmata; or, Annals of the Shirleys of Eatington," published in 1841; "Some Account of the Territory of Farney, in Ulster," in 1846; "Historical Memoirs of the Lives of the Shirley Brothers," in 1848; and "Original Letters, &c., on History of the Church in Ireland," in 1851.

SHORT, Dr. (*See* St. Asaph, Bishop of.)

SHREWSBURY AND TALBOT (Earl of), The Right Hon. Henry John Chetwynd Talbot, C.B., K.S.L., K.S.A., &c., eldest son of the second Earl Talbot, born Nov. 8, 1803, succeeded as third Earl Talbot Jan. 10, 1849, and established his claim to the premier earldom of Shrewsbury, Aug. 10, 1858. His lordship, who is a Rear-Admiral retired, and a naval A.D.C. to the Queen, is Earl of Wexford and Waterford, in Ireland, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, Premier Earl in the English and Irish Peerage, and a Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Stafford. As Viscount Ingestre he was elected one of the members in the Conservative interest for Hertford in Dec., 1832, but the election was declared void, and he sat for South Staffordshire from Aug., 1837, till he succeeded to the peerage, Jan. 10, 1849.

SHUTTLEWORTH, Sir James Phillips Kay, Bart., son of the late Robert Kay, Esq., born July 20, 1804, and educated at Scotch and Foreign Universities, was for some time Secretary to the Committee of Privy Council on Education, and was created a Bart. Dec. 22, 1849, on resigning that post in which he had been mainly instrumental in establishing a system of school inspection by officers appointed by the Government. Sir James, who assumed the additional name of Shuttleworth by royal licence on marrying, Feb. 24, 1842, the heiress of the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe, co. Lancaster, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Lancaster.

SIAM (First or Principal King of), Chao Pha Mongkout, born about 1805, succeeded his father, Phen Din Klang, in 1825, by right of his being eldest son of the Queen. He was, however, set aside by one of his elder brothers, whose mother was a woman of inferior rank, and refusing to accept any dignities, he became a *talapoin*, or Buddhist monk, and devoted a large portion of his time to studying dead and modern languages. He acquired a familiar knowledge of various sciences, and is a member of the Asiatic Society of Great Britain. Upon the death of his brother in April, 1851, Chao ascended the throne with general approbation. Discarding the monastic dress he took the title of Prabat Somdet Pra Paramenthon Maha Mongkout (king supreme, sacred, and august, who wears the great crown). He immediately instituted several reforms, exercised his troops according to the European system, established a royal printing-press, and granted freedom of worship. In April, 1855, he concluded a treaty of commerce, very advantageous for Great Britain, and in 1856 similar treaties with France and the United States. His Majesty has paid great attention to the development of the internal

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resources of his kingdom, and has caused numerous roads, canals, &c., to be constructed in order to facilitate communication with the various parts of Siam.

SIBTHORP, The Rev. Richard Waldo, B.D., younger brother of the late Col. Sibthorp, who was many years one of the members for Lincoln, born about 1791, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he became Demy and Fellow. He graduated B.A. in 1813, proceeded M.A. and B.D., was Curate of St. Mary's at Hull, Incumbent of Tattershall, Lincolnshire, and Incumbent of St. James's Church, Ryde. In 1842 he resigned his Fellowship and preferments and joined the Roman Catholic Church, but afterwards returned to the English Communion. He published in 1835 "The Book of Genesis, with Explanatory and Practical Observations," "Notes on the Book of Jonah," and some controversial pamphlets and references to his secession. He is Chaplain to an hospital which he has built and established at Lincoln.

SICKLES, Major-Gen. Daniel E., son of a lawyer, whose profession he adopted, was born in New York. When a young man he was known as an active Tammany Hall Democrat, and was elected to Congress in 1857 by that party as one of the representatives of the "Empire City." A domestic tragedy, in which he took the law into his own hands, first brought him prominently, but not in a very creditable manner, before the public, and on the breaking out of the civil war, he proposed to raise a brigade of 5,000 men, to be enlisted for three years' service. By great exertion he accomplished his object, received his commission as Brigadier-General Sep. 3, 1861, during the winter of 1861–2 his brigade operated in Lower Maryland, and in April, 1862, crossed into Virginia. At the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, the troops gained great credit for the firmness with which they resisted the terrible onslaught of the Confederates, and at the battle of Fair Oaks, and throughout the seven days' contests, they distinguished themselves. When the list of nominations was submitted to the President by the Senate for him to select men who had shown bravery in the field, he was renominated Major-General of Volunteers. He was appointed United States Minister at the Hague in May, 1866.

SIDI MOHAMMED. (*See* Morocco and Fez, Sultan of.)

SIDNEY, The Rev. Edwin, who was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and became Rector of Cornard Parva, Suffolk, and was for some time Rural Dean of the diocese of Norwich, and Chaplain to the Viscount Hill, has achieved great popularity in East Anglia as a preacher and as a lecturer, and is known generally for his interesting accounts of the Asylum for Idiots, to which his pamphlets have proved of the greatest advantage. He has written biographies of Rev. Rowland Hill, of Rev. S. Walker, and of Gen. Lord Hill; two volumes of Sermons, published in 1841 and 1848; "Philosophy of Food and Nutrition in Plants," in 1853; and "Electricity: its Phenomena, Laws, and Bequests." He has twice been Select Preacher at Cambridge, and for ten years lectured annually at the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

SIERRA-LEONE (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Edward Hyndman Beckles, D.D., son of the late John Alleyne Beckles, Esq. (descended from the Beckles family of Durham), born in 1816, was educated at Codrington College, Barbadoes, and after holding different cures in the West Indies, was consecrated Bishop in 1859. The diocese includes all British possessions on the West Coast of Africa, between 20° of north, and 20° of south latitude, but more especially the colonies of Sierra-Leone, the Gambia, and the Gold Coast.

SIMON, John, F.R.S., born Oct. 10, 1810, became an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1844; is a Fellow of the Royal Society,

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Medical Officer of the Privy Council, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Lecturer on Pathology, and was the first appointed Officer of Health to the city of London. He is the author of several papers on Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, and of reports, and other official papers relating to the sanitary state of the people of England.

SIMPSON, Gen. Sir James, G.C.B., born about 1792, in Roxburghshire, where his father owned a small estate, entered the army in 1811, served during the Peninsular war, from May, 1812, till May, 1813, including the latter part of the defence of Cadiz and the attack on Seville, was promoted Captain in 1813, was engaged in the memorable campaign of 1815, and received a severe wound at Quatre-Bras. After serving some time on the staff in Ireland, he held an important command in the Mauritius, where he won a high reputation, and secured the favour of the late Sir C. J. Napier. When that illustrious warrior engaged in his famous campaign in Scinde, early in 1845, Col. Simpson acted under him as second in command with such success that Sir C. J. Napier indicated him as the fittest man serving in the Indian army to undertake a high command. Sent out to the Crimea to discharge the important duties of Chief of the Staff, Gen. Simpson was appointed to the arduous post of Commander-in-Chief of the British forces. He was not, however, fortunate in this position, and after the failure of the second assault on the Redan, Sep. 8, 1855, his conduct was subjected to severe criticism. He was nevertheless, "for distinguished service in the field," promoted to the rank of General, and decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Sir James Simpson, soon after receiving these marks of royal favour, resigned his command to Sir William Codrington, and returned to England. He is Colonel of the 29th foot, and has received the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy, and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

SIMPSON, Sir James Young, Bart., M.D., Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, and the discoverer of the anæsthetical properties of chloroform, born in 1811, at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, commenced his professional career as assistant to the late Professor Thomson. The same strength and energy which characterized the outset of his career have signalized his laborious life and his rapid rise to eminence. In 1840 he was appointed Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, and he introduced chloroform in 1847. Since that time, in addition to other professional occupations, he has been engaged in demonstrating, by the results of an immense experience, the safety of anæsthetic midwifery. In 1849 Dr. Simpson was elected President of the Edinburgh Royal College of Physicians; in 1852, President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society; and in 1853, Foreign Associate of the French Academy of Medicine. In 1856 the French Academy of Sciences awarded the "Montyon Prize," of 2,000 francs, to Dr. Simpson, for the benefits which he has conferred on humanity by the introduction of anæsthesia by chloroform into the practice of surgery and midwifery; and a short time before he received the knighthood of the Royal Order of St. Olaf from King Oscar of Sweden. Sir J. Simpson's professional writings are numerous, and are known throughout the world, having been translated into nearly every European language. In Jan., 1866, he was created a baronet, in recognition of the service he had rendered by the discovery of chloroform; and he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford the same year. He was President of the department of Health in the Social Science Congress at Belfast in Sep., 1867.

SIMPSON, John Palgrave, born in Norfolk early in the century, received his education under a private tutor and at Corpus Christi College,

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Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A., and proceeded M.A. in due course. He was intended for the Church, but entertaining a great objection to taking orders, he travelled for many years on the Continent, and resided at several foreign courts. Having suffered a severe reverse of fortune, he devoted his attention to literature, in order to repair his losses, and for many years contributed to *Blackwood* and *Fraser's Magazines* and *Bentley's Miscellany*. He wrote "Second Love, and other Tales," published in 1846; "Gisella: a Novel," and "Letters from the Danube," in 1847; "Lily of Paris, or the King's Nurse," and "Pictures from Revolutionary Paris," in 1848. Mr. Simpson returned definitively to this country in 1850, and, having a great fondness for the drama, commenced writing for the stage with considerable success. He has produced about forty pieces of different kinds. His best-known dramas are "The World and the Stage;" "Second Love," which is very popular in the United States, and has been translated into several foreign languages; and "Sybilla, or Step by Step." His latest work is a life of Karl Maria von Weber, compiled from materials provided by a German biography written by the son of the great composer, published in 1865.

SIMS, RICHARD, antiquary and author, born at Oxford, in 1816, was educated at New College School in that University, and, at the recommendation of the late Rev. Dr. Bliss, of Oxford, entered the public service in 1841 as an attendant in the Manuscript Department at the British Museum. In 1859, after seventeen years' service, he became a Transcriber. In 1849 he published an "Index to the Heralds' Visitations;" in 1854, "A Handbook to the Library of the British Museum;" in 1856, "A Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, Antiquary, and Legal Professor;" in 1860–1, in conjunction with Mr. F. Netherclift, jun., "The Handbook to Autographs: being a Ready Guide to the Handwriting of Distinguished Men and Women of every Nation;" and in 1864–5 "The Autograph Souvenir." Mr. Sims has been for some time engaged in preparing for the press "A Classed Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to British Heraldry and Topography, deposited in the Public, and many of the Private Libraries of the Kingdom," as well as a second edition of the aforementioned "Index to the Heralds' Visitations."

SIMSON, MARTIN EDWARD, born at Königsberg, Nov. 10, 1810, was educated in that city, became doctor in law in 1829, and professor in law in 1833. He was nominated Counsellor of the Supreme Tribunal in 1846, represented Königsberg in the Frankfort Assembly, of which he became President, and formed a member of the deputation which offered the Imperial crown to the king of Prussia in 1849. On the failure of this mission he withdrew from the National Assembly at Frankfort, presided over the Assembly at Erfurt, and joined the Opposition in the second Prussian Chamber. Wearied with political contests, he resumed his position at Königsberg as judge and professor, again entered the Chamber, of which he was elected President in 1861, and became President of the North German Parliament in 1867. He has written a "History of the Tribunal of Königsberg," and some treatises on jurisprudence.

SINCLAIR, THE VEN. JOHN, younger son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., born towards the close of the last century, graduated at Pembroke College, Oxford, B.A. in 1819, and M.A. in 1822. He was for many years Secretary to the National Society, and his exertions in the cause of education were untiring and successful. He became Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of London in 1839, Vicar of Kensington in 1842, and Archdeacon of Middlesex in 1843. He went to the United States on a mission from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in 1853, and has written "The Life and Times

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of Sir John Sinclair," published in 1837; Dissertations vindicating the Church of England, and in favour of Apostolical Succession; "Questions on the Catechism, and on the Church's Daily Services;" an "Essay on Church Patronage;" Letters on the "Gorham Case," in reply to the Bishop of Exeter; several Charges to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry, and many separate Sermons.

SKODA, JOSEPH, physician, born at Pilson, in Bohemia, Dec. 10, 1805; followed the medical course in the University of Vienna in 1825, received his doctorate in 1831, practised medicine in Bohemia while the cholera raged there, and was appointed, in 1833, Second Physician to the General Hospital of Vienna. Under Heine and Gutbrod he learned the use of Laennec's stethoscope, and resolved to devote himself specially to the study of pathological anatomy and the new methods of auscultation and percussion. His practical courses, commenced in 1835, were very successful, and his reputation increased in consequence of the happy cures effected by his method. In 1840 he became Physician to the division of the Hospital of Vienna which treats diseases of the chest; in 1841 was appointed Physician-in-Chief to the Hospital; in 1846, Professor of Clinical Medicine; and in 1848 was elected a member of the Vienna Academy of Sciences. Skoda, whose reputation on the Continent is chiefly based on the number and talents of the pupils he has trained, now scattered all over Germany, has published few scientific works. He does not pretend to pause at physical symptoms to conclude immediately on the nature of diseases, but to see in them only the external signs of the physical condition of the organism, and to penetrate, with the aid of pathological anatomy and experience, to the very principle of every morbid affection. This method, by which his followers pretend to raise medicine to the rank of an exact science, Skoda has explained in "Treatise on Auscultation and Percussion," published at Vienna in 1839.

SLADE, SIR ADOLPHUS, K.C.B., son of the late Gen. Sir John Slade, Bart., G.C.H., born in 1807, became a commander in the navy in 1841. He is an Admiral in the Turkish service, which he entered many years ago, and in which he effected several improvements during the Crimean war, and he was created a K.C.B. in 1858.

SLIDELL, JOHN, one of the Commissioners to Europe from the Confederate States of North America, seized on board the *Trent* by the commander of the U.S. frigate *San Jacinto*, was born in New York, in 1793. After receiving a good education, he commenced business in New Orleans as a lawyer, and having, after twenty years' successful toil at the bar, accumulated a large fortune, devoted himself principally to politics. He was elected to represent Louisiana in Congress; first in the House of Representatives, and afterwards in the Senate, and before being elected to the Senate, he was, on the outbreak of the war with Mexico, in 1846, deputed by President Polk to proceed as Minister to that republic. At the conclusion of the war, which secured California, Utah, and New Mexico to the United States, he became the constant advocate for the fulfilment of that "manifest destiny" which pointed to the absorption of Mexico and of the island of Cuba. During the presidentship of Mr. Buchanan Mr. Slidell remained in the Senate, declined the offer of the embassy to France made in 1857, and exercised unbounded influence over the President. From the moment of Mr. Lincoln's election, Mr. Slidell adopted the cause of Secession with such vigour and address as to draw from his Northern antagonists the encomium of "being the ablest engineer of conspiracy in all the South," and he was, with Mr. Mason (*q.v.*), chosen to represent the Confederate government at the French court. The particulars of the unjustifiable seizure of the two commissioners on their way to Europe will be found

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in the account of Mr. Mason. The effect of his residence in Paris was understood to be favourable to the Southern cause, though he was unable to persuade the French Emperor to take any decided step in support of the Confederates. Great efforts were made to induce Napoleon III. to unite with the South, making Mexico his base of operations; but the risk was no doubt deemed too great for the Emperor to undertake so hazardous an enterprise.

SMEE, ALFRED, F.R.S., V.P.C.S., surgeon to the Bank of England, son of a gentleman who held the office of chief accountant to the Bank of England, born in 1818, was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons in 1840, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1841. He has a thorough knowledge of electricity in all its branches, which he has made his special study; has given his name to a galvanic battery, and has written several works connected with these and other subjects bearing in a greater or less degree on his profession; including "Electro-Metallurgy;" "Sources of Physical Science," published in 1843; "Electro-Biology;" "The Potato-Plant, its Uses and Properties," in 1846; "The Principles of the Human Mind," in 1849; "Instinct and Reason, deduced from Electro-Biology," in 1850; "Lectures on Electro-Metallurgy, delivered at the Bank of England," and "Process of Thought, adapted to Words and Language," in 1851. He devised the present system of printing the Bank of England notes, is the chairman of several important public companies, and was an unsuccessful candidate, in the Conservative interest, for Rochester, at the general election in July, 1865.

SMILES, SAMUEL, born in Haddington, Scotland, in 1816, was educated for the medical profession, and practised for some time as a surgeon at Leeds; but abandoning medicine, he succeeded the late Mr. Robert Nicol as editor of the *Leeds Times*. He became, in 1845, secretary of the Leeds and Thirsk Railway, whence, after a temporary engagement, he transferred his services, about 1852, to the South-Eastern Railway, from which he retired in 1866. He has written "Physical Education; or, Nurture of Children," published in 1837; "History of Ireland," published whilst he was at Leeds; "Railway Property, its Conditions and Prospects," in 1849; "Life of George Stephenson," of which the fifth edition appeared in 1858; "Self-Help; with Illustrations of Character and Conduct," in 1860; "Workmen's Earnings, Strikes, and Wages," in 1861; "Lives of Engineers, with an Account of their Works," in 1862; "Industrial Biography," in 1863; and "Lives of Boulton and Watt," in 1865. He has been a constant contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and other periodicals.

SMIRKE, SYDNEY, R.A., architect, brother of the late Sir Robert Smirke, R.A., born at the commencement of the century, obtained the gold medal of the Royal Academy in 1819, and has gained considerable reputation in his profession, having practised in both the prevailing schools of architecture, but with a decided bias in favour of Italian art. His principal works are the Juvenile Reformatory in the Isle of Wight, the Custom-Houses at Gloucester and Newcastle, the Carlton and Conservative Clubhouses in London (the latter in conjunction with the late Mr. Basevi), the restoration of portions of Lichfield Cathedral and York Minster (after the second fire there), the restoration of the Savoy Chapel and of the Temple Church (in conjunction with Mr. Burton), the Arcades in the Horticultural Gardens, the Reading-room, the Roman and Assyrian Galleries, and other works at the British Museum, portions of Luton Hoo, Drayton Manor, and many other mansions. He is architect to Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals, and to the Inner Temple, and Surveyor-General to the Duchy of Lancaster; was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1848, R.A. in 1860, Professor of Architecture in the Academy in 1861, and Treasurer in 1862. He is Trustee of

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the Royal Academy and of the Soane Museum, and received the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which he has been a Fellow many years.

SMITH, Sir Andrew, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., son of the late Mr. T. Smith, of Heron Hall, Roxburghshire, born in 1797, was educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1819. He is Honorary Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and of the Medico-Chirurgical of Aberdeen, and M.D. *honoris causa* of Trinity College, Dublin. Dr. A. Smith, who was Director-General of the Army Medical Department from 1851 till 1858, has written "Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa," published in 1838–47; "Origin and History of the Bushmen;" "Zoology of South Africa;" "History of Secondary Small-pox," and various contributions to scientific periodicals. He was created a K.C.B., civil division, on retiring from his office in 1858.

SMITH, Charles Roach, F.S.A., antiquary, born at Landguard, in the Isle of Wight, early in the century, has compiled "Collectanea Antiqua," in six volumes, of which the first appeared in 1848 and the sixth in 1866; "The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne," in 1850; with supplements on Lymne and Pevensey in 1852–8; "Illustrations of Roman London," a work based on the author's personal researches made during his residence in the city of London, when he formed the collection of local antiquities described in his "Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of London Antiquities," published in 1854. This collection was transferred to the British Museum in 1856. Mr. Roach Smith's earliest antiquarian papers were printed in the "Archæologia;" and he contributed to the earlier volumes of the British Archæological Association, and during the last few years to the *Gentleman's Magazine*. With Mr. T. Wright he founded the British Archæological Association, the forerunner of the numerous Archæological Societies. In 1856 he edited the "Inventorium Sepulchrale" of Bryan Faussett, a quarto volume devoted to the Saxon antiquities of Kent, excavated in the last century by the Rev. B. Faussett. This costly work was produced under the auspices of Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Liverpool. Mr. C. R. Smith has devoted much attention to pomology, and especially to the culture of the vine in the open ground; and in 1863 he published a pamphlet, which had a large circulation, "On the Scarcity of Home-grown Fruits in Great Britain, with remedial suggestions."

SMITH, Christopher Webb, ornithologist, second son of the late Henry Smith, Esq., of Camberwell and Peckham, Surrey, born in 1793, was educated at Haileybury College, and proceeded to India with a nomination to the Civil Service in 1811. Having held several important posts in India, he retired from the service on a pension, and has since resided chiefly at Florence. He has written, jointly with Sir C. D'Oyly, an elaborate work on the "Ornithology of Hindostan," lithographed in India, with illustrations in colours from his own pencil, and a similar book on "Indian Sport." It is understood that he is preparing a work on the "Birds and Flowers of South Africa." The materials of an elaborate work on the "Pitti Gallery of Florence," which cost him eleven years' toil, were lost in the *Black Prince* steamer.

SMITH, Gen. Edmund Kirby, late of the Confederate army, son of the late Judge L. Smith, was born in St. Augustine, Florida; entered West Point in 1841, and graduated in 1845. At the close of the Mexican war, in which he served, he was sent to West Point, and remained there for three years as Assistant Instructor of Mathematics. After some other services he attained the rank of Major of cavalry, which grade he resigned at the outbreak of the civil war, and joined the Confederates. He was appointed Major of artillery, shortly afterwards Lieut.-Col. of Van Dorn's cavalry, Adju-

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tant-General to Gen. J. Johnston, and in that capacity obtained the rank of Brigadier-General. He was assigned to a brigade of Gen. Johnston's corps, and by a timely arrival, in conjunction with Kershaw, changed the current of the battle of Bull Run, at which he was severely wounded and obliged to retire from the field. Shortly after he was made a Major-General, and married a daughter of Col. Mc'Daniel, who had attended him through his illness. On his recovery he invaded Tennessee, and threatened Louisville and Cincinnati, but was obliged, in conjunction with Bragg, to retreat to Murfreesboro, and was sent, early in 1863, by President Jefferson Davis to relieve Holmes in command of the Trans-Mississippi Department. He was made a General, and for a long time his head-quarters were at Streveport. His speculations in cotton, however, attracted much attention, and lost him the confidence of the public. He was in command of the Confederate troops in the campaign in which occurred the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, and the damming of Red River, and the retreat of Banks. In May, 1865, he surrended to Gen. Canby and left the country, but having obtained leave from President Johnson, returned to Lynchburg.

SMITH, Francis Pettit, the first successful applier of the screw-propeller to the purposes of navigation, is the only son of the late Mr. C. Smith, postmaster at Hythe, where he was born, Feb. 9, 1808. Having gleaned the rudiments of education at a school at Ashford, Kent, he became a grazing farmer. As a boy he showed great skill in the construction of boats; and in 1834 a model which he had put together, propelled by a screw driven by a spring, answered so well that he arrived at the conclusion that such a screw might supersede the paddle-wheels of steam-vessels. Aided by the late Mr. Wright, the banker, Mr. C. A. Caldwell, Mr. Pilgrim, engineer, &c., he spent two or three years in testing his principle by various experiments in larger boats, which were attended with satisfactory results. In 1837 he visited Dover and Folkstone in his tiny craft, and established the fact that his screw would work as well in a heavy sea as in smooth water, and in 1838 his invention was brought under the notice of the Lords of the Admiralty, and for them the *Archimedes*, 237 tons, 90-horse power, was built—the first vessel of the kind that was fitted with the screw. In spite of the difficulties which were thrown in his way, Mr. Smith persevered, as Watt and Stephenson had done before, and at the expiration of his patent in 1856 he had the satisfaction of seeing no less than 327 ships and vessels of all classes fitted with the screw in the Royal Navy, and an equal number of vessels in the British merchant service, since which date there has been a great increase in both services. The French government made use of Mr. Smith's invention. In 1855 her Majesty granted him a pension on the Civil List of £200 a year, and soon afterwards the leading engineers of the country, to mark their sense of his merits as an inventor, and of the great practical benefits which his adaptation of the screw-propeller had conferred upon navigation, subscribed about £2,000, which, with a service of plate, they presented him as a testimonial. It is calculated that Mr. Smith's invention had, in 1856, saved to the Royal navy alone engines to the extent of above 100,000 horse-power, the cost of which (exclusive of hulls) would be between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000; while in the merchant and naval transport services, the pecuniary saving effected has probably been greater—to say nothing of the greater efficiency and compactness thereby obtained. In 1860 Mr. Smith was appointed Curator of the Patent Museum, South Kensington. From the latest Admiralty returns it appears that 476 ships and vessels of all classes have been fitted with the screw for her Majesty's service, and from the latest custom-house returns that no less than 912 vessels

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of all sorts have adopted the screw in the merchant service.

SMITH, The Right Rev. George, D.D., some time Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, son of the late G. Smith, Esq., of Wellington, born in 1815, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and proceeded M.A. Having held a curacy and a small incumbency in Yorkshire, and spent some little time as a missionary at Hongkong, he was consecrated, in 1849, first Bishop of Victoria in that colony, and resigned in 1866. He has written "A Narrative of a Visit to Loo-Choo," published in 1850; "Ten Weeks in Japan," in 1861; "China: Her Past and Future;" a pamphlet on the Slave Trade, &c.

SMITH, Goldwin, born at Reading, where his father was a physician, in 1823, was educated at Eton, entered at Christ Church, Oxford, and was shortly after elected to a Demyship at Magdalen College. He took his B.A. degree in 1845, having obtained the Ireland and Hertford Scholarships and the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, and was elected Fellow of University College, of which he became Tutor. After taking his degree, he obtained the Chancellor's prizes for the Latin and English essays, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847, but did not practise. He acted as Assistant-Secretary to the first Oxford Commission (that of Inquiry), and as Secretary to the second, and was a member of the Education Commission of 1859. Having been appointed Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, he resigned in July, 1866. He was one of the contributors to the "Anthologia Oxoniensis," and has written anonymously as a journalist. He has composed, "Irish History and Irish Character;" "Rational Religion and the Rationalistic Objections of the Bampton Lectures of 1858;" "Lectures on Modern History;" "Lectures on the Study of History;" "Lecture: Foundation of American Colonies," and "On Supposed Consequences of Historical Progress," published in 1861; "Empire: a Series of Letters," and "Does the Bible Sanction Slavery?" in 1863; "Letter to the Southern Independence Association;" and "Plea for Abolition of Tests in Oxford," in 1864; and "Three English Statesmen, Pym, Cromwell, and Pitt," in 1867.

SMITH, James, son of the late Joshua Smith, born in Liverpool, March 26, 1805; at an early age entered a merchant's counting-house, where he remained seventeen years, when he commenced business on his own account, and was enabled to retire with a competency in 1855. He had during a long period studied geometry and mathematics, and devoted much attention to mechanical experiments; the latter for the purpose of facilitating mining operations; for the more perfect consumption of coal for steam and other purposes, but chiefly with the view of demonstrating whether the natural forces of air and water can or cannot be made to produce a primary motive power independent of chemical change. All the results of his various mechanical investigations have not as yet been made public, but his geometrical and mathematical researches have from time to time been published, and he lays claim to a discovery of much importance, no other than that of solving the problem of the true ratio of diameter to circumference in a circle, or, as it is familiarly termed, "Squaring the Circle." Mr. Smith's theory on this abstruse question has, however, been severely handled by mathematicians; among others by the late Dr. Whewell, and Lieut.-Gen. T. Perronet Thompson, but more especially by Professor De Morgan, who has taken much pains in the columns of the *Athenæum* to fix upon him the character of a "paradoxer of unerasable reputation." From the attacks of opponents to his theory Mr. Smith has defended himself in his numerous published works on the quadrature of the circle. He was nominated by the Board of Trade to a seat at the Liverpool Local Marine Board, and has for some years been

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its Chairman; is a member of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and of the Literary and Philosophical, the Polytechnic, and other literary and scientific associations of his native town.

SMITH, JAMES, born near Maidstone, Kent, in 1820, became editor of the *Herts County Press* in 1840. He published in 1845 "Rural Records;" and in 1849 was appointed editor of the *Salisbury Journal*. While residing in that city he produced a work favourably noticed at the time, under the title of "Lights and Shadows of Artist Life and Character," published in 1853, and followed by a contribution to county history, descriptive of "Wilton and its Associations." He proceeded to Australia in 1854, became a member of the editorial staff of the *Argus*, the leading journal of Victoria, and was associated with Mr. Frederick Sinnets in founding the *Melbourne Punch*, which he edited for five years. He has written two or three successful plays, and acquired celebrity in the Australian colonies as a public lecturer, an essayist, and as a critic in matters connected with the drama and fine arts. In 1863 he was appointed Librarian to the Parliament of Victoria.

SMITH, GEN. SIR JOHN MARK FREDERICK, K.H., son of the late Major-Gen. Sir J. F. S. Smith, K.C.H., born in 1792, entered the corps of Royal Engineers in 1805, served in 1809 at the siege of the Castle of Ischia, and the capture of that island and Procida, in the Bay of Naples; at the capture of Zante and Cephalonia, in 1810; in the action before the investment of the fortress of St. Maura; and as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-Gen., and at the siege and capture of the fortress as an officer of Engineers. He is a General in the army, and a Colonel-Commandant of the R.E., and has been an inspector of railways. He represented Chatham in the Conservative interest from July, 1852, till June, 1853, when he was unseated on petition; was re-elected in March, 1857, and in April, 1859, and retired in 1865. He is the author of a translation of Marmont's "Present State of the Turkish Empire," published in 1839.

SMITH, THE REV. JOSEPH DENHAM, born at Romsey, Hants, about 1816, having been educated at the Dublin Theological Institution, entered the ministry of the Congregational Dissenters in 1837; became minister of the Congregational Church at Kingstown, near Dublin, in 1849, and took the lead in the Revivalist movement in that part of Ireland. He wrote "Oliver Cromwell; or, England Past and Present;" "The Rhine and the Reformation; or, Europe Past and Present," published in 1852; "Connemara, and an account of its Protestant Reformation," in 1853; "A Voice from the Alps, or the Valleys of the Vaudois, with Scenes by way of Lands and Lakes historically associated," in 1854; "Winnowed Grain: Selectionsfrom Addresses," in 1862; and "Life Truths," in 1866. In 1863 a magnificent edifice for religious worship, entitled Merrion Hall, of which Mr. Smith is the principal minister, was opened in Dublin.

SMITH, SIR MONTAGU EDWARD, KNT., eldest son of the late Thomas Smith, Esq., of Bideford, Devon, born in 1809, educated at the Grammar-school at Bideford; was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, in Nov., 1835, and was made a Queen's Counsel in 1852. He was one of the members in the Liberal Conservative interest for Truro from April, 1859, till Feb., 1865, when he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and received the honour of knighthood.

SMITH, ROBERT ANGUS, F.R.S., F.C.S., Ph.-Doct., born near Glasgow, Feb. 15, 1817, was educated at Glasgow, and studied chemistry at Giessen, under Liebig, from 1839 till 1841. In connection with Dr. Playfair, he laboured on the sanitary condition of towns in Lancashire, and whilst practising as a professional chemist, has written numerous papers relating to the condition of the air. His report to the British Association, in 1848, on

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the Air and Water of Towns, gave a great impulse to the question at that time, and a paper on the Air of Towns, in the *Chemical Society's Journal* of 1858, first produced data establishing the difference of the town and country air wherever found. Having been appointed by the Royal Mines Commission to inquire into the state of the atmosphere in metalliferous mines, he drew up a very valuable report, which contains several analyses of the air of mines, on the variations of pure air. It was followed by an Inquiry into the Action of Carbonic Acid on the Circulation of the Blood, by experiments made in an air-tight chamber, and, in 1864, by a memoir on the Constitution of the Atmosphere, including an inquiry into the air on the hills and valleys of Scotland, of Switzerland, &c. In conjunction with Mr. Mc'Dougall, he examined the action of disinfectants, and especially recommended carbonic acid, pure or in tar-oil, and this has been extensively used since that period, in various forms, in this and other countries. He was elected F.R.S. in 1857, and was some time President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. His special inquiries into the quality of the air of towns, when polluted by gases from manufactures, led to his appointment by the Board of Trade, under the Alkali Act of 1863, as Inspector-general of Alkali-works for the United Kingdom. He has written a "Life of Dalton, and History of the Atomic Theory up to his Time," official reports to the Board of Health, various memoirs on the Arts, in Ure and Hunt's "New Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," and to the Royal Society on the Absorption of Gases, and by desire of the Royal Cattle Plague Commission, a Memoir on the Action of Disinfectants generally.

SMITH, The Rev. Robert Payne, D.D., born in Nov., 1818, educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, of which he was Scholar, and where he graduated, with second-class honours, in 1841, and obtained the Boden (Sanscrit) and the Pusey and Ellerton (Hebrew) University Scholarships. In the discharge of his duty as Under-Librarian of the Bodleian, he published, in a quarto volume, an elaborate Latin catalogue of the Syriac MSS. belonging to that library; has edited and translated the works of St. Cyril of Alexandria,—extant only in Syriac,—from the MSS. brought to this country by Archdeacon Tattam; and has translated the curious ecclesiastical history of John of Ephesus, in the same collection of MSS. Dr. Smith is engaged in preparing, for the Delegates of the Oxford Press, a Syriac lexicon, based on that of Castelli, but a much larger work, and one that cannot fail greatly to aid Biblical criticism. The first part is in the press, and will appear during the current year. He is known as a profound Hebraist, and an excellent Arabic scholar, and his "Messianic Interpretation of the Prophecies of Isaiah," published in 1862, affords proof of his erudition. He is engaged to contribute a commentary on Jeremiah to the large work that is to appear under the auspices of the Speaker. Dr. Smith was appointed, in Aug., 1865, to succeed Dr. Jacobson as Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, on the advancement of the latter to the bishopric of Chester.

SMITH, William, formerly a well-known printseller, was born July 11, 1808, in Lisle Street, Leicester Square, where his father had for many years carried on that business. At the decease of the latter, in 1835, Mr. W. Smith, in conjunction with his brother, succeeded him, and in 1836 he purchased the celebrated collection of engravings formed by Mr. Sheepshanks; the Dutch and Flemish portions of which, considered to be the most perfect in Europe, Mr. Smith sold to the British Museum for £5,000, though he had received offers much larger in amount from Holland. This was the commencement of a series of large transactions with that establishment, and he neglected no opportunity of enriching the print department from the numerous purchases he

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made in this country, and in repeated visits to the Continent. In this he received every encouragement from Mr. Josi, the then keeper of the prints and drawings, and from his successor, Mr. Carpenter. Among the more important collections obtained from Mr. Smith, it may be sufficient to mention those of Mr. Harding, purchased in 1841 for £2,300; the extraordinary series of engravings by early Italian and German artists, formed by Mr. Coningham, in 1844 and 1845, for £8,000; and a selection from the Aylesford and Woodburn collections, in 1847, for £4,200. In addition to these, Mr. Smith secured for the Museum some invaluable and almost unique etchings by Rembrandt, at Baron Verstolk's sale at Amsterdam in 1847. In order properly to appreciate Mr. Smith's laudable, and we may add disinterested, endeavours to augment our national collection of prints—now regarded, in many respects, as the choicest in existence—it should be borne in mind that the British Museum was previously much below many foreign institutions in that department of art. To Mr. Smith's intimate acquaintance with the treasures contained in the great collections, public and private, on the Continent, may indeed be ascribed the initiative of a movement that has, at his persistent instigation, turned to most profitable account the opportunities afforded by the dispersion of many invaluable private stores of old engravings, in the enrichment of our National Museum. During the business career of Mr. Smith and his brother, he was regarded, both at home and abroad, as its most eminent representative, especially in the more important branch of old prints: a distinction to which he was justly entitled, not only from his experience and training, but from the possession of remarkable natural and acquired qualifications, by the honourable exercise of which he was enabled, in a comparatively short period, to earn a handsome independence. Mr. Smith and his brother retired from business at the end of 1848, leaving no successor. He has since occupied himself in procuring an historical series of water-colour drawings by British artists, which he intends to give or bequeath to the nation. He was elected a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1845, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1852, and was a member of the council of that body in 1858–9 and in 1862–3. On the establishment of the National Portrait Gallery in 1857, Mr. Smith was appointed a Trustee by her Majesty's Government, in 1858 was unanimously elected Deputy-Chairman by his colleagues, in 1861 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society, and he was a member of the committee for the management of the department of British Engravings in the Great International Exhibition of 1862.

SMITH, WILLIAM, LL.D., Classical Examiner in the University of London, born in London in 1814; received his education at that University, where he gained the first prizes in the Latin and Greek classes; was intended for the Bar, and kept the usual terms at Gray's Inn; but became a Professor of the Classical Languages in the colleges of Highbury and Homerton. The "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," edited by him, commenced in 1840, was completed in 1842, followed by the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology," commenced in 1843, and by the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography," commenced in 1852, and finished in 1857. These three works form an Encyclopædia of Classical Antiquity. In addition to his editorial duties connected with these publications, he contributed some of the most valuable articles in the volumes, and aided in effecting the amalgamation of Highbury and Homerton Colleges with that of Coward College into one institution, under the name of New College, London. In 1850 Dr. Smith commenced the publication of his "School Dictionaries;" concise but comprehensive summaries, for the benefit of less ad-

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vanced scholars, of his more voluminous publications, consisting of "A Classical Dictionary of Mythology, Biography, and Geography;" "A Smaller Classical Dictionary," abridged from the preceding work; "A Small Dictionary of Antiquities," &c. Each of these works has gone through many editions. In 1853 Dr. Smith was appointed Classical Examiner in the University of London, which office he holds in conjunction with that of Classical Professor in New College, and issued the first edition of a "School History of Greece from the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest, with Chapters on the History of Literature and Art." In 1854 he commenced his excellent edition of "Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," in 1855 published "A Latin-English Dictionary, based on the works of Forcellini and Freund," and he brought out his first volume of a "Dictionary of the Bible, comprising its Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Natural History," which is designed to render the same service in the study of the Bible as the Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities have done in the study of the Greek and Latin classics. The second volume, completing the work, appeared in 1863. Dr. Smith is the author of the "Student's Latin Grammar," published in 1863, of a Latin Course, in four parts, entitled "Principia Latina," and of numerous educational works of a high class. He became editor of the *Quarterly Review* in 1867.

SODOR AND MAN (Bishop of), The Hon. and Right Rev. Horatio Powys, third son of the second Lord Lilford, born in 1805, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, and M.A. in 1825. He was Rector of Warrington, Lancashire, from 1831 till 1854, for some years Rural Dean of Chester, and was consecrated to the bishopric of Sodor and Man in 1854, on the translation of Lord Auckland to the see of Bath and Wells. The diocese comprises the Isle of Man, and the see is of the annual value of £2,000, with the patronage of four livings. In former times the Bishop of Sodor and Man had a seat in the House of Lords, the origin of which cannot be traced, but that privilege has not been continued.

SOMERSET (Duke of), His Grace Sir Edward Adolphus St. Maur, K.G., P.C., eldest son of the eleventh duke, born Dec. 20, 1804, succeeded to the title as twelfth duke, Aug. 15, 1855. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and as Lord Seymour was one of the members for Totness, in the Liberal interest, from Feb., 1834, till Nov., 1855. His Grace held the offices of a Lord of the Treasury from 1835 till 1839, of Secretary to the Board of Control from 1839 till 1841, of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests from 1849 till 1851, and of Public Works from 1851 till 1852. On the return of Lord Palmerston to power, in 1859, he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, which he resigned on the fall of the Russell ministry in June, 1866. His Grace, who is descended from a common ancestor with the Marquis of Hertford, was at one time a Commissioner of Lunacy, holds the patronage of three livings, and was made Lord-Lieutenant of Devonshire in 1861.

SOMERVILLE, Mrs. Mary, a lady of high scientific attainments, was born in Scotland some years before the close of the last century. The earlier period of her life was passed at a school at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, where she was distinguished for her quiet unassuming manners. Her first marriage, with an officer of the navy, doubtless became the means of developing the latent powers of her mind, as this gentleman took great pleasure in initiating her into the mysteries of mathematics and general science, encouraged thereto, probably, by her wonderful aptitude for such pursuits. It is understood that her first work, a summary of the "Mécanique Céleste" of Laplace, intended for the "Library of Useful Knowledge," under the title of "Mechanism of the Heavens," was undertaken by

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the advice of Lord Brougham, but proving too voluminous for the Society's publications, it was issued in a distinct form in 1831. To this succeeded "The Connection of the Physical Sciences," in 1834, which excellent work was thus characterized by the *Quarterly Review*:—"This volume, though unassuming in form and pretensions, is so original in design and perfect in execution, as fully to merit the success of eight editions, each carefully embodying all of augmentation that science had intermediately received. Her work, indeed, is a true Kosmos in the nature of its design, and in the multitude of materials collected and condensed into the history it affords of the physical phenomena of the universe." The latest work of this accomplished lady is her "Physical Geography," published in 1848, comprising the history of the earth in its whole material organization, and, consequently, embracing all those branches of scientific inquiry to which she has, at various times, directed her attention. The depth of Mrs. Somerville's knowledge, and the exalted nature of her reasoning powers, derive additional lustre from the noble moral tone of her writings, which distinguish her from too many of those inquirers in science who have penetrated too far, or not far enough, into its mysteries. In 1835 Mrs. Somerville was elected an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society. During the course of a long life she has received, amongst other well-merited acknowledgments of her literary services, a grant of £300 a year from the Civil List.

SOPWITH, Thomas, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., born and educated at Newcastle-on-Tyne, was employed in many of the early railways, and laid out lines of road in Northumberland and Durham. He has been extensively engaged in mining and railway engineering, both in this country and on the Continent, and has written several works on architecture, isometrical perspective, and mining. Appointed Commissioner for the Crown, under the Dean Forest Mining Act, in 1838, he was the inventor and constructor of geological models of that and other districts, and in 1845 took the management of the extensive lead-mines belonging to the Beaumont family in the north of England.

SOTHERN, Edward Askew, comic actor, born in Liverpool, April 1, 1830, was educated for the Church, but the stage proving more congenial to his tastes, he adopted it as his profession, and in 1851 went to the United States, and appeared at the National Theatre, Boston, in the character of Dr. Pangloss. He was not successful, and transferred his services to Wallack's and Keene's Theatres, New York, where he played the leading business for five years. He performed his famous character of Lord Dundreary, in the play of "The American Cousin," which was conceived and written by himself, in the United States, more than 1,100 nights, before coming to England; and in 1863–4 it was repeated 496 consecutive nights at the Haymarket Theatre, the longest run on record. Mr. Sothern appeared in 1864 as David Garrick, in an adaptation from the French drama, from which "The Tragedy Queen" was taken, in Dr. Marston's "Favourite of Fortune," Tom Taylor's "Lesson for Life," and in Oxenford's "Brother Sam." He appeared at Paris in 1867.

SOUTH, Sir James, F.R.S.L., astronomer, eldest son of a dispensing druggist in Southwark, where he was born at the close of the last century, practised in Blackman Street. He made several valuable astronomical observations; and between 1822 and 1823, in conjunction with Sir J. Herschel, compiled a catalogue of 380 double stars. Sir James removed to Campden Hill, Kensington, where he constructed a fine observatory, became a member of the London College of Surgeons, was one of the founders of the Astronomical Society, in 1820, and has filled the presidential chair. The account of his astronomical observations in Blackman Street, and of

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their results, published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1825, is accompanied by an elaborate description of the five-foot and seven-foot equatorials with which they were made; and one of these instruments is still mounted, and in excellent condition, in Sir James's observatory at Campden Hill. At the same place he erected a seven-foot transit instrument, and a four-foot transit circle; the latter celebrated as having formerly belonged to Mr. Groombridge, and as having been the instrument with which the observations were made for the formation of the Catalogue of Circumpolar Stars which bears his name. Sir James, who has devoted great part of his life and fortune to the advancement of astronomy, received the honour of knighthood in 1830, and enjoys a pension of £300 per annum on the Civil List, for his contributions to astronomical science.

SOWERBY, GEORGE BRETTINGHAM, F.L.S., son of the late Mr. G. B. Sowerby (author of "The Genera of Recent and Fossil Shells"), born in 1812, is well known both as an artist and as a naturalist. He has contributed extensively to the proceedings of the Zoological and other learned societies, and has written "A Conchological Manual," published in 1839; "Conchological Illustrations," in 1841–5; "Thesaurus Conchyliorum," in 1842–62; "Popular British Conchology," in 1853; "A Popular Guide to the Aquarium," in 1857; "Illustrated Index of British Shells," in 1859; and other works on various branches of natural history. His brother, Mr. Henry Sowerby, is the author of "Popular Mineralogy," published in 1850.

SOWERBY, JAMES DE CARLE, eldest son of the late Mr. James Sowerby, F.L.S., the well-known naturalist, born June 5, 1787, received much of his education through assisting his father in his literary and scientific labours. He is a Fellow of the Linnæan, the Zoological, and the Ray Societies; and Secretary of the Royal Botanic Society, in the establishment of which he took an active part. He has published many Lists of Fossil Shells, &c., in the Transactions of the Geological Society, and has assisted in writing "Mineral Conchology," published in 1841, and "The British Mineralogy," in 1850. Mr. Sowerby, who is a skilful practical artist, has engraved many plates of fossil shells and English plants, and drew the figures for Loudon's laborious work, the "Encyclopædia of Plants," &c.

SPAIN (QUEEN OF), MARIA-ISABELLA-LOUISA, reigns as ISABELLA II., the only remaining Bourbon sovereign in Europe, was born at Madrid, Oct. 30, 1830. Her father, Ferdinand VII., had been induced, by the influence of his wife, to issue the Pragmatic Decree, revoking the Salic law; and at his death, Sep. 29, 1833, his eldest daughter, then a child, was proclaimed Queen, under the regency of her mother, Maria-Christina. This event proved the signal for civil warfare, as the claims of the late king's brother were warmly supported by certain classes of the people. The war of succession lasted seven years, and the country was desolated by the struggle between the contending Carlist and Christina parties, until the Cortes confirmed the claims of Isabella by pronouncing sentence of exile on Don Carlos and his adherents. In 1840, the Queen-regnant finding it impossible to carry on the government without making concessions to public feeling for which she was indisposed, retired to France, resigning her power into the hands of Espartero, whom she had been previously compelled to summon to the head of affairs. For the following three years, whilst that constitutional leader was able in great measure to direct her education and training, the young Queen was subjected to purer and better influences than she had before experienced. She was declared by a decree of the Cortes to have attained her majority, Oct. 15, 1843, and took her place among the reigning sovereigns of Europe. Maria-Christina returned to Madrid in 1845, and her

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restoration to influence was marked by the marriage of Isabella II. to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assis, the elder son of her maternal uncle, Don Francisco de Paula, which took place Oct. 10, 1846. Sacrificed to the intrigues of a party whose interests were based on this uncongenial union, Isabella II. has never known the beneficial influence of domestic happiness, estrangements and reconciliations having succeeded each other alternately in her married life. It deserves special mention, however, that during her reign Spain has again risen to take rank among the great powers of Europe, while her internal progress has advanced with rapid strides. Queen Isabella has had five children:—1. Infanta Marie-Isabel-Francoise-d'Assise-Christine-de-Paule-Dominga, born Dec. 20, 1851. 2. Alfonso, Prince of Asturias, born Nov. 28, 1857. 3. Infanta Marie del Pilar, born June 4, 1861. 4. Infanta Marie della Paz, born June 23, 1862; and 5. Infanta Maria Eulalie, born Feb. 12, 1864.

SPENCE, JAMES, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S.E., Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, born about 1812, became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh in 1832, and Fellow of the same in 1849. He either is, or has been, Lecturer on Surgery at the Surgical Hall, on Clinical Surgery at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary and Lock Hospital, Consulting Surgeon to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, a Member of the Harveian and other societies; and has contributed to the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* several papers on professional subjects. In 1865 he was appointed Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen, in Scotland, in the room of the late Dr. David Maclagan.

SPENCER, DR. (*See* JAMAICA, BISHOP OF.)

SPOTTISWOODE, WILLIAM, born in London, Jan. 11, 1825, and educated first at Dr. Buckland's school at Laleham, and afterwards at Eton and at Harrow, under Dr. Wordsworth, where he gained the Lyons scholarship, entered Balliol College, Oxford, in 1842, graduated B.A. as a first-class in mathematics at the end of 1845, and gained University mathematical scholarships in 1846 and in 1847. On quitting Oxford, circumstances altered his prospects in life, and rendered it necessary that he should take the management of the business of the Queen's printer. He has made mathematics, philosophy, and languages, both Oriental and European, his chief subjects of study, and has taken an active interest in educational matters, as well as in all questions affecting the social state and improvement of the working classes. He is a Fellow of the Astronomical, Royal, Geographical, Asiatic, and Ethnological Societies, and of the Society of Arts; and has contributed papers to the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Astronomical Society, and to scientific periodicals, English and foreign. He published "Meditationes Analyticæ" (mathematical), and a volume of "Travels in Russia." Mr. Spottiswoode was Public Examiner in Mathematics at Oxford in 1857-8, and has acted as an Examiner under the Civil Service Commission (first year of operation); for the Society of Arts, and for the Middle-Class Schools.

SPURGEON, THE REV. CHARLES HADDON, born at Kelvedon, Essex, June 19, 1834, was educated at Colchester, and became usher in a school at Newmarket. Some of his relatives, who were Independents, proposed that he should enter one of their colleges, and undergo a training for the ministry; but as he held Anabaptist views, he joined the congregation presided over by the late Robert Hall, at Cambridge. From this period he became a village preacher and tract distributor at Teversham, a village near Cambridge; under the designation of "the Boy Preacher," delivered his first sermon; and shortly afterwards accepted an invitation to become pastor at a small Baptist chapel at Waterbeach. The lad of seventeen

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became a well-known character; the barn at Waterbeach was filled with auditors, while crowds contented themselves with listening to the sound of his voice from the outside. Invitations to preach were sent him from the surrounding places, his fame reached London, and he was offered the chapel in New Park-street, in Southwark, in which Dr. Rippon at one time preached. Mr. Spurgeon made his first appearance before a London congregation in 1853, with so much success, that ere two years had elapsed it was considered necessary to enlarge the building, pending which alteration he officiated for four months at Exeter Hall. That edifice was crowded, and hundreds were turned away from the doors. The enlargement of the chapel in Park-street, however, proved insufficient, and his hearers multiplied with such rapidity, that it became expedient to engage the Surrey Music Hall. A lamentable accident having occurred within its walls in Oct., 1856, his followers erected for him a handsome new chapel in the Kennington Park Road, which was publicly opened in 1861. Mr. Spurgeon, who has published several sermons, laid the foundation-stone of the Stockwell Orphanage in Sep., 1867.

SQUIER, EPHRAIM GEORGE, archæologist, born in Bethlehem, Albany co., June 17, 1821, having for some time acted as teacher in a school and studied engineering, went to Albany in 1840 and began writing for the press. In 1843 he became editor of the *Hartford Daily Journal*, supporting the election of Henry Clay to the presidency, and in 1844 removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, to assume the editorship of the *Scioto Gazette*. While filling this position and serving one term as clerk of the lower branch of the Ohio legislature, he made an extensive survey, in conjunction with Dr. Davis, of the ancient monuments of the Mississippi valley, and prepared a work on the subject, which was published in 1848 as the first volume of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge." In the autumn of 1848 he made an exploration of the aboriginal monuments of the State of New York, which was published in 1849; and he was appointed by President Taylor chargé d'affaires to Guatemala, with extraordinary powers to the other Central American states, in March, 1849. His despatches, published by order of Congress, related not only to political matters, but to the geography, the resources of the country, &c., and particularly to the projected inter-oceanic canal. In 1851 he visited Europe, where he remained a year, received the medal of the Geographical Society of France, and was made a member of the Royal Society of Literature, Fellow of the Societies of Antiquaries of England, France, and Denmark, &c. Returning to the United States in 1853, he conceived the plan of an inter-oceanic railway through the republic of Honduras, and after making a preliminary survey of the route, negotiated the requisite concessions from the Government of Honduras, and organized at New York a company for carrying forward the work. He again visited Europe, where he secured the co-operation of English and French capitalists, and special guarantees for the road from the English and French Governments. As an incident in these negotiations, he drew up the treaty between Great Britain and Honduras for the retrocession of the Bay Islands, the principles of which, adopted by the former, opened the way for the adjustment of all disputes with the Central American states. The final survey of the proposed railway was conducted under his direction. In addition to the aforementioned works, Mr. Squier has written "Nicaragua, its People, Scenery, Ancient Monuments, and proposed Inter-Oceanic Canal," and "The Serpent Symbol, or Worship of the Reciprocal Principles of Nature in America," published in 1852; "Notes on Central America, &c.," in 1854; "Waikna, or Adventures on the Mosquito Shore," under the *nom*

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de plume of Samuel A. Bard, in 1855; "Question Anglo-Américaine, &c.," at Paris, in 1856; "The States of Central America, &c.," in 1857; "Report of the Survey of the Interoceanic Railway," in 1859; "Translation, with Notes, of the Letter of Don Diego de Palacio (1571) to the Crown of Spain on the Provinces of Guatemala, San Salvador, &c.," and "Monograph of Authors who have written on the Aboriginal Languages of Central America," in 1860; and "Tropical Fibres and their Economic Extraction," in 1861. He has contributed numerous articles to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and to many American and European periodicals and public journals. Many of his works have been translated into French, Spanish, and German.

STALEY, Dr. (*See* Honolulu, Bishop of.)

STANHOPE (Earl), The Right Hon. Philip Henry, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., historian and essayist, son of the fourth earl, and grandson of the inventor of the Stanhope printing-press, was born at Walmer, Jan. 31, 1805. Lord Mahon, the title under which he is more familiarly known as an author, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the usual degrees; was returned to the House of Commons in 1830 for Wootton Basset, and after the passing of the Reform Bill became member for the borough of Hertford; but having pursued a somewhat wavering course, voted with the Protectionists against the change in the Navigation Laws, and lost his seat at the general election of 1852. In the first Peel Ministry in 1834, Lord Mahon was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, then presided over by the Duke of Wellington, and during the last year of the second Peel ministry he held the office of Secretary to the Board of Control, and supported the repeal of the corn-laws. His lordship has written "A Life of Belisarius," "A History of the War of the Succession in Spain," "A History of England from the Peace of Utrecht, 1713–83," his chief work, published in 1837–52; "Court of Spain under Charles II.," in 1844; "Life of the Great Condé," in 1845; "Historical Essays," in 1848; "Narrative of the Insurrection, 1745," and "War of the Succession in Spain," in 1850; "History of the Rise of our Indian Empire," in 1858; and several articles in the *Quarterly Review*. He edited the "Letters of the great Earl of Chesterfield," in 1845, and was one of the editors of the papers left by Sir Robert Peel. In 1846 he was elected President of the Society of Antiquaries, and on the death of his father, March 2, 1855, succeeded as fifth earl, was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen in 1858, and he has founded a prize for the study of Modern History at Oxford. His lordship is chairman of the National Portrait Gallery, which was established in 1857, in consequence of his urgent recommendation, and is Honorary Antiquary to the Royal Academy.

STANLEY, The Very Rev. Arthur Penhryn, D.D., son of the late Dr. Stanley, Bishop of Norwich, born about 1815, was educated under Dr. Arnold at Rugby, and commenced a distinguished career at Oxford, by obtaining a scholarship at Balliol College, and shortly after the Newdigate prize for his English poem "The Gipsies." After gaining the Ireland scholarship, he took a First Class in Classics in 1837, gained the Latin Essay prize in 1839, and the English Essay and Theological prizes in 1840, when he was a Fellow of University College. He was for many years Tutor of his College and Examiner, was Select Preacher in 1845–6; Secretary of the Oxford University Commission; Canon of Canterbury from 1851 till 1858; Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church, and Chaplain to the Bishop of London from 1858 till 1864. Dr. Stanley first became known to the literary world by his admirable "Life of Dr. Arnold," published in 1844. It was followed by "Sermons and Essays on the Apo-

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stolical Age," in 1846; "Memoir of Bishop Stanley," in 1850; "The Epistles to the Corinthians," and "Historical Memorials of Canterbury," in 1854; "History of Sinai and Palestine," in 1855; "Sermons on the Unity of Evangelical and Apostolical Teaching," in 1859; "Sermons on Various Subjects, preached before the University of Oxford," in 1860-3; "Lectures on the Eastern Church," in 1861; "Bible in the Holy Land," and "Bible in its Form and Substance: Three Sermons," in 1862; "Sermons preached in the East," "Letter to the Bishop of London on Subscription," "Sermon on Human Corruption," "Farewell Sermon at Oxford," and "Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church," in 1863; "A Sermon: Encouragements of Ordination," and "Reasonable, Holy, and Living Sacrifice: a Sermon," in 1864; "Lectures on History of the Jewish Church, Part II.," and "Creation of Man: a Sermon," in 1865; and "Sermon: Dedication of Westminster Abbey, the 800th Anniversary," in 1866. He has contributed various articles to reviews and magazines, and many papers to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of Classical Biography," "Dictionary of the Bible," "Transactions of the Archæological Institute," and to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*. He succeeded Archbishop Trench in the Deanery of Westminster in Jan., 1864.

STANLEY (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD HENRY, eldest son of the earl of Derby, born at Knowsley, July 21, 1826, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he tooka First Class in Classics in 1848. Instead of plunging into fashionable life, he went forth, as his father had done twenty-four years earlier, to make himself acquainted, by personal observation, with the state of affairs in Canada, and the great neighbouring republic. His lordship, who was an unsuccessful candidate for Lancaster in March, 1848, was during his absence in America elected Lord G. Bentinck's successor for Lynn Regis, which he continues to represent; and having, after a tour in the West Indies, returned to England, he delivered in the House of Commons, during the summer of 1850, a very able speech on the subject of the Sugar Colonies. He paid a visit to the East, and when in India was nominated, in March, 1852, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's first administration. In the spring of 1853 he submitted to the House of Commons a motion, which had for its object a more complete reform of Indian affairs than that contemplated by the Coalition Cabinet. The death of Sir W. Molesworth, in 1855, having created a vacancy in the Colonial Office, Lord Palmerston, sensible of Lord Stanley's talents and popularity, offered him the seals of that department; but the latter, although understood to be ambitious of serving his country as a minister of the Crown, remained true to his party, and declined the tempting proposal. He became Secretary of State for India, with a seat in the Cabinet, under Lord Derby's second administration, in 1858–9, and it was under his superintendence that the management of our Indian empire was transferred from the Board of Directors of the East-India Company to the responsible advisers of her Majesty. His lordship was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, and the tact with which he conducted the negotiations for the settlement of the Luxemburg difficulty rendered him exceedingly popular. Lord Stanley was a member of the Royal Commission on Army Purchase in 1856–7; of the Cambridge University Commission in 1856-60; of the Commission on the Organization of the Indian Army in 1858-9; and of the Commission on the Sanitary State of the Indian Army in 1859-61.

STANLEY OF ALDERLEY (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD JOHN STANLEY, eldest son of the first baron, born Nov. 13, 1802, graduated B.A. at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1823, and is a

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Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Cheshire. He represented Hindon, in the Liberal interest, from 1830 till 1832, and North Cheshire from 1832 till 1848, when he was called to the Upper House, as Lord Eddisbury, and succeeded to his father's title, Oct. 23, 1850. He was Joint Secretary of the Treasury from 1835 till 1841, President of the Board of Trade from 1853 till 1858; has been Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the Home Department; and was appointed Postmaster-General in Sep., 1860; and resigned with the Russell ministry in 1866. The family is descended from a common ancestor with the earls of Derby.

STANSFELD, JAMES, ESQ., M.P., eldest son of James Stansfeld, Esq., of Moorlands, Judge of the County Court of Yorkshire at Halifax, &c., born at Halifax in 1820, and educated at University College, London, where he attained the degree of LL.B., was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1849. He was elected one of the members for Halifax, in the advanced Liberal interest, in April, 1859; was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in April, 1863, and resigned April, 1864, owing to the dissatisfaction caused by his intimacy with the conspirator Mazzini. He was appointed Under-Secretary of State under Lord Russell's second administration, in Feb., 1866, and retired in June of that year.

STANTON, EDWIN M., statesman, son of a physician, born in Steubenville, Ohio, about 1815, after receiving a good education, studied for the Bar under Benjamin Tappen, Senator for the State of Ohio, who took him into partnership, and thus gave him a good start in his legal career. He continued to practise in Ohio until 1847, when he removed to Pittsburg, where he was associated, on several important cases, with Mr. B. R. Walker, and with Mr. Abraham Lincoln. In the winter of 1857–8, Mr. Stanton was selected by President Buchanan to manage an important case connected with Mexican grants, and conducted it to a successful issue, and in 1858 he began to practise in the Supreme Court at Washington, but held aloof from politics. Towards the close of President Buchanan's term of office, in 1860, Mr. Stanton reluctantly accepted the post of Attorney-General, and while holding it, he tried hard to prevail on the President to send reinforcements to Fort Sumter. Mr. Cameron resigned his post as head of the War Department, Jan. 13, 1862, when the vacant place was offered to Mr. Stanton, and accepted. The change was looked upon by the people as advantageous to the cause of abolition; and Judge Holt, in a letter to the Governor of Ohio, characterized the appointment as "an immense stride in the direction of the suppression of the rebellion." Indeed, the vigorous manner in which he set about the reform of the War Department confirmed the sanguine expectations of his friends, and the beneficial results that attended his appointment soon became evident in the increased efficiency of the various branches of the military establishment of the Union. Able administrator, however, as Mr. Stanton proved himself, he was not equally fortunate in acquiring popularity, and on the cessation of hostilities, differences of opinion, leading to discord, occurred between him and one or more of the prominent military chiefs, especially the popular hero, Gen. Sherman. In 1866 he endeavoured to thwart President Johnson, and to such an extreme did he carry his opposition that the President found it necessary to remove him in July, 1867.

STAUNTON, HOWARD, descended from an ancient family, born in 1810, after he had completed his education at Oxford settled in London, and devoted himself to literary pursuits, contributing to periodical publications. It was not until a few years later that he acquired a knowledge of chess, to which he applied himself with so much success that, in 1843, when M. St. Amand was proclaimed the champion of Europe, he was

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solicited to contest that gentleman's title. Mr. Staunton accordingly challenged M. St. Amand and proceeded to Paris, where he won the great match, for six or seven years was the acknowledged head of chess-players, and during the time is said to have played and won more chess-matches than any person ever known. From 1849, when family cares compelled him to abandon serious play, Mr. Staunton has continued to maintain the position of one of the ablest writers and authorities on chess in Europe, and is the author of numerous works upon the royal game. For the last twelve years he has devoted his time and attention mainly to general literature, and edited the "Illustrated Shakespeare," known as Routledge's edition. This undertaking occupied much of his time for several years, and his labours were deemed so valuable as to obtain for him £1,000, the largest honorarium ever received by a Shakespearian editor. During Mr. Paul Morphy's visit to Europe in 1858 it was expected that a match would have been arranged, but for some reason or other these players did not contend. Mr. Staunton published the "Chess-Player's Handbook," in 1847; the "Chess-Player's Companion," and the "Chess-Player's Text Book," in 1849; "Chess Tournament," in 1852; "Chess Praxis, a Supplement to Chess-Player's Handbook," in 1860; and "Great Schools of England," in 1865.

STAWELL, Sir William Foster, born in 1815, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1839. He was appointed Attorney-General, and a member of the Executive Council of the colony of Victoria in 1851, became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria in 1856, and was knighted in 1857.

STEANE, The Rev. Edward, D.D., born March 23, 1798, educated at the Baptist College, Bristol, and the University of Edinburgh; settled as pastor of the Baptist Congregation formed by him at Camberwell in 1823, and over which he has since presided. He was one of the founders of the Evangelical Alliance, from the first acted as one of its honorary secretaries, for fifteen years edited its organ, *Evangelical Christendom*, and by its aid has been active in advocating religious liberty in the Protestant states of Germany as well as in Roman Catholic countries. He prepared for the press and edited "The Religious Condition of Christendom," the proceeding of its General Conferences in London, Paris, and Berlin, and he visited in its service France, Spain, Prussia, several of the minor states of Germany, Zurich, and many of the Protestant congregations scattered through the Austrian dominions. He has published "Constitutional Principles of the Christian Church;" "Liberty of Conscience," an argument; "Lecture on the Papal Aggression;" "The Madiai: a Narrative of Persecutions in Tuscany;" "Results of an Investigation into Cases of Religious Persecution in Germany;" "Narrative of the European Deputation to Madrid," and other religious works.

STEBBING, The Rev. Henry, D.D., F.R.S., born about 1800, graduated B.A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1823, M.A. in 1826, and became a D.D. in 1839. He has been Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Hampstead-road, since 1836; Chaplain to University College Hospital since 1837, and Rector of St. Mary Somerset, Upper Thames-street, London, since 1857. He has written "History of the Christian Church, from its Foundation to 1492;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," in Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia," published in 1832; "Discourse on Death," in 1835; "The History of the Reformation," in 1836; "The History of the Church of Christ from 1530 to the eighteenth century," in 1839; "Church and its Ministers," in 1844; "Short Readings on Subjects for Long Reflection," in 1849; "Christian Graces in the Olden Time," "Jesus, a Poem," and "Long Railway Journey, and other Poems," in 1851; and

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"Helps to Thoughtful Reading of the Gospels," in 1855. He has contributed Essays, Poems, Reviews, Tales, &c., to periodicals; was joint editor of the *Athenæum* with the late Mr. J. S. Buckingham, when it first started in 1828, and was elected a F.R.S. in 1845.

STEELL, JOHN, R.S.A., sculptor, born in Aberdeen in 1804, commenced the study of art in Edinburgh, where his parents resided; afterwards proceeded to Rome, and on his return from that city in 1840, distinguished himself by a colossal model of Alexander and Bucephalus. His sitting statue of Sir Walter Scott, in grey Carrara marble, under the lower ground arch of the monument to the great novelist at Edinburgh, brought him into notice. A public competition took place for this statue, and Mr. Steell's model was unanimously selected from among numerous others. One of his principal works in Edinburgh, the sitting colossal figure of the Queen, in her royal robes, with orb and sceptre, above the Royal Institution, gained for him the appointment of Sculptor to her Majesty for Scotland, and another of his works, the equestrian statue of the late Duke of Wellington, in bronze, was erected in 1852 in front of the Register House, Edinburgh. The bust taken from this figure so pleased his grace that he ordered two to be executed for him—one for Apsley House, and the other for Eton. Mr. Steell's statue of Admiral Lord de Saumarez, in the Hall of Greenwich Hospital, his bronze statue of Lord Melville, his statues in marble of Lord Jeffrey and Lord Justice-General Boyle, in Edinburgh, and his monument to the 93rd Highlanders, in the Cathedral at Glasgow, have been favourably noticed by competent critics, and his statues of the late Marquis of Dalhousie, and of the distinguished financier, the late Right Hon. James Wilson, have been erected in Calcutta. His statue of the late Professor Wilson, in bronze, twelve feet high, was placed on its pedestal in Princes Street, Edinburgh, March 21, 1865. He has executed another colossal statue of Allan Ramsay, busts of H.R.H. Prince Alfred, and numerous other works.

STEPHEN, SIR ALFRED, a cousin of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, born in 1802, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1823. He was Chief Justice of New South Wales from 1841 till 1857, having previously held the posts of Solicitor and Attorney General of Tasmania, and received the honour of knighthood in 1846.

STEPHEN, SIR GEORGE, youngest son of the late James Stephen, Esq., M.P., Master in Chancery, and brother of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, born in 1794, practised as a solicitor in the City for some years, was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1849, and went the Northern circuit. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Bucks, and received the honour of knighthood in 1838. He was for a long time one of the leading advocates for the abolition of slavery, a cause in which his father interested himself, and has devoted much time and trouble to modify the punishment of prisoners committed for contempt of the court of Chancery. His "Adventures of an Attorney in Search of Practice" was published anonymously in 1839. He has written the "Jesuit at Cambridge," published in 1839; "Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse;" "Juryman's Guide," in 1845; "Niger Trade and the African Blockade," in 1849; "Principles of Commerce and Commercial Law," in 1853; "Anti-Slavery Recollections," in 1854; "Digest of County Court Cases," in 1855; &c. &c.

STEPHEN, JAMES FITZJAMES, eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, born in March, 1829, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1852, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in Jan., 1854. He is Recorder of Newark-on-Trent, goes the Midland circuit, and acted as counsel for the Rev. Rowland Williams when tried by the Court of Arches on

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a charge of heresy preferred against him by the bishop of Salisbury. His speech was reprinted in a separate form in 1862. He has written "General View of the Criminal Law of England," published in 1863; and "Definition of Murder considered," in 1866; and is said to be the author of "Essays by a Barrister," reprinted from the *Saturday Review* in 1862.

STEPHENS, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, late Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, born in Taliaferro, Georgia, Feb. 11, 1812, and left an orphan at the age of fourteen, graduated at Franklin College in 1832, and having studied law, was admitted to practise in 1835. He was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1836, and served five years, was elected to the Senate of his State in 1842, and a Representative in Congress for Georgia in 1843. After the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, Mr. Stephens, who had been a prominent leader of the Whig party in Georgia, became a supporter of the Democrats, and in Aug., 1860, delivered a speech before a convention in Georgia strongly in opposition to the secession of that State. When, however, the course of events rendered the rupture inevitable, he supported it, and was elected Provisional Vice-President of the Confederate States. He was sent as Commissioner to Virginia, which had passed the ordinance of secession; and through his agency a treaty was made with the State Convention, and the state was admitted into the new confederation provisionally formed at Montgomery. On the organization of the permanent government, Mr. Stephens was elected Vice-President by the vote of the people. The principles which guided him in the course which he pursued, may be gathered from a letter written by him to Senator Semmes, of Georgia. "The issue of the war, in my judgment, was subjugation or independence. I so understood it when the State of Georgia seceded, and it was with a full consciousness of this fact, with all its responsibilities, sacrifices, and perils, that I pledged myself to stand by her and her fortunes, whatever they might be, in the course she had adopted. As for making any public denial of such a charge, I felt too much self-respect to do it." After the failure of the Peace Conference in April, 1865, Mr. Stephens retired to Georgia, was arrested and confined in Fort Warren, Boston Harbour, but was released, Oct. 11, 1865, when he returned to Georgia. In Dec., 1865, he was elected Senator of the United States Congress, but was not permitted to take his seat.

STEPHENS, EDWARD BOWRING, A.R.A., sculptor, born at Exeter, studied under the late Mr. E. H. Baily, and in 1843 gained the gold medal of the Royal Academy for an alto-relievo of "The Battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ." He spent three years at Rome, and has produced, amongst other works, two groups,—"Satan Tempting Eve," and "Satan Vanquished," both in the Great Exhibition of 1851; "Eve Contemplating Death," in 1853; "Group of Euphrosyne and Cupid," in 1856; "The Angel of the Resurrection," in 1861, and a colossal portrait statue of "Sir Thomas Dyke Acland," in 1862.

STEPHENSON, SIR ROWLAND MACDONALD, born in 1808, and educated at Harrow, is a civil engineer, and director of the East-India Railway Company. He received the honour of knighthood in 1857, for his services in introducing and carrying out the system of railway communication in India under the late Lord Dalhousie, and has contributed articles on engineering and other subjects to scientific periodicals.

STEVENS, THADDEUS, statesman, born in Caledonia county, Vermont, April 4, 1793; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1814; removed to Pennsylvania, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1816. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1833, 1834, 1835, 1837, and 1841, was returned a member of the Convention to revise the State constitution

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in 1836, removed to Lancaster in 1842, and was elected a representative from Pennsylvania to the 31st Congress in 1848. He was re-elected to the 32nd, the 36th, and the 37th Congress, and in the latter was Chairman of Ways and Means, having previously served on various important committees. He was re-elected to the 38th Congress, again serving as Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means, in 1862, was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1864, and was re-elected to the 39th Congress. He first amassed money as a travelling pedlar, and afterwards set up extensive iron-works in Pennsylvania, from which he realized large profits. They were destroyed during the civil war, and he has since been notorious for his bitter hostility to the South. The University of Vermont conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him in Aug., 1867.

STEWART, Sir Houston, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral, son of the late Sir M. S. Stewart, Bart., born in 1791, served in the *Walcheren*, and at the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, and was second in command in the Black Sea in 1855-6. He was created a K.C.B. for his services off Sebastopol in 1856, was made a G.C.B. in 1865, and has since been promoted to the rank of a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. Sir Houston Stewart was one of the members in the Liberal interest for Greenwich from Feb. to July, 1852. He was Controller-Gen. of the Coast-guard from Nov., 1846, till 1850; a Lord of the Admiralty from 1850 till 1852; Admiral Superintendent of Malta dockyard in April, 1853; second in command in the Black Sea in Jan., 1855; Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian stations in Nov., 1856; and Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth from Oct., 1860, till Nov., 1863.

STIGAND, William, son of the late William Stigand, Esq., of Devonport, born in 1827, was educated at Shrewsbury and St. John's College, Cambridge. After studying the Equity branch of the profession of the law, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in June, 1852; has resided at various times in France, Italy, and Germany, and has visited Spain and the East. He has written "A Vision of Barbarossa, and other Poems," published in 1860; and "Athenais; or, the First Crusade," in 1866. This composition, forming the first portion of an epic on the first crusade, comprises six cantos in Spenserian metre, amounting to more than 8,000 lines of verse, is, however, complete in itself, and refers to the vicissitudes of the crusaders within and before the walls of Antioch, which was the cardinal point of action of the first crusade. He has contributed to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, and to other periodicals.

STIRBEY, Prince. (*See* Supplement.)

STIRLING, Mrs., an accomplished and versatile actress, daughter of the late Capt. Hehl, of the Horse Guards, born in Queen Street, Mayfair, in 1817, was educated at a convent in France, and on her return home, finding that her family had fallen into pecuniary difficulties, she determined, although then but sixteen years of age, to try her fortune upon the stage. Adopting the name of Miss Fanny Clifton, she obtained an engagement at the East London Theatre, at which her reception was encouraging, attributable in no small degree to her handsome person and musical voice. This was followed by a better engagement at the Pavilion, where she met Mr. Edward Stirling, the stage manager, to whom she was soon afterwards married. Mrs. Stirling's next professional engagement was with Mr. Davidge, of the Liverpool Theatre, where she remained one season, went to Birmingham, and soon after returned to London, and played at the Adelphi in "Victorine," "The Dream at Sea," and other new pieces. About this time she accepted an engagement for three years under Mr. Macready, at Drury Lane, where she obtained important parts and won her way to popularity. Her next

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engagement was at the Princess's, where she took leading Shakspearian characters, both tragic and comic; and amongst these her Cordelia was regarded by her admirers as the most successful, though in Rosalind, Desdemona, and Portia, her histrionic talents were displayed to great advantage. Mrs. Stirling's engagements at the Olympic and at the Strand Theatre, under Mr. Farren, are fresh in public recollection, and her more recent performances at the Haymarket, Adelphi, and St. James's Theatres, have been attended with great success, especially in the prominent parts of Lady Teazle, in Sheridan's Comedy of "The School for Scandal," Lady Gay Spanker, Maritana, the Widow Green, Mrs. Bracegirdle, in the "Tragic Queen," and "Peg Woffington."

STIRLING, W. (*See* MAXWELL, SIR W. S., in Supplement.)

STOCKER, THE REV. CHARLES WILLIAM, D.D., born in 1793, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, went in 1812 to St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a first-class in classics, and a second-class in mathematics in 1816. He became Fellow of St. John's in 1815, Tutor in 1821, Master of the Schools in 1821, Public Examiner in 1823 and 1832, was Principal of Elizabeth College, Guernsey, from 1824 till 1829, Vice-Principal of St. Alban's Hall from 1832 till 1836, Select Preacher in 1832, Professor of Moral Philosophy, and Rector of Draycot-le-Moors, Staffordshire, in 1841. Dr. Stocker has edited Herodotus, Juvenal, Persius, and Livy, with English notes. He has written an "Ode on the Assassination of Mr. Perceval," published in 1812; "The Minister of God: an Assize Sermon," in 1836; "Conversations on the Lord's Supper," in 1840; and other educational works and tracts. He became D.D. in 1831. The periodical gathering of church choirs, for the improvement of congregational singing, originated in a proposal which, as Rural Dean of Cheadles, he brought before a chapter of the clergy in 1849; and the first meeting was held in that church Oct. 4.

STOKES, GEORGE GABRIEL, F.R.S., born about 1820, was educated at Christ's Hospital, London, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841, as Senior Wrangler, and was elected to a Fellowship. In 1849 he was appointed to the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics, and in 1852 was awarded the Rumford Medal by the Royal Society (of which he had been chosen a member a few months before), in recognition of his services to the cause of science by his discovery of the change in the refrangible nature of light. An account of this discovery will be found in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1852. Mr. Stokes, who was chosen one of the Secretaries to the Royal Society in 1854, has contributed to the Transactions of several learned societies, has delivered professorial lectures at Cambridge, and occasionally lectures at the Museum of Practical Geology in London.

STOKES, WILLIAM, M.D., son of Dr. Whitley Stokes, senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, born in Dublin in 1804, took the degree of M.D. in the University of Edinburgh in 1825. He has written on the diseases of the lungs and windpipe, and the heart and the aorta, and has contributed to the periodicals of the day. Dr. Stokes, who has filled the office of Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, on the occasion of the inauguration of its first chancellor, Lord Brougham, in June, 1846; has served as President of the College of Physicians in Ireland, and has been twice appointed crown representative professor in the General Medical Council. He is one of the physicians in ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

STONE, DAVID MAVINR, son of Noah Stone, M.D., born at Oxford, Connecticut, Dec. 23, 1817; devoted

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his attention to mechanical pursuits, and was afterwards employed in mercantile affairs. For some time he contributed to various periodicals, and became connected, in 1849, with the *New York Journal of Commerce*, of which he is one of the proprietors.

STONEMAN, Major-Gen. George, born in New York about 1826, was educated at West Point, and graduated in the same class with Mc'Clellan, in 1846. He was acting as commander at Camp Palo Alto, in Texas, when the civil war began; was nominated Major in the cavalry, May 9, 1861, was appointed Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers in Aug., and when the Army of the Potomac moved, was placed in command of the cavalry. After the evacuation of York Town, May 4, 1862, he went in pursuit of the Confederates, and having passed through the other grades, was promoted to the rank of Major-General in Feb., 1863, and intrusted with the command of the whole cavalry force of the Army of the Potomac. About the end of March he made a successful raid towards the rear of General Lee's army, and his forces took part in the battle of Beverly Ford, June 9, where they assisted in defeating Gen. Stuart's cavalry. Gen. Stoneman was actively engaged towards the close of the war in co-operating in East Tennessee and in North Carolina, and accompanied Gen. Sherman in his well-known march through Georgia.

STORKS, The Right Hon. Sir Henry, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., eldest son of Mr. Serjeant Storks, born in 1811, and educated at the Charterhouse, entered the army, served in the 61st, 14th, and 38th regiments, and was Assistant Adjutant-General in the Kaffir war in 1846-7. He has been Military Secretary in the Mauritius, commanded the British Military Establishments on the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and at Smyrna, during the war with Russia between 1854 and 1856, was Secretary for Military Correspondence at the War-office from 1857 till 1859, and was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands in 1859. On the cession of those islands to Greece, Sir Henry succeeded Sir J. G. Le Marchant as Governor of Malta. He proceeded in Nov., 1865, to Jamaica, as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, to conduct the inquiry into the outbreak, and having performed the mission with credit, he was on his return made a Privy Councillor, Nov. 13, 1866.

STOTS BASHI (Tycoon or Siogoun of Japan), born in 1835, usually resides at the palace at Jeddo. He received Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister Extraordinary to Japan, May 1, 1867, at the palace at Osaca.

STOWE, Mrs. Harriet Beecher, authoress, daughter of the late Dr. Lyman Beecher, born in Litchfield, Connecticut, June 15, 1814, was associated with her sister in the labours of a school at Hartford in 1829, afterwards removed with her relatives to Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, and was married in 1835 to the Rev. E. Stowe, professor of Biblical History in the Lane Seminary, over which her father presided. During the earlier part of her married life, Mrs. Stowe wrote several tales and sketches for the magazines, which were afterwards collected under the titles of "The May Flower," and "Two Ways of Spending the Sabbath." Shortly after Professor Stowe had accepted the chair of Biblical Literature at Andover, in 1850, his wife, an ardent Abolitionist, having made herself thoroughly acquainted with the workings of slavery, published, in the *Washington National Era*, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It went through several editions, was republished in England, and was translated into various European languages. The "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," explanatory of the incidents on which her book was founded, appeared in 1852. Mrs. Stowe, having accepted the invitations addressed to her from various parts of England, arrived at Liverpool April 11, 1853, accompanied by her husband, her brother, the Rev. Charles Beecher, and one or two other friends, with

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whom she visited Scotland. Soon after her arrival in London, Mrs. Stowe received, at Stafford House, an address from the ladies of England, which was read by Lord Shaftesbury; and many other tokens were offered of interest and sympathy in the cause she has so deeply at heart. In June she proceeded to the Continent, and returned to the United States Sep. 7. Her "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," an account of her visit to Europe, appeared in 1854; "Dred," a work of considerable power, though wanting in the vigour and freshness which made "Uncle Tom" so popular, in 1856; and "The Minister's Wooing," in 1859. Her "Agnes of Sorrento," which formed a leading feature in the *Cornhill Magazine* for 1861, and in the *Atlantic Monthly*, has been published as a separate work. A volume of her contributions to the latter magazine, under the title of "House and Home Papers," was published in England and in the United States in 1865.

STRACHAN, Dr. (*See* Toronto, Bishop of.)

STRAFFORD (Earl of), The Right Hon. George Stevens Byng, son of Field-Marshal the first earl (of Peninsular celebrity), born June 8, 1806, was summoned to the Upper House in his father's barony of Strafford, April 8, 1853, and succeeded his father as second earl June 3, 1860. He was for some time Comptroller of the Household to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; a Lord of the Treasury in 1834; was Comptroller and Treasurer of the Queen's household, and Secretary to the Board of Control. He is Colonel of the West Middlesex Militia, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of that county, and was returned to the House of Commons, in the Liberal interest, for Milborne, Poole, and Chatham, between 1831 and 1852.

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE (Viscount), P.C., G.C.B., betterknown as Sir Stratford Canning, under which name he is identified with British policy in Turkey, son of Stratford Canning, a merchant, who was uncle to George Canning, the statesman, born in London, Jan. 6, 1788, was educated as a "Colleger" at Eton, whence he passed in due course as a Scholar to King's College, Cambridge. Whilst an undergraduate, he obtained, in 1807, through his cousin's interest, an appointment as Précis Writer in the Foreign Office, accompanied Mr. Adair on a special mission to Constantinople, in 1808, and was made Secretary of Embassy, upon Mr. Adair's appointment as permanent minister, in 1809. On returning to England he resumed his academic studies, and in 1813 took the degree of M.A. at Cambridge, was advanced to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, and sent to Basle, where he assisted in framing the treaty which united the Swiss Cantons in the Helvetic Confederation, in 1814, and was present at Vienna during the Congress of 1815. He went on a special mission to Washington in 1820, to adjust certain differences left unsettled by the treaty of Ghent, and returned in 1823, the British Government declining to ratify the engagements he had made. In 1824 he was sent to St. Petersburg to ascertain the intentions of the Czar respecting Greece; and in 1825 went as ambassador to Constantinople, when his influence was employed with Sultan Mahmoud in favour of the Greeks; but not succeeding, he came to England on leave, to be present during the conferences of London, and returned to his post in 1827. After the "untoward event" of Navarino, diplomatic relations with Turkey were broken off, and he repaired to England, receiving the Grand Cross of the Bath in acknowledgment of his valuable services, was sent on a special mission to Constantinople in 1831, and returned to undertake a special mission to Spain in 1832. He was appointed ambassador at Constantinople, replacing Lord Ponsonby in 1841, held that important post for many years, under different ministries, and his personal elucidations of Eastern politics doubtless had great

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influence with British statesmen. He was the steadfast friend of Reschid Pacha, and the supporter of all his reforms, and invariably exercised his influence to improve the condition of the Christian population of Turkey. It is to be regretted that, under the belief that the claims of France, Russia, and Austria, respecting the Holy places, had been adjusted, he left Constantinople in 1852, and that his post should have been occupied by a subordinate, although an able and vigilant officer, at the time when Prince Menschikoff was actually menacing the Sultan in his own palace. It may, however, be urged that England had no *locus standi* in the dispute until a territorial aggression became imminent, and that the instructions sent from home directed our representative not to interfere officially in the matter. During the Russian war Lord Stratford de Redcliffe supported the British Government most efficiently, and he resigned his post at Constantinople, and returned to England in the early part of 1858. He sat in the House of Commons for Stockbridge and Old Sarum before the adoption of the Reform Bill, was one of the members for King's Lynn, in the Conservative interest, from Jan., 1835, till Feb., 1842; was raised to the peerage as Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, April 24, 1852, and has taken an active part in the debates on questions of foreign policy.

STRATHNAIRN (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. SIR HUGH HENRY ROSE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., son of the late Right Hon. Sir George H. Rose, G.C.H., many years member for Christ Church, British Minister at Berlin, &c. (who died in 1855), born in 1803, was educated at Berlin; entered the army in 1820, and after attaining the rank of Lieut.-Col. became successively Consul-General in Syria, Secretary of Embassy and Chargé d'Affaires at the Porte, and Commissioner at Head-Quarters of the French Army in the East in 1855–6. While acting as Chargé d'Affaires at the Porte, he displayed, according to Mr. Kinglake, great foresight in urging upon the admiral in command of the Mediterranean fleet the policy of making a naval demonstration at the critical moment when Prince Menschikoff, by his domineering attitude, had nearly succeeded in intimidating the Sultan and his ministers. During the Indian mutiny, the command of the Central India field force was bestowed upon him, and for his able services at this perilous period, culminating in the fall of Jhansi, he was created first a K.C.B. and afterwards a G.C.B., besides receiving the thanks of Parliament, and when the order of the Star of India was instituted, he was one of the earliest of the recipients of that honour. On the return to Europe of the late Lord Clyde, Sir Hugh Rose succeeded him as Commander-in-Chief in India, and it fell to his lot, while holding this high post, to superintend and direct the amalgamation of the Queen's forces with the armies of the late East-India Company. By his zeal, energy, and professional skill on this occasion, he succeeded in reforming many old-standing abuses and defects, and greatly promoted the comfort and efficiency of the troops. He resigned the post of Commander-in-Chief in India in 1865, took command of her Majesty's forces in Ireland, is a General in the army, holds the colonelcy of the 45th foot, and is regarded as one of the ablest of our general officers. He was made a D.C.L. at Oxford in June, 1865, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Strathnairn, of Strathnairn, in the county of Nairn, and of Jhansi, East Indies, July 28, 1866.

STRAUSS, DAVID FREDERICH, theologian, born at Ludwigsburg, in Würtemberg, June 27, 1808, completed his studies at Tübingen, was ordained in 1830, and in 1831 became Professor in the Seminary of Heilbronn, which he quitted to finish his theological studies at Berlin. After a short study of the Hegelian philosophy, he returned to Tübingen, where

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he became tutor in a theological academy, and was entirely unknown to fame until he published, in 1835, his "Life of Jesus," which, on account of his resolving the Saviour into almost a mythical personage, produced a great sensation throughout the Christian world. It was speedily translated into other languages, and called forth several able replies. He was dismissed from his tutorship, and after spending some time in retirement, during which he wrote some works tending to allay the alarm and irritation caused by his doctrines, he was appointed Professor of Dogmatics and Church History at Zurich in 1839; but the appointment was considered a scandal, and he was obliged to resign. During the revolution of 1848 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the German National Assembly; was returned by his native town to the Diet of Würtemberg, where, to the astonishment of every one, he took his place among the Conservatives. His constituents were so displeased with his conduct that he soon gave in his resignation. In addition to his theological works, Strauss has written "Life of Schubart," published in 1849; "Christian Maerklin," in 1851; the "Life and Writings of the Poet and Philologist Nicodemus Frischlin," in 1856, and other works.

STREET, GEORGE EDMUND, A.R.A., born at Woodford, Essex, in 1824, educated at the Collegiate School, Camberwell, studied architecture for three years under Mr. Owen Carter at Winchester, and for five years under Mr. G. G. Scott, whom he quitted about 1850, and has since been engaged in various works on his own account. His favourite style is Gothic, and all his literary efforts have tended to illustrate its history and principles, and to promote its progress. Mr. Street has written numerous essays and lectures upon architecture. His principal works are "The Brick and Marble Architecture of North Italy in the Middle Ages," published in 1855; and "Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain," &c., in 1865. Among Mr. Street's numerous architectural works may be mentioned, the Theologian College at Cuddesdon, the chapel and school-room of Uppingham School, and new churches at Bournemouth; Boyne Hill, Hagley; Garden Street, Westminster; SS. Philip and James, Oxford; Warminster; and Hollington, Staffordshire. Amongst his church restorations are Luton; Wantage; Jesus College Chapel, Oxford; Uffington and Shottesbrooke, in Berks; Stone, in Kent; and Stewkley and Barnham, Bucks. In addition to numerous other works in progress, Mr. Street is engaged upon the Crimean Memorial Church at Constantinople. In 1850 he was appointed Diocesan Architect to the diocese of Oxford, and in 1866 Diocesan Architect for York, and for some years was treasurer of the English Church Union. Mr. Street is a Fellow of the Institute of Architects, of which he has been Vice-President; is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, an Honorary Member of the American Institute of Architects, and of other societies, and was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in May, 1866.

STRICKLAND, MISS AGNES, third daughter of Thomas Strickland, Esq., of Reydon Hall, Suffolk, born early in the century, manifested in childhood a taste for poetical composition. This propensity was discouraged by her father, who feared that it might divert her from more solid pursuits. At twelve years of age she had composed many pages of a romantic chronicle in rhyme, called the "Red Rose," intended to commemorate the fortunes of the House of Lancaster, but her sibylline leaves were discovered, and treated with such severe criticism by her father, that she abjured rhyming for a time. After an interval of three years she produced a poem in four cantos, under the title of "Worcester Field, or the Cavalier," which was eulogized by Thomas Campbell, and which, like "Demetrius," a tale of modern Greece, that succeeded it, has long been out of

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print. After the death of her father, she, with her eldest sister, commenced a regular course of study in the British Museum, and the facility with which they read chronicles and manuscripts in old French and Provençal Italian became of the utmost use in the collection of those materials which afterwards enriched their historical biographies. Agnes continued to reside, till the death of her widowed mother, with her two unmarried sisters, in the quiet seclusion of Reydon Hall, where she composed numerous contributions to fugitive literature, part of which were reprinted under the title of "Historic Scenes and other Poetic Fancies," in 1850. She had before written popular books for young people, such as "Stories from History," "Illustrious British Children," "Alda, the British Captive," and "The Rival Crusoes," the joint production of herself and her sister Elizabeth. In 1835 Agnes added to her reputation by "The Pilgrims of Walsingham," constructed on the plan of the old "Canterbury Pilgrimage," and the sisters commenced their great undertaking, "The Lives of the Queens of England from the Norman Conquest," of which the first volume appeared in 1840, and the last in 1849. It carries the series down to the accession of the Hanoverian family, and has become one of the most popular works of our time. The name of one sister only is known in connection with it, as the elder Miss Strickland has by choice eschewed the honours of professed authorship. Agnes and Elizabeth Strickland have since produced "Lives of the Queens of Scotland, and English Princesses connected with the Regal Succession of Great Britain," published in 1850–9, a necessary adjunct to their "Lives of the Queens of England." The most important of these lives is that of Mary Stuart, whose innocence Agnes Strickland has undertaken to prove from evidence recently discovered in the State Paper Office and among the royal records contained in the General Register Office, Edinburgh. It has been republished in a separate form, and a French translation will soon appear. Agnes Strickland published in 1862 "The Bachelor Kings of England," as a companion volume to the Lives of the Queens of England and of the Queens of Scotland. It contains the lives of William Rufus, Edward V., and Edward VI., the only three unmarried sovereigns of England. This third work completes her chain of royal and domestic historical biography from the Norman Conquest. Her latest works are "How will it End?" published in 1865; "Lives of the Seven Bishops," in 1866; and an abridged edition of the Queens of England for the use of schools and families.

STUART, The Hon. Sir John, son of a Highland laird, born in 1793, educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1819, and is a Vice-Chancellor and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He was one of the members in the Tory interest for Newark, from Aug., 1847, till July, 1852, and for Bury St. Edmund's from July till Oct., 1852, when he was promoted to the Bench. The family, descended from the last Stewart Lord Lorn, has been for generations distinguished for loyalty and devotion to the Crown.

STUART-WORTLEY, The Right Hon. James Archibald, third son of the first Lord Wharncliffe, born in 1805, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the usual B.A. degree, and was elected to a Fellowship at Merton College. Having been called to the Bar, he went the Northern circuit, was appointed Standing Counsel to the Bank of England in 1844, Sol.-Gen. to the Queen Dowager in 1845, and Judge Advocate Gen. and was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1846. He was chosen Recorder of London in 1850, and was Solicitor-General for a few months, under Lord Palmerston, in 1856–7, and resigned on the ground of ill-health. He was one of the members for Halifax from Jan., 1835, till Aug.,

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1837, and for Buteshire from Dec., 1842, till April, 1859, when he unsuccessfully contested the West Riding of Yorkshire in the Conservative interest.

STUBBS, The Rev. William, M.A., born June 21, 1825, was educated at the Grammar-school, Ripon, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a first-class in classics and a third in mathematics, and was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity College. He was ordained in 1848, became Vicar of Navestock, Essex, in 1850, and Librarian at Lambeth in 1862. He was Diocesan Inspector of schools in the diocese of Rochester from 1860 till 1866, when he was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. He published, in 1850, "Hymnale secundum usum Sarum;" in 1858, "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum;" in 1860, "Tractatus de Sancta Cruce de Waltham;" edited, in 1863, "Mosheim's Institutes of Church History;" in 1864 and 1865, "Chronicles and Memorials of Richard I.," published by the Master of the Rolls; and, in 1867, the "Chronicle," ascribed to Benedict of Peterborough, in the same series.

SULLIVAN, Barry, actor, born in Birmingham in 1824, studied Shakespeare at an early age, and made his first appearance at York, in the part of Jack Eustace, in "Love in a Village," in 1830. His success was such that he adopted the profession, and after playing for some time in Ireland, was engaged, by the late Mr. W. H. Murray for the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. Having performed in this city for several seasons, he proceeded to Paisley, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester, and after another visit to Edinburgh, made his first appearance in London in the character of Hamlet, at the Haymarket Theatre, in Nov., 1851. His success was decided, and he afterwards performed at the Strand, the Garrick, the Standard, and Drury Lane. After a farewell tour in England, Ireland, and Scotland, he sailed for the United States in Nov., 1857, and met with the most enthusiastic reception in the United States and Canada, returning to London in May, 1860, when he appeared at the St. James's. Having made another farewell tour in England, Ireland, and Scotland, he sailed for Australia in May, 1861, and arrived in Melbourne in July. Here he performed nearly a thousand nights, accepted several engagements in New South Wales, and reached England in June, 1866, reappearing at Drury Lane in Sep., at which establishment he has since fulfilled other engagements.

SULLIVAN, Edward, born in July, 1822, educated at Middleton School, co. Cork, and at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish Bar in Michaelmas term, 1848, obtained a silk gown in 1858, and was appointed her Majesty's third Serjeant-at-Law, on the promotion of Mr. Fitzgibbon to one of the Masterships in the Irish Chancery in 1860. He was Law Adviser to the Crown in 1861, and Solicitor-General for Ireland from 1865 till June, 1866. He was returned, in the Liberal interest for Mallow, in July, 1865.

SUMNER, Dr. (*See* Winchester, Bishop of.)

SUMNER, Charles, politician, born at Boston, U.S., Jan. 6, 1811, graduated at Harvard College in 1830, and studied law in the same institution after taking his degree. In early life he contributed to, and afterwards became editor of, the *American Jurist*, and having been called to the Bar in 1834, began to practise at Boston. He edited, in 1836, Dunlop's "Treatise on the Practice of the Admiralty Courts in Cases of Civil Jurisdiction at Sea," visited Europe in 1837, and was present in Paris during Gen. Cass's embassy. At the request of the ambassador, he wrote a defence of the rights of the United States in reference to the questions then pending between the two Governments. Mr. Sumner signalized himself by his opposition to the annexation of Texas, and by his support of Mr. Van Buren as candidate to the Presidency in 1848, and was

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elected to the Senate as successor to Mr. Daniel Webster in 1851. A few years before the breaking out of the civil war a brutal attack was made upon him in the Senate House by Mr. Brooks, a Southern member, who had been enraged by Mr. Sumner's denunciation of the slaveholders. His name is famous in Europe as the champion of slave abolition, which, in 1861, he was willing to carry to an extreme in relation to the dispute between the Federal and Confederate governments. He, like many other Abolitionists, from having been friendly has become hostile to England owing to the course of public opinion in this country during the civil war. He recommended the surrender of Mason and Slidell, in the *Trent* affair, whilst maintaining that English precedents were favourable to the right of the United States' Government to retain them. He advocated the securing of the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures by Congress, and the arrest in the Senate of the Bill abolishing the Neutrality Laws which had been unanimously passed by the House of Representatives in a spirit of hostility to England. He has been for several years Chairman of the Congressional Committee of Foreign Affairs. He published at Boston, in 1850, "Orations and Speeches," and a volume entitled "White Slavery in the Barbary States."

SUTER, Dr. (*See* Nelson, Bishop of.)

SUTHER, Dr. (*See* Aberdeen and Orkney, Bishop of.)

SUTHERLAND (Duchess Dowager of), Harriet Elizabeth Georgiana, third daughter of the third earl of Carlisle, born in 1806, was married May 27, 1823, to the late duke of Sutherland (who then bore the courtesy title of Earl Gower). The issue of the marriage consists of the present duke, and ten children, of whom one is duchess of Argyll, another will be duchess of Leinster, and a third marchioness of Westminster. The dowager duchess of Sutherland was Mistress of the Robes to Queen Victoria under the Liberal ministries which have conducted the administration of the country since her Majesty's accession, until her husband's death, which took place Feb. 28, 1861, when she resigned that office. Her Grace is deserving of credit for her liberal encouragement of the fine arts, and for her support of the public movement of 1853 in deprecation of American slavery.

SUTHERLAND, John, M.D., born about the commencement of the century, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1831. Having held several inferior posts, he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the sanitary state of the army, and proceeded as Royal Commissioner of Sanitary Arrangements to the Army in the Crimea in 1856. He has been Medical Superintendent and Inspector-General of the Board of Health, a member of the Royal Commission to inquire into the state of Health of the Indian Army, and a Commissioner for the Improvement of Barracks and Hospitals. He represented her Majesty's Government as Commissioner at the International Conference on the subject of Quarantine, which was held at Paris in 1851.

SWAIN, Charles, M.R.S.L., born in Manchester in 1803, was only six years of age when he lost his father, and from his mother, a Parisian, he inherited a poetical temperament. He was educated under the care of the Rev. W. Johns, of Manchester, quitted school for the dye-works of his uncle, M. Tavaré, at that time settled in Manchester, in 1818, and joined the firm of Lockett & Co., engravers, of Manchester, of whom he afterwards purchased a branch of their business, which he still conducts. Having contributed to the *Literary Gazette* a poem which attracted notice, he became known as a writer of poetry for the Annuals and other periodicals. His "Metrical Essays," published in 1827, was followed by "The Mind, and other Poems," in 1831; "Dry-

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burgh Abbey," in 1832, a poem on the death of Sir Walter Scott; "Dramatic Chapters, Poems, and Songs," in 1847; "English Melodies, a volume of Lyrics," in 1849; "The Letters of Laura d'Auverne, and other Poems," in 1863; and "Art and Fashion," a volume containing Poetical Sketches of Reynolds, Gainsborough, Haydon, Leonardo da Vinci, and other great painters, in 1863. Several of his songs have been adapted to music, whilst in the United States as well as in England numerous editions of his poems have been printed, and some of them have been translated into the French and German languages.

SWAINSON, WILLIAM, naturalist, born about the close of the last century, published "Zoological Illustrations," in 1820; followed by his "Exotic Conchology," in 1821; and by the "Naturalist's Guide," in 1822. Having been a frequent contributor to periodical literature of papers on his favourite studies, he wrote one of the volumes on Natural History which appeared in "Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia," in 1834. His later works are "The Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds;" "The Natural History and Classification of Birds;" "The Natural History and Classification of Fishes;" "Animals in Menageries;" "The Habits and Instincts of Animals;" "The Birds of Western Africa," and "The Fly-catchers" (these two in Sir W. Jardine's Naturalist's Library); "A Treatise on Malacology;" "Ornithological Drawings;" "The History and Natural Arrangements of Insects." Mr. Swainson has, we believe, settled as a colonist in New Zealand.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY (KING OF), CHARLES-LOUIS-EUGÈNE, reigns as Charles XV., born May 3, 1826, succeeded his father, King Oscar Francis Joseph, July 8, 1859, and married, June 19, 1850, the Princess Wilhelmina-Frederica-Alexandrine-Anne-Louise of Orange, daughter of William-Frederick, prince of the Netherlands, by whom he has issue one daughter, Louisa-Josephine-Eugénie, born Oct. 31, 1851. His reign has been peculiarly uneventful hitherto; but during the progress of the aggressive war waged by the two great German powers against Denmark, in 1864, the sympathies of the Swedish people for the Danes appeared at one time likely to embroil Sweden in the strife.

SWINBURNE, ALGERNON CHARLES, born at Holmwood, near Henley-on-Thames, in 1843, was educated in France, and proceeded to Eton and Oxford, which he quitted before taking his degree, visited Florence, and spent some time with the late Walter Savage Landor. His first production, "The Queen Mother," and "Rosamond," two plays, published in 1861, attracted but little attention. It was followed by "Atalanta in Calydon, a Tragedy," in 1864; "Chastelard," a Tragedy, in 1865; and "Poems and Ballads," in 1866. The latter work was very severely criticised, and led to a kind of literary warfare. In 1866, Mr. W. M. Rosetti published "Poems and Ballads: a Criticism," and Mr. Swinburne himself, "Notes on Poems and Reviews."

SYDNEY (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. FREDERIC BARKER, D.D., son of the Rev. John Barker, of Baslow, Derbyshire, born in 1808, was educated at Grantham School and Jesus College, Cambridge. He was Incumbent of Upton, Cheshire; St. Mary's, Edge Hill, Liverpool; and of Baslow, Derbyshire; and was consecrated Bishop in 1854. He is Metropolitan in Australia, subject to the general superintendence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The diocese at first included the whole of Australia, and bore that name; but in 1847 it received its present title, being restricted to the central portion of the colony, in which Newcastle, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Perth, form additional bishoprics. The patronage of the Bishop of Sydney includes the Archdeaconry and all the livings of the diocese.

SYKES, COL. WILLIAM HENRY,

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M.P., F.R.S., the male representative of an ancient Yorkshire family, born in 1790, joined the Bombay army in 1804, was present at the siege of Bhurtpoor under Lord Lake, passed as interpreter in the Hindostanee and Mahrattee languages, served in the Deccan from 1817 till 1820; commanded a regiment at the battles of Kirkee and Poona, and the capture of Hill Forts, and has a medal and clasps. He was afterwards statistical reporter to the Government at Bombay; but retired on rank of lieut.-col. in 1831. Returning to England in 1846, he was chosen a director of the East-India Company, served as Chairman of that Company in 1856–7, and was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, in 1854. In Sep., 1857, the late king of Prussia, in an autograph letter, was pleased to confer upon him the title of Ritter of the second class (Knight Commander), of the order of the Red Eagle of Prussia, as a promoter of scientific and literary research, and in compliment to the East-India Company. In 1840 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for London, has been Chairman of the Society of Arts, in 1858 was elected President of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and in 1863 President of the Statistical Society of London, of which he was one of the founders. Col. Sykes is the author of "Notes on the Religious, Moral, and Political Condition of Ancient India," which has been translated into the French and German languages; of "The Origin and Progress of the Taeping Rebellion in China," published in 1863; of "Comparison of the Organization and Cost of the British and French Army and Navy in 1865–6;" and of numerous papers on the Natural History, Geology, Meteorology, and Statistics of India. Having been an unsuccessful candidate for Aberdeen in Aug., 1847, he was returned in March, 1857, and still represents that constituency. He is a Liberal in politics, and has on all occasions voted in favour of an extension of the franchise and the ballot; has taken an active part in the debates for the reduction of the annual estimates, particularly on the vote for fortifications, and has criticised severely our military policy in India since 1860, and European interference in the late Chinese revolutionary movement.

SYME, JAMES, surgeon to Her Majesty in Scotland, born in Kinross-shire in 1800, studied medicine in Edinburgh, was a pupil of Liston, and having been admitted a surgeon, settled in Edinburgh, where he gained a high reputation as an anatomist and a lecturer. The publication of his work "On the Excision of Diseased Joints," in 1851, led to his appointment to the chair of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, which he resumed a few years ago, after having for a brief period held the Professorship of Surgery in the University of London. In addition to the above-mentioned work, he has written "Contributions to Pathology and Practice of Surgery," published in 1847; "Treatise on Diseases of the Rectum," in 1853; "Stricture of the Uretha and Fistula in Perineo," in 1855; "Principles of Surgery," in 1856; "Observations on Clinical Surgery," second edition, in 1862; and "Excision of the Scapula," in 1864; and has contributed monographs on almost every branch of surgery. He has revived some old operations, and suggested many new ones, which have been well received by the profession, both at home and abroad, and he is continually adding to the stores of physical knowledge.

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TAAFE (COUNT), EDWARD, some time governor of Salzburg, descended from a branch of an Irish family that migrated to Austria after the war waged by Oliver Cromwell, born in 1832, was nominated Imperial Councillor and Minister of the Interior of the Austrian Empire in

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March, 1867. He is a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem.

TAGLIONI, Maria, dancer, of Italian descent, was born in Stockholm in March, 1804. Her father was ballet-master at some of the opera-houses on the Continent, and his daughter made her *début* in 1827, at the French Opera, where she achieved a great success, and increased her fame by visits to most of the capitals of Europe, appearing in London in 1838. In the exquisite airy style of her performance, dancing might truly be said to be "the poetry of motion." She was married to Count Gilbert de Voisins, and in 1847 retired from the stage, and has since resided in Italy.

TAIT, Dr. (*See* London, Bishop of.)

TALBOT, William Henry Fox, the chief discoverer of photography, son of the late Wm. D. Talbot, Esq., of Lacock Abbey, Wilts, maternally descended from the earls of Shrewsbury, born in 1800, was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained two university prizes. He represented Chippenham in the Liberal interest in the first reformed Parliament. In his "Pencil of Nature," published in 1844, he has related the steps by which he was led to the discovery of the photographic art, for which he received, in 1842, the medal of the Royal Society. Although he had patented his process, Mr. Fox Talbot generously left it open to the public. Of late years he has devoted himself to the task of deciphering the cuneiform inscriptions obtained from the East. He has written "Hermes, or Classical and Antiquarian Researches," published in 1838–9; "Illustrations of the Antiquity of the Book of Genesis," in 1839; and "English Etymologies," in 1846.

TALBOT DE MALAHIDE (Baron), The Right Hon. James Talbot, LL.D., born Nov. 22, 1805, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was Scholar, and graduated in due course as Senior Optime in Mathematics, and 1st class in the Classical Tripos. He was returned to the House of Commons member in the Liberal interest for Athlone, in Dec., 1832, and was defeated at the general election in Jan., 1835. He succeeded to the Irish title in 1850, on his father's death, and was created a Peer of England in 1856. Lord Talbot is President of the Archæological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, which owes much of its present prosperity to his influence and activity. He is President of the Geological and Zoological Societies of Dublin; a V.P. of the Royal Dublin Society, F.R.S., F.S.A., and a Member of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy. It is understood that he is collecting materials for a monograph of the noble house of Talbot, including the various Irish branches, as well as the senior branch, of which the Earl of Shrewsbury is the head. Lord Talbot is hereditary Lord Admiral of Malahide, and the castle and estates of Malahide have been in the possession of his ancestors for nearly 700 years in direct male descent. He has been a Lord in waiting to the Queen.

TAMBERLICK, Henri, tenor singer, born at Rome in 1820, made his first appearance at Naples in 1841, and after visiting various parts of Europe, sang at Covent Garden Opera, London. He fulfilled engagements in North and South America, and sang at Paris in 1858.

TAMBURINI, Antonio, singer, born at Faenza, March 28, 1800, made his first appearance at Bologna in 1818. He sang with great success in various parts of Italy, appeared in England in 1832, and afterwards at Paris. For twenty years he was a great favourite with the public, and having amassed a fortune, retired to Sèvres.

TANNER, Thomas Hawkes, M.D., F.L.S., &c., born in London in 1824, educated at the Charterhouse and at King's College, was at one time on the staff of King's College Hospital, and was attached to the Westminster

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Hospital medical school. In conjunction with Drs. Tyler Smith, Edward Rigby, and C. Hewitt, he was instrumental in founding the Obstetrical Society of London. He has written "A Manual of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis," published in 1855; "A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood," in 1858; "On the Signs and Diseases of Pregnancy," in 1860; "The Practice of Medicine," fourth edition, in 1861; "Memoranda on Poisons," second edition, in 1862; "Index of Diseases and their Treatment," in 1866, and other works, and has contributed to various medical journals. He is a Fellow of the Linnæan, Zoological, Royal Medical and Chirurgical, and of other societies.

TARVER, The Rev. Charles Féral, son of J. C. Tarver, Esq., many years French Master at Eton College, born in 1820, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, of which he was Scholar and Fellow, and graduated B.A. in 1842, and M.A. in 1846. From 1852 till 1854 he was Curate of the Chapel Royal, Windsor Park, and from 1855 till 1859, in which year he accompanied the Prince to Rome, Spain, and Portugal, as his chaplain and director of studies, was classical tutor to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. He was appointed Rector of St. John's, Ilketshall, Suffolk, in 1855; Chaplain to the Queen in 1858; and Honorary Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and Vicar of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, in 1863.

TASMANIA (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Charles Henry Bromby, son of the Rev. J. H. Bromby, Vicar of Trinity Church, Hull, born about 1812, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837. He resided for some years at Clifton, taking private pupils; was Incumbent of St. Paul's, Cheltenham, from 1843, and Principal of the Normal College for Schoolmasters there from 1847 till his appointment to the bishopric. He has written "Sorrows of Bethany, and other Sermons," published in 1846; "Notes on the Liturgy and Church History," in 1852; "A Sketch of the Book of Common Prayer," in 1861; "The Antiquity and Independence of the British Church;" "Early Church History to the Sixth Century;" "Church Student's Manual," and "Teacher's English Grammar and Etymology," in 1862. The bishopric, founded in 1842, comprises Tasmania and Norfolk Island, and the income is £1,000 from the colonial funds, and £400 from the Colonial Bishopric Fund.

TATTAM, The Ven. Henry, LL.D., F.R.S., born Dec. 28, 1788, was educated and graduated LL.D. at Trinity College, Dublin, and D.D. at Göttingen, and Ph.D. at Leyden. He was Rector of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, for twenty-seven years, and a portion of that time also Rector of Great Woolstone, Bucks, and was appointed Archdeacon of Bedford in 1845, and Rector of Stanford Rivers, Essex, in 1849. Dr. Tattam, who is a Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, has written "Lexicon Egyptiaco-Latinum," published in 1835; "Prophetæ Minores" (Ægyptiacæ), in 1837; "Defence of the Church against Popery," in 1843; "Book of Job, Coptic Version, with Translations," in 1847; "Apostolical Constitutions in Coptic, with English Translation," in 1849; "Prophetæ Majores" (Ægyptiacæ), in 1852; "Helps to Devotion," second edition, in 1862; "Compendious Grammar of the Egyptian Language," second edition, in 1863; Charges to Clergy, a Sermon on part of the Church Catechism, and answer to a pamphlet on the unintoxicating wine of the Scriptures. He obtained from a convent in the desert of Egypt the splendid collection of ancient Syriac manuscripts in the British Museum, which is the richest in Syriac manuscripts of any European library.

TAUCHNITZ (Baron), Bernhard Christian, publisher at Leipsic, celebrated for his editions of Greek and Latin Classics, Hebrew and Greek

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Bibles, but best known to English travellers and writers for his neat continental editions of British authors; is a member of an old family of booksellers and printers, Karl Tauchnitz half a century ago having made himself famous for his cheap editions of the Classics. He founded an independent establishment in 1837, and, in 1841, began his series of English authors. At that time there was no international copyright, yet he resolved to obtain the sanction of the authors to the republication of their works, and to pay them for permission to include them in his series. This collection consists of nearly 800 volumes, and is continually increasing. In order to mark his appreciation of the endeavours of Tauchnitz to familiarize in Germany the *chefs-d'œuvre* of a literature of which he himself was so great an admirer, the duke of Saxe-Coburg, the brother of the late Prince Consort, raised him to the rank of Baron.

TAUNTON (Lord), The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, eldest son of the late P. C. Labouchere, Esq., of Hylands, near Chelmsford, Essex, born Aug. 15, 1798, and educated at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford; is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Essex and Somerset, and an Elder Brother of the Trinity House. Between 1832 and 1846 he was a Lord of the Admiralty, Master of the Mint, Vice-President and President of the Board of Trade, and Secretary for Ireland. He was reappointed President of the Board of Trade in 1855, and was Colonial Secretary in 1858. He represented St. Michael's in the Liberal interest from 1826 till 1830, and was one of the members for Taunton from 1830 till 1859, when he was raised to the peerage.

TAYLER, Frederick, painter in water-colours, born near Elstree, Herts, April 30, 1804, became a contributor to the exhibitions of the Old Water-colour Society in 1831, his pictures being chiefly taken from subjects in Highland, rural, and sporting life, such as the "Hawking Parties" of past times; "Unkennelling" and "Calling out of Cover" of modern times; or "Troopers of two Centuries since," "Wayside Travellers" and "Harvest Carts" of to-day. Some of his earlier "Scenes on the Moors" were painted in conjunction with the late Mr. George Barrett. Occasionally he has executed compositions of importance from Sir W. Scott, &c., in which his spirited style in the painting of horses and dogs is turned to good account, as in the "Festival of the Popinjay" in 1854. He went to Paris as one of the jurors in the Fine Art Department of the French Great Exhibition in 1855, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Mr. Tayler, who has illustrated several books, including an edition of Sir Roger de Coverley, and many of whose etchings are to be found in the works of the Etching Club, of which he is a member, was unanimously elected President of the Society of Painters in Water-colours in 1858.

TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine, M.D., F.R.S., born at Northfleet, Kent, in Dec., 1806, was educated at a private school, entered as a pupil at the united Hospitals of Guy's and St. Thomas's, under Sir Astley Cooper and the late Mr. Jos. H. Green, in Oct., 1823, and continued his medical studies at Guy's on its separation from the other hospital until 1828. He went to study in the chief medical schools of France, Germany, and Italy, became by examination a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1830, after having passed the Society of Apothecaries; a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1848; and was elected Fellow of this College in 1853. Dr. Taylor, who had been made a F.R.S. in Nov., 1845, received from the Treasurer and Governors of Guy's Hospital the first appointment to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence, which he continues to hold; in 1832 was elected joint Professor in Chemistry at Guy's Hospital with the late Mr. A. Aikin, since 1851 has occupied that chair

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without an associate and has been for many years consulted by the Government in reference to cases of alleged murder by poisoning and others of a medico-legal nature. He is the author of works on Medical Jurisprudence, on Poisons, and on Chemistry, well known to members of the medical and legal professions, and has received from the University of St. Andrews the honorary degree of M.D.

TAYLOR, Bayard, author, was born in Pennsylvania, where he passed his youth, in Jan., 1825. His first literary production, a poem on an incident in Spanish history, was written when he was eighteen. In 1844 he spent two years in Great Britain and other parts of Europe, and published on his return an account of his travels, entitled "Views Afoot; or, Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff." Having settled in New York, he became connected with the *Tribune* newspaper, and in 1848-9 was in California, as its correspondent. He has since travelled in the same capacity, visiting Egypt and other parts of the East, Sicily, and Spain, and accompanied the United States expedition to Japan. The results of these various journeys have been published, under the titles of "El Dorado," "Life and Landscapes from Egypt," "Pictures of Palestine," "Japan, India, and China," &c. Mr. Taylor has written a volume of "Eastern Poems," and a "Cyclopædia of Modern Travel, comprising Narratives of Distinguished Travellers since the beginning of this century."

TAYLOR, Henry, dramatist and essayist, born early in the century, has written "Isaac Comnenus," a drama, published in 1832; "Philip Van Artevelde," which at once secured him a high place among the writers of the time, and passed through several editions, in 1834; and "Edwin the Fair," another drama based on history, in 1842. "The Statesman," a book containing views and maxims respecting the transactions of public business which had been suggested to the author, as he himself declares, by twelve years of official life in the civil service, was published as early as 1836. It was followed by "Notes from Life," based on his own experience, consisting of Essays on such subjects as Choice in Marriage, Humility and Independence, the Life Poetic, Children; and "Notes from Books," including an essay on "The Ways of the Rich and Great," and three others on modern poets, reprinted from the *Quarterly Review*, both published in 1848. His "Virgin Widow, a Play," appeared in 1850; and "St. Clement's Eve, a Play," in 1862. An edition of his poetical works in three volumes was published in 1863.

TAYLOR (Baron), Isidore-Séverin-Justin, traveller and author, of Anglo-Saxon descent, born at Brussels, Aug. 15, 1789, was educated at Paris. Having studied drawing, at the age of eighteen he earned a modest competence by the aid of his pen and pencil, and then travelled abroad for a time. On the return of the Bourbons, he espoused their cause, and was raised to the rank of lieut. of artillery, went through the Spanish campaign of 1823, as staff-officer and as aide-de-camp of Gen. D'Orsay, but did not neglect his artistic pursuits. He has been a member of various art and scientific commissions in France, and under the auspices of Charles X. proceeded to Egypt to bring home the obelisk of Luxor, which stands in the Place de la Concorde, at Paris. As a Royal Commissioner of the Théâtre Français, he was able to introduce some useful reforms, and he was employed for many years in making large purchases abroad of pictures, to enrich the great French collections. Baron Taylor, who actively interested himself on behalf of an institution previously unknown in France,—the friendly society for the benefit of painters, musicians, and artists generally, has written some dramas and several useful works on the arts; among which may be mentioned, "Voyage Pittoresque en Espagne,"

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&c., published in 1826; "La Syrie," &c., in 1837; and "Pélerinage à Jérusalem," in 1841. Baron Taylor was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1822, Officer in 1833, and Commander in 1837, and was elected a member of the Paris Academy of Fine Arts in 1847.

TAYLOR, Major-Gen. Richard, in the service of the Confederate States, son of Zachary Taylor, formerly President of the United States, was born in Florida, where his father was stationed. He was elected colonel of the 9th La. Volunteers in 1861, commanded that regiment at the battle of Bull Run, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General Oct. 21, 1861; served under Gen. Stonewall Jackson in Virginia, and was promoted to the rank of Major-General. In 1863–4 he served with Gen. E. Kirby Smith in the Trans-Mississippi department, opposing and defeating Gen. Banks in the Red River expedition. He assumed command at Mobile of the department of East Louisiana, Sep. 10, 1864, and evacuated Mobile before Gen. Canby's advance. Major-Gen. Taylor surrendered to Gen. Canby in May, 1865, and returned to Louisiana. He has received a pardon from President Johnson. One of his sisters is married to ex-President Davis.

TAYLOR, Col. Thomas Edward, M.P., son of the Hon. and Rev. E. Taylor, and nephew of the first marquis of Headfort, born in 1812, received a commission in the Dragoon Guards in 1829, and became captain. He was first returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for the county of Dublin in July, 1841, and retains the seat; was Lord of the Treasury in Lord Derby's second administration, in 1858–9, and was appointed one of the Joint Secretaries to the Treasury in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866. Col. Taylor, who has been a lieut.-col. of the Meath Militia since 1846, is a magistrate and deputy-lieut. of Meath.

TAYLOR, Tom, author of about seventy dramatic pieces, many being adaptations from the French, born at Sunderland, in 1817, was educated at the Grange School, and went through two sessions at Glasgow University, in the course of which he received three gold medals and several other prizes. From Glasgow he proceeded, in 1837, to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a degree as a junior optime, and in the first class of the classical tripos, and was elected a Fellow of Trinity. Mr. Taylor, who held for two years the Professorship of English Language and Literature at University College, London, was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in Nov., 1845, and went the Northern circuit until his appointment to the Assistant-Secretaryship of the Board of Health, in March, 1850, and on the reconstruction of that board in 1854, he was appointed Secretary, with a salary of £1,000 per annum. When the board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Local Government Act Office, a department of the Home Office, Mr. Taylor was made Secretary of that department which is charged with the execution of the important duties devolving on the Home Secretary under the Sanitary Act of 1866. Amongst his most successful comedies may be mentioned "Still Waters run Deep," "Victims," "An Unequal Match," "The Contested Election," "The Overland Route," and the "Ticket-of-Leave Man." In conjunction with Mr. Charles Reade, Mr. Taylor has written some popular dramas, and has contributed to *Punch* several articles in prose and verse. He compiled and edited the "Autobiography of B. R. Haydon," from the journals of that painter, published in 1853; the "Autobiography and Correspondence of the late C. R. Leslie, R.A.," published in 1859; and the "Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds," left incomplete by the late Mr. Leslie, R.A., in 1865. Mrs. Tom Taylor is known under her maiden name of Miss Laura Barker, as a musical composer of marked originality and power.

TCHIHATCHEF (or Chika-

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CHOV), PETER DE, geologist and naturalist, descended from a Bohemian family, born in 1812, at Gatchina, in the neighbourhood of St. Petersburg, at an early age devoted himself to literature. He was attached to the Russian Embassy at Constantinople, and his position as a diplomatist gave him the opportunity of writing on the geography and ethnology of many European and Asiatic countries which he visited. In 1844 he resigned his official appointments, sold his estates in Russia, and set out to explore Asia Minor. His splendid work, "L'Asie Mineure," &c., a physical, statistical, and archæological description of the countries he visited, was published in 1853-6; and he has contributed to the transactions of various learned societies. He resides usually at Paris, is a member of various scientific bodies, and has received various orders.

TEALE, THE REV. WILLIAM HENRY, M.A., born in 1810, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1834. Having taken orders, he was collated in 1843 to the Vicarage of Roystone, Yorkshire, which he vacated in 1861, on being appointed to the Rectory of Devizes, Wilts, and he is rural dean. He has written "The Lives of Eminent English Laymen," published in 1842; "The Lives of Eminent English Divines," in 1846; a translation of "The Confession of Augsburg, with Introduction and Notes;" "Education in England historically considered," in 1850; and has contributed to religious periodical literature.

TECK (PRINCE), HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS FRANCIS PAUL CHARLES LOUIS ALEXANDER, Count of Hohenstein, only son of Duke Alexander of Würtemberg and the Countess Hohenstein, was born Aug. 27, 1837. By the German law, the marriage of his mother to Duke Alexander was only recognized as morganatic, and consequently Prince Teck and his two sisters bore the titles of Count and Countess of Hohenstein until Dec. 1, 1863, when a royal decree of the king of Würtemberg conferred upon them the title of Prince and Princesses Teck. His Royal Highness served in the Austrian army, but resigned his commission in 1866. He married the Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge June 12, and was created an hon. G.C.B. (civil division) July 6, 1866.

TEGETHOFF, VICE-ADMIRAL WILHELM VON, born at Marburg, in Styria, in 1827, was educated at the Imperial and Royal Naval College at Venice, and became a midshipman in Aug., 1845. He served as aide-de-camp to Admiral Martini, and was employed in the blockade of Venice, on board the corvette *Adria*, in 1849; was promoted lieutenant in June, 1851; and was sent to Egypt on a special mission in 1857. He became captain in Dec., 1857, commanded the corvette *Archduke Friedrich* in the war against France and Sardinia in 1859, and afterwards became chief of a separate department of the Admiralty. He accompanied the late Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian to Brazil, and commanded the Austrian squadron in the Adriatic and Mediterranean in 1862. For his gallantry at the head of this squadron in the action with the Danish fleet off Heligoland, May 9, 1864, he received the military decoration of the order of the Iron Crown. Having been made rear-admiral, he received the chief command of the Austrian fleet in active service in Jan., 1865, and inflicted a crushing defeat on the Italian fleet, commanded by Admiral Persano, off Lissa, in the Adriatic, July 19, 1866. For this victory he was made Vice-Admiral, the highest rank in the naval service of Austria. He is Commander of the Royal Greek order of the Crown, the Hanoverian order of the Guelphs, the Imperial order of the Rose of Brazil, is Grand Officer of the Imperial Mexican order of Guadalupa, and has received the Ottoman order of the Medjidie, third and fourth classes.

TEGETMEIER, WILLIAM B., F.L.S., of German extraction, born at

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Colnbrook, Bucks, in 1816, and educated for the medical profession at University College, London, is Lecturer on Natural and Applied Science at the Home and Colonial Training College. He has written "The Poultry Book," "First Lines of Botany," "Manual on Principles of Domestic Economy," used as a text-book in the Government training colleges; and numerous papers read before the Royal, Entomological, and Zoological Societies, the British Association, &c. He has devoted much attention to the variation of species, and is understood to have worked with Mr. Charles Darwin on this subject, published some original observations on the architecture of the cells of bees in the Transactions of the British Association, and is editor of several departments in the *Field* newspaper.

TEIGNMOUTH (Baron), The Right Hon. Sir Charles John Shore, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., eldest son of the first lord, born Jan. 13, 1796, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1816. He is a Magistrate for Middlesex and a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Marylebone, in the Conservative interest, in Aug., 1837; was returned for that borough in March, 1838; and retired in July, 1841. He has written "Sketches of the Coasts, &c., of Scotland," published in 1836; and the "Life and Correspondence of Lord Teignmouth," in 1843. His father was raised to the peerage for his services as Governor-General of India.

TEMPLE, The Rev. Frederick, D.D., son of an officer in the army, born Nov. 30, 1821, was educated at the Grammar-school at Tiverton, and proceeding to Oxford, became Scholar of Balliol College, and took his degree of B.A. in 1842 as a double first-class. He was elected Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his college, and, having been ordained in 1846, was appointed Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, near Twickenham, in 1848. This post he resigned in 1855; and having held an Inspectorship of Schools during the interval, was appointed, on the resignation of Dr. Goulburn, in 1858, Head Master of Rugby School. Dr. Temple, who is a Chaplain to the Queen, gained some notoriety in 1860, as the author of the first of the seven "Essays and Reviews," which caused so much controversy soon after their appearance. He published "Sermons preached in Rugby Chapel in 1858–60," in 1861.

TEMPLE, Stephen, Q.C., second son of the late George Temple, Esq., West-India merchant, was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple in 1831, and joined the Northern circuit, where he acquired a large practice. He is senior Q.C. and one of the leaders of the Northern circuit, was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1853, Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Durham, and Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Lancaster in Nov., 1867. Mr. Temple is an earnest and consistent member of the Conservative party.

TENERANI, Pietro, sculptor, born at Torano, near Carrara, about 1800, was the favourite pupil of Thorwaldsen, conjointly with whom he executed several important works, including the monument of Eugène Beauharnais at Munich, in which the figures of History and of the Genii of Life and Death are by Tenerani. Since Thorwaldsen's death he has taken a high position among the sculptors of Rome, and Gibson himself modestly spoke of his rival as "the first of modern sculptors." His works are nearly all of the ideal and poetic cast, from religious or pagan story; and his style, strictly classic, is remarkable for feeling and dramatic power. Among his principal subjects are the "Venus Wounded," the "Swooning Psyche," the "Descent from the Cross," a bas-relief of the "Martyrdom of Eudorus and Cymodoce," from Chateaubriand, and various *pietà* and religious monuments, of grand and noble character.

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He has executed a fine "Flora" for Queen Victoria; a sitting figure of the Princess Marie of Russia, for the late Czar Nicholas, who commissioned him to execute other works for him; "Cupid extracting a Thorn from Venus's Foot," &c. One of the most important of his recent works is a statue of Count Rossi, who fell a victim in Rome to the Revolution of 1848. Tenerani is Professor of Sculpture in the Academy of St. Luke, Rome, and his son, Giambattista Tenerani, is a sculptor of merit.

TENNANT, JAMES, F.G.S., Professor of Geology at King's College, London, was born early in the century. He has compiled "A Catalogue of Fossils found in the British Isles;" "Treatise on Geology, Mineralogy, and Crystallography" (jointly with Professors Ansted and Mitchell), published in 1857; "Art-Gems and Precious Stones;" "A Description of the Imperial State Crown preserved in the Jewel-house at the Tower of London;" "Iceland Spars;" and "A Stratigraphical List of British Fossils," with remarks on their character and localities.

TENNENT, SIR JAMES EMERSON, BART., son of William Emerson, Esq., of Belfast, born in 1804, on his marriage assumed the name of his wife, graduated LL.D. at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1831. He is one of the joint Secretaries to the Board of Trade, and has been Secretary to the India Board and the Poor-Law Board, and Civil Secretary to the Colonial Government of Ceylon; was one of the members in the Conservative interest for Belfast, from Dec., 1832, till Aug., 1845, and for Lisburn from Dec., 1851, till Dec., 1852, and is a magistrate for the counties of Antrim, Down, and Fermanagh, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the latter county. He has written "Travels in Belgium," published in 1841; "History of Modern Greece," in 1848; an "Account of Ceylon, Physical, Historical, and Topographical," and "Progress of Christianity in Ceylon," in 1850; "Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon," in 1861; and other works. Sir James, who is an accomplished scholar, was made a Knight of the Greek Order of the Saviour in 1842, was knighted on proceeding to Ceylon, and was made a baronet, Feb. 5, 1867.

TENNIEL, JOHN, artist, son of Mr. John Baptist Tenniel, born in London, in 1820, was educated at Kensington. At a very early age he showed a taste for art, and whilst a boy his first picture was exhibited, and sold at the Gallery of British Artists in Suffolk Street. He studied art in his own way, and may be said to have been entirely self-taught. He was a successful candidate in one of the Cartoon competitions in Westminster Hall in 1845, painted a fresco in the Palace at Westminster, and has only produced few pictures since, chiefly for private collections. In 1851 he became a member of *Punch's* "staff," and from that time has contributed to the illustration of that periodical. He has illustrated, wholly or in part, many Christmas books and other works; amongst which may be mentioned "Æsop's Fables," "Lalla Rookh," "The Ingoldsby Legends," and *Once a Week*.

TENNYSON, ALFRED, Poet Laureate, third son of the late Rev. G. C. Tennyson, the elder brother of the late Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, was born in 1809, at his father's parsonage, at Somerby, Lincolnshire; his mother, who died in 1865, being a daughter of the Rev. Stephen Fytche. He was educated by his father, and in due course proceeded to Cambridge. With the exception of a volume of poems published in conjunction with his brother Charles, when they were boys, and a prize poem, composed whilst an undergraduate at Cambridge, Mr. Tennyson did not publish anything till 1830, when "Poems chiefly Lyrical" appeared, and from 1842 the steady and rapid growth of his fame may be traced. The two volumes then issued were in part merely a republication, but the most important

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poems were those added to his former productions. It was at once apparent that the author of the "Mort d'Arthur," "Locksley Hall," the "May Queen," and the "Two Voices," was entitled to take the first rank among English poets, a reputation which was more than sustained by the two great works which followed. So well known and popular, indeed, had Mr. Tennyson become after the publication of "In Memoriam," in 1850, that it seemed only a "matter of course," upon the death of Wordsworth, in 1851, that the privilege of wearing "the laurel greener from the brows of him who uttered nothing base" should be offered to him. The "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" was published in 1852, on the morning of the funeral; and since that occurrence few events of more than ordinary interest in the eyes of Englishmen have taken place without eliciting from the Laureate some poem worthy of the occasion. He has written "Poems chiefly Lyrical," published in 1830; "Poems," in 1832; "Poems," 2 vols., in 1842; "The Princess, a Medley," in 1847; "In Memoriam," issued anonymously, in 1850; "Maude, and other Poems," in 1855; "The Idylls of the King," in 1858; and "Enoch Arden, and other Poems," in 1864. It will be seen that Mr. Tennyson's poetry extends over a period of nearly forty years, perhaps the busiest and most fraught with change of any similar in length in the history of this country. It is therefore no small merit to its author that his latest work should be admitted to be the most popular poem of the day. At the Commemoration of 1855, the University of Oxford, giving expression to the universal feeling of England, conferred on the poet the honorary degree of a D.C.L., and the fellows of his own college, Trinity, Cambridge, endorsing the judgment of the sister university, have subscribed to purchase his bust (by Woolner), which they have placed in the vestibule of their library. His brothers, Charles and Frederick, have published poems.

TERROTT, Dr. (*See* Edinburgh, Bishop of.)

THALBERG, Sigismund, pianist, born at Geneva, Jan. 7, 1812, repaired in his youth to Vienna, where he received instruction from Hummel, in 1827. He played for the first time in public in 1830, made his *début* in Paris in 1835, and from that moment attained great celebrity. Thalberg is the founder of the school of which Choplin, Döhler, Liszt, and other modern composers, were followers. He married in 1845 a daughter of Lablache, and having spent some years in the United States, returned and took up his residence in Europe. His compositions consist of concertos, fantasias, variations, études, &c., for the pianoforte.

THEODORUS, or THEODORE. (*See* Abyssinia, King of.)

THIELE, Just Mathias, author, born at Copenhagen, Dec. 13, 1795, entered the Royal Library in 1820 as a copyist, became Secretary, was appointed Inspector of Stamps in 1835, and Secretary and Librarian to the Academy of Sciences, and a Counsellor of State, in 1851. He has written an interesting volume on the "Youth-Time of Thorwaldsen," published in 1851; an able notice of that great artist's works, several novels and dramas, a "History of the Engravings in the Copenhagen Collection," and other works, distinguished by research and ability. He was made a Knight of the Order of the Danebrog in 1835, and of the Order of Vasa in 1847.

THIERRY, Amédée-Simon-Dominique, author, brother of the late eminent historian Jacques Nicolas Augustin Thierry, born at Blois, Aug. 2, 1797, and educated for a schoolmaster, devoted himself to literature, and wrote several articles in the *Revue Encyclopédique*. His principal work, "L'Histoire des Gaulois," appeared in 1828, and gained for him the Chair of History in the Academy of Besançon, but his Liberalism soon lost him this post. After the Revolution of July, 1830, he was appointed

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Prefect of the Haute-Saône, and he introduced several important reforms into that department of France. He has written "Histoire de la Gaule sous l'Administration Romaine," published in 1840–2, a continuation of the former work; "Récits et Nouveaux Récits de l'Histoire Romaine," in 1860–4; "Tableaux de l'Empire Romaine," in 1862; and "Histoire d'Attila et de ses Successeurs," a new edition in 1864. He was made a member of the Institute in 1841, Officer of the Legion of Honour, May 6, 1846; was promoted Commander, and was made Senator Jan. 18, 1860.

THIERS, LOUIS-ADOLPHE, historian and statesman, born April 16, 1797, at Marseilles, where his father was a working locksmith, obtained admission to the public school, in which he made marked progress, and studied geometry with a view to the military profession. His friends decided to bring him up to the law, and he was sent to Aix, where he studied under M. Arnaud. In due time he made his appearance at the Bar, but with very indifferent success, and this disappointment induced him to turn his attention to literature, and he accordingly set out for Paris. By great perseverance he gained a footing in literary society, and having obtained an introduction to the conductor of the *Constitutionnel*, was engaged to write political articles. The first volume of his "History of the French Revolution" appeared in 1823, and the tenth, completing the work, in 1832. In the *National*, he opposed the unconstitutional proceedings of Charles X. and his minister Polignac, and, after the revolution of July, 1830, held various minor official posts, and was made Under-Secretary of State under Lafitte's administration. About this period he was elected Deputy for Aix, and distinguished himself by his financial ability and oratorical power. In 1832 he was appointed Minister of the Interior, which he soon exchanged for the portfolio of Commerce and Public Works. In 1836 he was President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; and in March, 1840, again held that office. It was during his ministry that the Syrian question assumed, through his manœuvres, such a threatening aspect as nearly to involve France in war with the other great powers. The king soon afterwards requested his retirement. He employed his leisure in writing his "History of the Consulate and Empire," in continuation of his former work, of which the first volume appeared in 1845, and the twentieth, completing the work, in 1862. The revolution of February, 1848, found him unprepared, and when the Republic was proclaimed, Thiers was a National Guard, with a musket on his shoulder. His talents and caution, however, secured him a position, first, in the Constituent, and then in the National Assembly. On the elevation of Louis-Napoleon to the Presidency, it was thought by many that Thiers, whom the prince had proclaimed as his minister, in the abortive expedition of Boulogne, in 1840, would take office; but though he professed to accept the Republic heartily, he was banished during the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, and, after living some time in Switzerland, was permitted to return to Paris. He devoted his attention to "The Consulate and Empire," containing an eloquent eulogium on the first Bonaparte, but abounding in partial statements and partisan feelings. In 1863 he was elected Deputy for the department of the Seine by the Liberal opposition, and in the Legislative Assembly, in which he has been the champion of an extension of the liberties of the French people, though an upholder of the Pope's temporal sovereignty, has since manifested all his former brilliancy as a Parliamentary orator. He was opposed to Italian unity, and to a war for the liberation of Poland. He was made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 27, 1840, and has received several foreign orders.

THIRLWALL, DR. (*See* ST. DAVID'S, BISHOP OF.)

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THOLUCK, FRIEDERICH-AUGUST-GOTTREU, theologian, born at Breslau, March 30, 1799, received his education in the university of that city, and proceeding to Berlin, prosecuted Oriental studies under the celebrated von Diez. Whilst thus engaged, his attention was specially directed to that class of controversial theology which the scepticism of modern Germany has evoked, and he published a series of works in which he unfolded and vindicated the leading doctrines of the Christian dispensation. The first of these—"The Doctrine of the Sinner, and of the Mediator"—is well known in its translated form in this country, as are many of his other works; such as "Translation and Exposition of the Psalms," "Exposition of the Sermon on the Mount," "Authenticity of the Evangelical History," Sermons on the "Chief Phases of the Christian Faith and Life," "Hours of Devotion," and "Literary Guide for Christian Theology, and Science in General." In the department of Oriental literature he has produced—"Collection of Flowers from the Eastern Mystics," and "Speculative Doctrines of a Trinity of the late Orientals," published between 1821 and 1826. Dr. Tholuck held the post of Extraordinary Professor of Theology in the University of Berlin in 1824, whence, in 1826, he was transferred in the same capacity to that of Halle. Compelled to relinquish his duties in consequence of ill-health, he held, in 1829, the office of Chaplain to the Prussian embassy at Rome, and was appointed to the Consistory of Magdeburg in 1843.

THOMAS, DR. (*See* GOULBURN, BISHOP OF.)

THOMAS, MAJOR-GEN. GEORGE HENRY, was born in Southampton co., Virginia, early in the century. After studying law for some time, he entered as a cadet in West Point Military Academy, graduated June 30, 1840, and joined the United States army as second lieutenant of artillery, served with distinction in the Mexican war, and obtained his Captaincy Sep. 23, 1846. After some other service, he was transferred to West Point as Instructor of Artillery and Cavalry, March 28, 1851. When the civil war broke out, he was ordered to Carlisle Barracks to remount the 2nd Cavalry, became Lieut.-Colonel of his regiment April 25, and Colonel May 3, 1861. After various services, he was made Brigadier-Gen., Oct. 27, 1863, and greatly distingnished himself at the battle of Chattanooga, in Nov. the same year. He was made Major-Gen. June 27, 1865, and after the war held command of the military division of the Mississippi.

THOMAS, MRS. JANE, whose maiden name was Pinhorn, born at Woolwich, in Kent, early in the century, was married to the Rev. Edward Thomas, of Billesdon, Leicestershire, May 11, 1824. This lady has written "Tranquil Hours, Poems," published in 1838; "Sir Redmond, a Metrical Romance," in 1839; "Poems," in 1846; "The Merchant's Daughter of Toulon, a Play," performed at the Marylebone Theatre in Dec., 1855, and published in 1856; "Autumnal Leaves, and other Poems," in 1860; and "Primroses by a River's Brim," in 1865. She has contributed to the *Metropolitan*, the *Old Monthly*, *Ainsworth's Magazine*, and other periodicals, and has written several popular songs and fugitive pieces.

THOMPSON, THE REV. HENRY, M.A., born in 1797, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. in 1822, and M.A. in 1825. He obtained one of Sir W. Browne's medals during his undergraduate course, and was a successful competitor, with a Latin essay, for the first Members' prize. He has written "The Life of Hannah More," published in 1838; "Davidica, Sermons on the Life of David," "Pastoralia, a Manual of Helps for the Parochial Clergy," "Concionalia, Outlines of Sermons for Parochial Use throughout the Year," in 1853; translated Schiller's "Maid of Orleans" (to which he has prefixed a critical preface), and contributed largely to the

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"Encyclopædia Metropolitana," having edited, and, for the most part, written, "The History of Roman Literature," as well as a portion of "The History of Greek Literature." He published "Original Ballads by Living Authors," translated several German ballads, wrote various pieces in "Lyra Messianica," &c.; and has edited and contributed to periodicals, religious and secular. Having been for some years Curate of Wrington, Somerset, he was appointed to the Vicarage of Chard in 1853.

THOMPSON, HENRY, F.R.C.S., born at Framlingham, Suffolk, Aug. 6, 1820, and educated at University College, London, was appointed Assistant Surgeon of University College Hospital, London, in 1853, Surgeon in 1863, and Professor of Clinical Surgery in 1866. He gained the Jackson Prize of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1852, with his essay on the Pathology and Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra," and the same prize in 1860, with an essay on "The Healthy and Morbid Anatomy of the Prostate Gland," both of which have been published. He is the author of "Practical Lithotomy and Lithotrity," published in 1863, and was appointed Surgeon Extraordinary to the late king of the Belgians in 1863, and to the present king in 1866. He was made a corresponding member of the Society of Surgery in Paris in 1859, honorary member of l'Academia de' Quiriti at Rome, and an Officer of the Order of Leopold, in 1864.

THOMPSON, THE REV. ROBERT ANCHOR, M.A., born in Durham, in 1821, was educated at Durham School, and as an Engineer Student of Durham University, and graduated B.A. at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, in 1844, as twentieth Wrangler. He for some time held an appointment at the Observatory of Durham, and having been Curate of Louth, was promoted to the charge of Binbrooke in 1854. The Rev. R. Thompson prepared a volume of Observations whilst at the Observatory in Durham, which was published by that University in 1849, and has written "Christian Theism," a treatise "On the Existence and Character of the Supreme Being," published in 1855 as the first Burnett Prize Essay. "Essay on Principles of Natural Theology," in 1857; "Oxford Declaration: a Letter," in 1864; Sermons, &c. He is Master of St. Mary's Hospital, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THOMPSON, LIEUT.-GENERAL THOMAS PERRONET, F.R.S., political reformer and author, born at Hull in 1783, was educated at Hull Grammar-school, conducted by Joseph Milner, author of the "History of the Christian Church;" and as his parents were Conservatives, the influence of his early days must have been in favour of the old order of things. He entered Queen's College, Cambridge, in Oct., 1798, took his Bachelor's degree as seventh Wrangler, and made an experimental voyage of nine months from the port of Hull, in 1802, and sailed as a midshipman in the *Isis*, the flag-ship of Admiral Gambier, in 1803. He left the navy in 1806, and entered the army as a second lieut. in the Rifle Corps, and while serving in this capacity, was among the prisoners at Buenos Ayres; was sent out in 1808, by the influence of Mr. Wilberforce, to be Governor of Sierra Leone, and exerted himself more vigorously than was pleasing to the Home Government in putting down the project for continuing the purchase of slaves under the plea of apprenticeship, and for this was recalled. In 1812 he returned to active military service, in the campaign in the south of France, in 1814 was placed under the personal orders of Brigadier-General Fane, and at the peace was promoted to the rank of captain. He proceeded to Bombay in the middle of 1815, and having learned Arabic, was attached to the expedition against the Wahabees of the Persian Gulf as interpreter; in which capacity he took a principal part in negotiating the treaty with those tribes, in which the slave-trade was for the first time declared to be piracy. The treaty was

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dated Jan., 1820, while the United States act to a similar effect was not declared until the May following, though known first in Europe. In 1821 he returned to England, and in June, 1825, was promoted to the rank of major, and afterwards to that of lieut.-colonel. Having cultivated the acquaintance of Jeremy Bentham and other well known men, he contributed to the *Westminster Review*, of which he afterwards became editor and proprietor, and he wrote, from time to time, a number of pamphlets and detached publications on various subjects, especially political economy; among which was his defence of Adam Smith's theory of rent against that of Ricardo. His "Corn-law Catechism," which served to undermine the Protectionist system of commercial policy, appeared in 1827; "Enharmonic Theory of Music," in 1829; and "Geometry without Axioms," in 1830. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Preston in Jan., 1835; was returned for Hull in June, 1835; was defeated at Marylebone in March, 1838; at Cheltenham in July, 1841; at Sunderland in Aug., 1845; and was returned for Bradford in Aug., 1847; was defeated there in July, 1852, again elected in March, 1857; and retired in 1859. In 1848 he published a "Catechism on the Currency," in 1857–8–9 weekly letters to his constituents, under the title of "Audi Alteram Partem," being mainly on the treatment of the native army and people of India, in which he stood almost alone; and continued the subjects after his exclusion from Parliament, in a third volume, under the same title, in 1861. In July, 1837, he gave notice of motion that no foreign prince or potentate ought to have pre-eminence or succession within the realm; having special reference to the plans on foot for putting the king of Hanover on the throne. He opposed corporal punishment, and restrictions on marriage with deceased wife's sister, and supported the opening of museums and public libraries. General Thompson was one of the earliest and ablest asserters of the principles of free-trade.

THOMPSON, The Rev. William Hepworth, born in York, March 27, 1810, educated privately and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Scholar in 1830, a Fellow in 1834, Assistant Tutor in 1837, and Tutor in 1844. The Rev. W. H. Thompson, who was elected Regius Professor of Greek in Cambridge University, and made a Canon of Ely in 1853, on the death of Dr. Whewell, in 1866 was appointed to the Mastership of Trinity College. In addition to editing Archer Butler's Lectures on Ancient Philosophy, he is the author of papers on Plato and Socrates read before the Cambridge Philosophical Society, of a "Sermon preached in Trinity College Chapel at the Commemoration," &c. He was appointed a member of the Public Schools Commission in 1861.

THOMS, William John, F.S.A., antiquary, son of the late N. Thoms, Esq., Secretary of the first Commission of Revenue Inquiry, was born in Westminster, Nov. 16, 1803, and commenced life as a clerk in the Secretary's Office, Chelsea Hospital, occupying his leisure in contributing to the *Foreign Quarterly Review* and other periodicals. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1838, and is a Fellow of the Societies of Antiquaries of Edinburgh and Copenhagen, and Secretary of the Camden Society. His first publication, "A Collection of Early Prose Romances," appeared in 1828, and reached a second edition. He has compiled "Lays and Legends of Various Nations," published in 1834; "Book of the Court," in 1838; "Three Notelets on Shakespeare," in 1865; and "Hannah Lightfoot, Queen Charlotte, and the Chevalier D'Eon, Dr. Wilmot's Polish Princess, &c.," in 1867; and has edited "Anecdotes and Traditions," published in 1839; "Stow's Survey of London," in 1842; and "Caxton's Reynard the Fox," in 1844. Mr. Thoms is the projector and

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editor of "Notes and Queries," which he has been enabled to carry out most successfully, in consequence of the personal regard felt for him by a large circle of literary friends. A third series of this useful periodical was commenced in Jan., 1862. Mr. Thoms has held for many years an appointment in the House of Lords; and in 1863, without any application on his part, was appointed Deputy Librarian.

THOMSON, Dr. (*See* York, Archbishop of.)

THORBECKE, John Rudolph, statesman, of German descent, born in Zwolle, in 1796, graduated at the University of Leyden in 1820, and studied in various German universities. He went to Amsterdam, published his first political work in 1825, and was appointed Professor of Political Science at the University of Ghent. The Belgian revolution of 1830 terminated his connection with that university, and he repaired to Leyden, where he was appointed a Professor of Jurisprudence, and gave lectures on political and economical science, which, as well as his books, bore the impress of Liberal and progressive opinions. In 1840 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, and in 1844, in conjunction with other zealous Reformers, used his utmost endeavours, but without effect, to introduce a plan of radical reform. After the French revolution of Feb., 1848, M. Thorbecke was placed by the king at the head of a commission for the revision of the constitution, and at its recommendation the rejected project of 1844 was carried out. M. Thorbecke was appointed, in Oct., 1849, First Minister of the Crown, which office he resigned in April, 1853, and returned to his professorship in Leyden. After a few years he reappeared as the leader of the Liberal opposition, was a second time chosen Prime Minister, Feb. 1, 1862, and retired in 1866; held the professorship of jurisprudence at the University of Leyden from 1853 till 1862, and has written several legal and other constitutional works.

THORBURN, Robert, A.R.A., miniature-painter, born at Dumfries in 1818, studied the first rudiments of the art at Edinburgh, under Sir W. Allen; won the chief prize at the Scottish Academy, repaired to London, and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1836. He first exhibited at the Academy, in 1837, two portraits, and the full number admissible, viz. eight, in 1838. In a few years he began to dispute supremacy, both as to the art displayed and patronage received, with the established favourites of the day, Ross and Newton, especially in female portraits. In 1845 he executed by commission a portrait of the late Prince Consort; in 1846, one of the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; in 1847, of the Princess Charlotte of Belgium and the duke of Brabant; and in 1848, a group of the Queen, with the Princess Helena and Prince Alfred. He has continued to advance in reputation, and his groups of "The Hon. Mrs. Norton's Family," of "The Marchioness of Waterford and Viscountess Canning," and of "The Duchess of Buccleuch, Ladies Scott, Balfour," excited especial admiration. These groups exceeded the usual dimensions of miniatures, a tendency which has been carried out in most of Mr. Thorburn's portraits. He was elected A.R.A. in 1848, gained the first gold medal at the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1855, and was elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Scottish Academy. Within the last few years Mr. Thorburn has practised portrait-painting in oil-colours with great success.

THORNBURY, George Walter, son of a solicitor, born in 1828, was intended for Oxford, with a view of taking orders, but early in life showed a taste for literature. He became a contributor of Topographical and Antiquarian papers to the *Bristol Journal* in 1845, and wrote for the *Athenæum*, in 1851, a series of papers, afterwards reprinted, on the

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Courts of the Crystal Palace. He has written "Lays and Legends of the New World," published in 1851; "Monarchs of the Main," being a history of the Buccaneers, drawn from old French, Spanish, and Dutch sources, in 1855; "Shakespeare's England during the Reign of Elizabeth," and "Art and Nature at Home and Abroad," containing chapters on home and foreign tours, in 1856; "Songs of Cavaliers and Roundheads," in 1857; "Every Man His Own Trumpeter," a novel of the time of Louis XIV., founded on Montluc's memoirs, in 1858; "Life in Spain," and "Past and Present," in 1859; "Turkish Life and Character Illustrated," the two last-mentioned works reprinted from *All the Year Round*, in 1860; "British Artists, from Hogarth to Turner," a "Life of J. M. W. Turner, R.A.," founded on letters and papers furnished by the artist's friends and executors, "Cross Country," and "Ice-bound," in 1861; "True as Steel," a novel of the time of Luther, based on Goethe's play of "Goetz of Berlichingen," in 1863; Wildfire," a novel of the time of the French Revolution, based on a sketch of Diderot, in 1864; "Haunted London," illustrated by Fairholt, of which two more volumes are promised, and "Tales for the Marines," in 1865; "Greatheart, a Cornish novel," in 1866; and a collection of Vers de Société for the last two hundred years, entitled "Two Centuries of Song," in 1867. He acted as art critic to the *Athenæum* for some years.

THORNYCROFT, Mrs. Mary, daughter of the late Mr. John Francis, sculptor, who, when verging towards middle life, settled in London, was born in 1814, at Thornham, in Norfolk. From an early age she was admitted to his studio, and began to carry on her favourite experiments with the clay. This "waste of time," as it was then called, resulted in increasing manual facility, and she became an exhibitor of heads and busts at the Royal Academy, having previously made her first essay in imaginative sculpture by a figure of "Penelope," and a group, representing "Ulysses and his Dog." The work which first attracted the attention of the public was a life-sized statue called the "Flower-Girl." Miss Francis became the wife of Mr. Thornycroft, who had been a pupil of her father, in 1840, accompanied him on a tour through Italy in 1842, and at Rome derived great advantage from the advice of Thorwaldsen and Gibson. The latter was struck with her models of "Sappho" and a "Sleeping Child," executed during her stay in that city. The "Sleeping Child" made so favourable an impression on Mr. Gibson's mind that, when asked by the Queen to point out the best artist to model the portraits of the royal children, he at once mentioned its author. On her return to England in 1843, Mrs. Thornycroft received her Majesty's command to execute a statue of the Princess Alice, and performed her task so satisfactorily, that commissions were given to her for statues of the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred. This series, designed by the artist in the character of the four seasons, has become very generally known, having been exhibited at the Royal Academy, and engraved. The Queen has continued to patronize her, and she executed other works for the royal family. Her admirable work, a "Girl Skipping," was greatly admired in the Paris Exhibition of 1855, as a faithful transcript from Nature, full of grace and elegance, both in idea and execution.

THORPE, Thomas B., author, born at Westfield, Massachusetts, in 1815, was educated at Middletown, and proceeded to Louisiana, where he settled. He edited, for many years, the leading Whig newspaper of New Orleans, and acted during the Mexican war as special correspondent to one of the principal journals of that city. Mr. Thorpe's works are principally valued for the graphic portraiture they convey of the rude and adventurous incidents in life in the South-

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western States. "Tom Owen, the Bee-Hunter," "The Big Bear of Arkansas," and "The Mysteries of the Backwoods," are the most popular.

THWAITES, Sir John, Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, son of the late Mr. Christopher Thwaites, of Toddy Gill Hall, Westmoreland, was born in 1815. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex, and a Magistrate for Surrey. In early life he was a draper, and having been frequently employed on public boards and parochial committees, was elected a member of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and was chosen first Chairman of that body in 1856. He received the honour of knighthood in May, 1865, in commemoration of the opening of the great Main Drainage-works of London.

TICKNOR, George, author, born in Boston, Massachusetts, Aug. 1, 1791, was admitted into Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1807. Returning to his native town, he studied the classics, and in 1813 was called to the Bar. His literary tastes, however, induced him to withdraw from the profession; in 1815 he embarked for Europe, spent two years at Göttingen in philological studies, and two years more in various capitals. During his absence, in 1817, he was appointed Professor of Modern Languages and Literature in Harvard University, and on his return delivered a course of lectures on English, Italian, German, French, and Spanish literature, and on kindred topics. He resigned his professorship in 1832, and, with his family, spent three years in Europe, partly in England, but chiefly on the Continent. About 1840 he applied himself to the composition of his great work, the "History of Spanish Literature," which was completed in 1848, and was published in the course of 1849, in both New York and London. It was warmly commended by the principal journals of England and the Continent, and has been translated into the Spanish and German by eminent scholars. Mr. Ticknor has written a Life of the late W. H. Prescott, the eminent historian, reprinted in England in 1864, and has published some smaller sketches. He has taken great interest in the progress of education.

TILLEY, Samuel Leonard, born in Queen's county, New Brunswick, May 8, 1818, and educated at the Grammar-school, entered the Assembly in 1851, as representative for St. John's. He was a member of the Government and Pro-Secretary of New Brunswick in Nov., 1854, resigned in May, 1855, was reappointed in July, 1857, and was Leader of the Government from March, 1861, till March, 1865. He has been a member of the Government and Pro-Secretary since April, 1866, was a delegate from the Government of New Brunswick to confer with the Governments of Canada and Nova Scotia respecting intercolonial trade and the intercolonial railway, in 1861–3, and acted in the same capacity on the question of the union of the provinces of British America in 1864. He was a delegate to the Imperial Government on the subject of the intercolonial railway in 1861–2, and on the question of the union of the provinces of British America in 1866–7.

TIMBS, John, F.S.A., writer, born in London, Aug. 17, 1801, worked for Sir R. Phillips, and edited the *Mirror* from 1827 till 1838. Mr. Timbs has compiled "A Picturesque Promenade round Dorking," published in 1822; "Why and Because?; or, Knowledge for the People," in 1833; "Year Book of Facts in Science and Art," an annual publication commenced in 1839; "Popular Errors Explained," in 1841; "Wellingtoniana," in 1852; "Curiosities of London," a compendium of all the ancient lore and modern information connected with this prolific subject, the result of nearly fifty years' labour, in 1855; "Curiosities of History;" "Curiosities of Science," first and second series; "Things not generally Known;" and "Stories of Inventors, &c., in Science and Art," in 1859; "Anecdote Bio-

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graphy," in four series, in 1860–4; "Illustrated Book of Wonders," and "Something for Everybody," in 1861; "International Exhibition of 1862," and "School Days of Eminent Men," in 1862; "Knowledge for the Time," and "Things to be remembered in Daily Life," in 1863; "Century of Anecdote, 1760 to 1860," and "Walks and Talks about London," in 1864; "Club Life in London, with Anecdotes," "Strange Stories of the Animal World," and "Romance of London: Strange Stories," in 1865; and "English Eccentrics and Eccentricities," and "Nooks and Corners of English Life," in 1866. He was chief working editor of the *Illustrated London News* almost from its commencement till 1858.

TISCHENDORF, LOBEGOTT FREDERICK CONSTANTINE, D.D., Professor of Theology and of Biblical Literature in the University of Leipsic, was born at Lengenfeld, in Saxony, Jan. 18, 1818, where his father was a physician, and studied theology and philology at the University of Leipsic. With a view to reform the Greek text of the New Testament, he received aid from the Saxon Government to travel through Europe for the purpose of consulting the best and rarest manuscripts, in 1844 he proceeded to Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor, and brought back to Leipsic a precious stock of valuable Biblical MSS.; in 1849 he again proceeded to France and Great Britain to pursue his researches, and in 1853 revisited the East, whence he returned with new collections. In 1843 he was made a D.D. by the University of Breslau, and in 1845 was appointed to an extra Professorship at the University of Leipsic, which in 1850 was converted into an ordinary Professorship. The Account of his first Journey to the East was published at Leipsic in 1845–8, and in addition to his New Testament, he has published several rare Scriptural "Codices," and the apocryphal books of the New Testament. In 1865, whilst on a visit to England, honorary degrees were conferred upon him by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and he engaged on a large and important work, entitled "Monumenta Sacra Inedita."

TITE, WILLIAM, M.P., F.R.S., architect, only son of the late Mr. Arthur Tite, merchant, of London, was born in 1802, and having received his education at a private school, was articled as a pupil to Mr. Laing, architect of the Custom-House, then just commenced, and while in his office the rebuilding of the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East was entirely intrusted to him. As one of the earliest and best specimens of restored Gothic architecture, this contributed much to his reputation, and in early life he obtained a large share of public favour. He built the great Gothic church for the late Edward Irving, and many public and private buildings, including some of the largest railway-stations in England and France. In 1840 he was appointed architect of the New Royal Exchange. In 1835 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and in 1839 of the Society of Antiquaries, was for some time President of the Architectural Society, and was President of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the advanced Liberal interest for Barnstaple, in Aug., 1854, and has been one of the members for Bath since June, 1855. He strongly opposed the adoption of the Gothic style of architecture for the New Foreign Office. Mr. Tite, who has paid attention to the subject of Banking, was on the Select Committee on the Bank Charter in 1856, is a Director of the London and Westminster Bank, and Governor of the Bank of Egypt, and has written a "Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities found in the Excavations at the New Royal Exchange," privately printed in 1848, and some Essays and Lectures.

TITIENS, OR TIETJENS, TERESA, operatic singer, of Hungarian origin, was born at Hamburg in 1834. The sweetness of her voice having attracted, whilst she was a child, the

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notice of a professional teacher, her parents resolved to have her educated for a musical career. After the requisite course of study, she made her first appearance at Hamburg in 1849, as Lucrezia, in Donizetti's favourite opera, and at once established her claim to a distinguished place on the lyric stage. She proceeded to Frankfort, and thence to Vienna, gaining in each city increased reputation. In April, 1858, she appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, as Valentine, in the "Huguenots;" and with reference to her first performance in the metropolis of the part of Lucrezia, an able critic observed that "A voice so rich in quality, so extensive, and so flexible, combined with a temperament so passionate, and a dramatic perception so exact, carries us back to the highest standards of lyric excellence. The great line which commenced with Pasta and was sustained in all its honours by Schroeder, Malibran, and Grisi, finds no feeble vindication in the genius of Mademoiselle Titiens." Her subsequent career in London and elsewhere, by her performance of Norma, Margaretta in "Faust," Leonora in the "Trovatore," the arduous part of Medea, in Cherubini's magnificent opera of that name, &c. &c., has fully confirmed the expectations held out by her early success, and for several seasons she has formed the chief attraction at Her Majesty's Theatre.

TOBIN, Sir Thomas, F.S.A., born in 1807, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the city and county of Cork. He is President of the Cork Athenæum, founded for literary and scientific purposes, for the encouragement of the fine arts, and for promoting the education of the people of the South of Ireland, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, and of several foreign literary societies. Lady Tobin, who is a member of the Archæological Association of Palestine, has written "Shadows of the East;" "Sketches in Egypt, &c.," published in 1855; and "Land of Inheritance," "Bible Scenes Revisited," in 1862; and translated M. Botta's Letters on the first discoveries at Nineveh in 1844.

TODD, The Rev. James Henthorne, D.D., son of the late C. H. Todd, Esq., surgeon, was born in Dublin, 1805. After taking the usual degrees at Trinity College, Dublin, he became a Fellow in 1831, and was elected a Senior Fellow in 1850. He was President of the Royal Irish Academy for the usual term of five years, and is Treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, Librarian to the University of Dublin, and Regius Professor of Hebrew. He has written "Anti-Christ" (the Donnellan Lecture at Trinity College, Dublin), "A Memoir of St. Patrick's Life and Mission," "Discourses on the Prophecies relating to Anti-Christ," "The Search after Infallibility," &c.; has edited some of Wickliffe's works, including "The Last Age of the Church," and "An Apology for Lollard Doctrines," and several ancient Irish manuscripts; among which may be mentioned the "Martyrology of Donegal," and "The Book of Hymns of the Ancient Church of Ireland." He is engaged in editing for the Master of the Rolls an account of the wars of the Danes and Norsemen, from MSS. in the Burgundian Library at Brussels, and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin; has published papers in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, and was the founder of the Irish Archæological Society.

TODHUNTER, Isaac, M.A., F.R.S., son of a Dissenting minister, of Scottish extraction, born at Rye, in 1820, after studying at University College, London, went as tutor in a school at Wimbledon, in order to obtain funds to defray the expenses of a three years' residence at Cambridge, and then entered at St. John's College, in that university, where he graduated B.A. in 1848, as Senior Wrangler. He became Fellow, Assistant Tutor, and Principal Mathematical Lecturer of his College, and has written treatises on "The Differ-

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ential Calculus," "Analytical Statics," "Plane Co-ordinate Geometry," "Integral Calculus," "Algebra," "Plane Trigonometry," "Spherical Trigonometry," and "History of Progress of Calculus of Variations during the Nineteenth Century," published in 1861.

TODLEBEN, GEN. FRANCIS EDWARD, son of a shopkeeper, was born at Mitau, in Courland, May 8, 1818. After studying in the schools of Riga, he was admitted into the College of Engineers, at St. Petersburg, and served with the forces despatched to attempt the reduction of the Circassians in 1848. When the Russian war broke out, in 1854, he was second captain in the corps of engineers destined for service in the field, and having distinguished himself under Gen. Schilders, in the campaign of the Danube, proceeded to the Crimea. Although Sebastopol was comparatively an open city, he succeeded, under the continuous fire of the enemy, in converting it into a fortress, which resisted for more than a year the efforts of the allied armies. Within twelve months he passed successively through the grades of captain, lieut.-colonel, adjut.-colonel, major-general, and adjut.-general; and received, among other distinctions, the decoration of the fourth, and of the third class of the Order of St. George, which is conferred only for brilliant deeds, and upon the proposal of the Chapter of the Knights of the Order. During this memorable siege he was wounded in the foot, and was compelled to retire. He was intrusted by the emperor with the defence of Nicolaieff, threatened by the Allies; and afterwards sent to protect Cronstadt. Since the peace of 1856 he has had no active employment, but has devoted himself to scientific and literary studies. He wrote a "Narrative of the War in the Crimea;" and in 1865 visited England, where he met with a most cordial reception.

TOLDY, FRANZ SCHEDEL, critic, born at Ofen, in Hungary, Aug. 10, 1805, entered the University of Pesth, in 1819, and received the degree of M.D. in 1819, in which year he gave a course of lectures on Hungarian literature in Berlin, whither he had repaired to hear Hegel. He visited London and Paris in 1831, on his return was elected a member of the Hungarian Academy, and shortly afterwards Secretary. He edited, till 1833, the *Orvosi Tár* (Medical Magazine), the first medical work published in Hungary. Resigning an important medical appointment, he devoted himself entirely to the study of the history of Hungarian literature, was appointed Professor in the University of Pesth in 1838, and Librarian in 1844. He took no part in the Revolution of 1848. Since 1841 he has been Director of the Kisfaludy Society, of which he was one of the founders. Herr Toldy has written in his own and in the German language a number of excellent works on Hungarian literature, and by this means as well as by publishing editions of its best authors, has done more than any one else to popularise the literature of his native land throughout the world of letters.

TOMMASEO, NICCOLO, politician and man of letters, born at Sebenico, in Dalmatia, in 1803, was educated in Italy, and resided for several years in Florence, where he was a frequent contributor to the periodical called the *Antologia*. For political reasons he found it expedient to remove, in 1833, to France, resided some time at Paris, and after the amnesty granted by the Austrian government in 1838, settled in Venice. Towards the end of 1847, in conjunction with Manin, he got up a petition to the emperor, praying for a milder exercise of the censorship of the press, for which he was soon after thrown into prison, and having been liberated during a popular insurrection in March, 1848, was appointed a member of the Provisional Government. He resigned in consequence of his opposition to the principle of annexation to the Piedmontese monarchy, in June, and when the danger had passed away, rejoined

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the government, headed by Manin, as Minister of Worship and Public Instruction. Having visited Paris twice to obtain the assistance of the French Republic, and published in French an "Appeal to France," he returned to Venice in Jan., 1849, convinced of the hopelessness of the attempt, and was one of forty excluded from the amnesty on the capitulation of Venice in Aug., 1849, and went to live in retirement in Corfu. He has been a most erudite and versatile writer, and among his numerous writings the following are particularly deserving of mention:—"Nuovo Dizionario dei Sinonimi della Lingua Italiana," published at Florence in 1832; "Commentary on Dante," at Venice, in 1837; a "History of France during the Sixteenth Century, from Materials furnished by the Despatches of the Venetian Ambassadors," at Paris, in 1838; "An Introduction to the Moral Philosophy of Dugald Stuart," translated from the English; and "A Collection of Popular Poetry indigenous to Corsica, Tuscany, Dalmatia, and Greece, with Historical Introductions," at Venice, in 1849. His "New Studies on Dante" appeared in 1865, and he is engaged on a large Dictionary of the Italian Language.

TOOLE, JOHN LAURENCE, comedian, son of Mr. Toole, the civic toastmaster, born in London, March 12, 1830, was educated at the City of London School, and became a clerk to a wine-merchant, but quitted this occupation, his taste lying in another direction. Having been smitten with the "bias dramatic," he was induced to join the City Histrionic Club, where his qualifications for the dramatic profession were soon recognized, and he found a favourable opportunity for appearing, by way of trial, before a public audience at a benefit to Mr. F. Webster, at the Haymarket Theatre, July 22, 1852. Having passed this ordeal with credit, he determined, under the advice of friends, to become an actor, and commenced his professional career under Mr. C. Dillon, at the Queen's Theatre, Dublin, where he achieved great success. After further testing his powers at Belfast, Edinburgh and Glasgow, he accepted, in 1854, an engagement at the St. James's Theatre, London, under the management of Mrs. Seymour, and sustained a variety of characters in low comedy with considerable success. This was followed by an engagement with his old manager, Mr. C. Dillon, who had the Lyceum for a short term, and, on the opening of the new Adelphi Theatre by Mr. Webster, Mr. Toole became the leading comedian. His style of acting is marked by a close fidelity to nature in every character he undertakes, whether it be in the broad region of farce, or in those more important parts in which tears and laughter equally predominate, such as "Caleb Plummer," in the version of Mr. Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth," or the honest fireman "Joe Bright," in the drama "Through Fire and Water." For several years Mr. Toole has been in the habit of making a professional tour in the provinces, where he is as great a favourite as in the metropolis.

TORONTO (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. JOHN STRACHAN, D.D., born at Aberdeen towards the close of the last century, was educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he proceeded LL.D., and D.D. in 1839. Having been Archdeacon of Upper Canada, he was consecrated to the see of Toronto on its foundation in 1839. He is Archdeacon of York, Rector of Toronto, and Principal of King's College, Upper Canada. The diocese includes the whole of Western Canada; the income, £1,250, being paid out of the clergy reserve fund. Dr. Strachan is the author of "Remarks on Emigration," of "The Church in Canada," and of other works.

TORRENS, WILLIAM TORRENS MC'CULLAGH, eldest son of James Mc'Cullagh, Esq., of Greenfield, co. Dublin, born in Oct., 1813, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and LL.B. in 1840, was called to the Irish Bar in 1836, afterwards became a member of

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Lincoln's Inn, and practises at the Common Law Bar. He was appointed a Commissioner of the Poor Law Inquiry in Ireland in 1835, Private Secretary to Lord Taunton (then Mr. Labouchere) in 1846, represented Dundalk in the advanced Liberal interest from March, 1848, till the general election in July, 1852, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for Yarmouth, for which he was returned at the general election in March, 1857, but was unseated on petition, and he was returned for Finsbury at the general election in July, 1865. He has written "Lectures on the Study of History;" "The Life of R. L. Shiel;" "Life and Times of Sir James Graham;" "Industrial History of Free Nations," &c., &c. In 1863 he assumed for family reasons his maternal name.

TOWNSEND, The Rev. George Fyler, son of the late Canon Townsend, of Durham, born May 12, 1815, and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, was appointed vicar of Leominster in Nov., 1856, and Incumbent of St Michael's, Burleigh Street, London, Jan. 6, 1861. He has written "The Churchman's Year," published in 1832; "History of Leominster," in 1860; and has edited "The Arabian Nights," "Æsop's Fables," &c.

TOWNSHEND, The Rev. Chauncy Hare, M.A., son of the late Hare Townshend, Esq., of Busbridge Hall, near Godalming, Surrey, born in 1800, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1821, and proceeded to his Master's degree in 1824. He obtained the University prize for English verse, subject, "Jerusalem," in 1828, and has written "Facts in Mesmerism," published in 1843; "Descriptive Tour in Scotland," in 1846; "Sermons in Sonnets, with other Poems," in 1851; "Mesmerism Proved True," in 1855; "The Three Gates," in verse, of which a second edition appeared in 1861, &c., and is known as a connoisseur of art.

TRELAWNY, Sir John Salusbury, Bart., eldest son of the late Sir W. L. S. Trelawny, Bart., born June 2, 1816, and educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1840, and succeeded his father as ninth baronet, Nov. 15, 1856. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Cornwall, and was sometime Captain-Commandant of the 2nd Cornwall Rifles. He was one of the members for Tavistock in the Liberal interest from March, 1843, till April, 1852, when he was defeated; was again elected in March, 1857, and retired at the general election in July, 1865. He was well known in the House of Commons as one of the leaders of the Anti-Church-rate Movement, and for many years proposed a motion on that subject.

TRENCH, Dr. (*See* Dublin, Archbishop of.)

TRENCH, The Rev. Francis, brother of the Archbishop of Dublin, born in July, 1806, was educated at Harrow and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in classical honours in 1828. Having been curate of St. Giles's, and incumbent of St. John's, Reading, he was appointed to the Rectory of Islip, Oxfordshire, in 1857. He has written "Notes on Scripture, with References," published in 1836; "Sermons at Reading," in 1843; "Travels in France and Spain," in 1845; "Scotland, its Faith and Features," and "Portrait of Charity, Exposition of 1 Corinth. xiii.," in 1846; "Walk Round Mont Blanc, &c.," in 1848; "Life and Character of St. John the Evangelist," in 1850; "Job's Testimony to Jesus, and Resurrection of the Body," in 1853; "Few Notes from Past Life," in 1862; and "Four Sermons preached in York Minster," in 1865. An edition of his theological works, in three volumes, appeared in 1857.

TREVELYAN, Sir Walter Calverley, Bart., born March 31, 1797, was educated at Harrow and University College, Oxford, and has for many years contributed articles on geology, botany, and other scientific and general subjects, to the Transactions of various societies and to periodicals. In 1821 he visited the Faroe Islands, and

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wrote notices on their vegatation, geology, and climate, and has lately presented the herbarium which he collected there to the Botanical Museum at Kew. He is an opponent of the sale of intoxicating drinks, is the President of the United Kingdom Alliance, and succeeded his father as sixth baronet, May 23, 1841.

TREVOR, The Rev. George, M.A., born about 1810, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, graduated S.C.L. in 1836, taking an honorary fourth class in classics, and proceeded B.A. and M.A. He was a Chaplain on the Madras Establishment in the East Indies from 1836 till 1845, and was appointed Rector of All Saints', York, in 1847, and Canon of that cathedral. He is well known for the active part which he has taken in promoting the revival of the functions of the northern House of Convocation. He sat as Proctor for the Chapter of York in 1847, and was the first to move the election of a Prolocutor in order to proceed to business. He was afterwards returned by the clergy of the Archdeaconry of York, and under Archbishop Longley accepted the office of Actuary of the Lower House. Dr. Thomson has appointed him a Synodal Secretary, in which capacity he attends the two Houses when united in full Synod. The Rev. G. Trevor has written "Christ in His Passion, and the Story of the Cross," published in 1847; "Sermons on Doctrines and Means of Grace," in 1851; "Origin, Constitution, and Form of Proceedings in the Convocations of the two Provinces of Canterbury and York," in 1852; "Types and the Anti-type Lectures," in 1864; and "Sermon on New Ritualism," in 1866. He has written for the Religious Tract Society, "India, an Historical Sketch," published in 1858; "India, its Natives and Missions;" "Russia, Ancient and Modern," in 1862; "Ancient Egypt" (in reply to Baron Bunsen), and "Egypt from the Conquest of Alexander to Napoleon," in 1866.

TROLLOPE, Anthony, second son of the late Mr. T. A. Trollope, barrister-at-law, and of Mrs. Trollope, the well-known authoress, born in 1815, was educated at Winchester and at Harrow. He has written "The "Macdermotts of Ballycloran," published in 1847; "The Kellys and the O'Kellys," in 1848; "La Vendée, an Historical Romance," in 1850; "The Warden, a Novel," in 1855; "Barchester Towers, a Novel," and "The Three Clerks, a Novel," in 1857; "Doctor Thorne," in 1858; "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," and "The Bertrams, a Novel," in 1859; "Castle Richmond, a Novel," in 1860; "Framley Parsonage," and "Tales of all Countries, two Series," in 1861; "North America," and "Orley Farm," in 1862; "Can You Forgive Her?" in 1864; "The Belton Estate," "Miss Mackenzie," and "Hunting Sketches," from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in 1865; "Clergymen of the Church of England," in 1866, and other works. He contributes to periodical literature, and some of the foregoing works of fiction first appeared in the pages of the *Cornhill Magazine*. His "Last Chronicle of Barset" was brought out in weekly numbers in 1866-7.

TROLLOPE, The Ven. Edward, M.A., F.S.A., son of the late Sir John Trollope, Bart., born April 15, 1817, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1839. He was presented to the Rectory of Leasingham, Lincolnshire, in 1843, was collated to a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln in 1861, was elected Proctor in Convocation for the diocese of Lincoln in 1866, and Archdeacon of Stow in 1867. He has written "Illustrations of Ancient Art, from Pompeii, &c.," published in 1853; "Introduction of Christianity into Lincolnshire during the Saxon Period," and "Captivity of John, King of France, at Somerset Castle," in 1857; "Manual of Sepulchral Memorials," in 1858; and has contributed to the publications of Architectural and Archæological Societies.

TROLLOPE, The Right Hon. Sir John, Bart., M.P., son of the late Bart.,

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born May 5, 1800, and educated at Eton, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Lincoln, of which he was High Sheriff in 1825. He was some time Lieutenant in the 10th Dragoons, and has been one of the members in the Conservative interest for South Lincolnshire since July, 1841. Sir John, who succeeded his father as seventh baronet, April 28, 1820, was Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law Board under Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, when he was sworn a Privy Councillor.

TROLLOPE, THOMAS ADOLPHUS, son of the late Mr. T. A. Trollope, barrister-at-law, and of Mrs. Trollope, the well known authoress, born in 1810, was educated at Winchester, and at Alban Hall, Oxford, under Dr. Whately, afterwards archbishop of Dublin. About 1840 he published two volumes on Britanny, followed by two on Western France, in 1841, when he took up his residence at Florence, and has produced a series of works connected with the history of that country. His "Impressions of a Wanderer in Italy" appeared in 1850; "Girlhood of Catherine de' Medici, a Tale," in 1856; "A Decade of Italian Women," and "Tuscany in 1849," in 1859; "Life of Filippo Strozzi;" "Last Days of Old Italian Liberty," and a volume on the celebrated Venetian Interdict, entitled "Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar," in 1860; "La Beata, a Novel," in 1861; "Lenten Journey in Umbria and the Marches," and "Marietta, a Novel," in 1862; "Giulio Malatesta, a Novel," in 1863; "Beppo the Conscript, a Novel," and "Lindisfarn Chase, a Novel," in 1864; "History of the Commonwealth of Florence," in 1865; and "Gemma, a Novel," in 1866. Mr. Trollope, who married Miss Garrow, authoress of several works on Italy, and was left a widower in 1865, contracted a second marriage with a daughter of Thomas L. Ternan in Oct., 1866. He is a constant contributor to periodical literature.

TROTMAN, JOHN, inventor of the anchor which bears his name, second son of Mr. John Trotman, of Cam, Gloucestershire, was born at Dursley, Aug. 15, 1813. He has written a treatise upon "Anchors and Ships' Ground-tackle," and a pamphlet "On Naval Administration," comprising a series of letters addressed to successive First-Lords of the Admiralty illustrative of the evils involved by frequent official changes, in producing departmental obstructiveness, and opposing progress and improvement. The publicity accorded to Mr. Trotman's views by the *Times* and other leading journals contributed mainly to the success of "An Act for Regulating the Proof and Sale of Chain Cables and Anchors," calculated to arrest the fearful increase of shipwreck by the too prevalent use of defective gear. Mr. Trotman's anchors are from one-third to one-fourth less in weight than ordinary anchors. They are practically recognised by "Lloyds;" the *Great Eastern* steam-ship is exclusively supplied with them, as are her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and the Imperial yachts of France, Russia, Austria, and Turkey. The French and the United States' naval authorities have concluded arrangements with him for making anchors according to his plan; but as yet every endeavour to procure a trial of Mr. Trotman's anchor in the British navy has proved fruitless, though he has offered to supply them at his own cost, and has proffered plans, and all the necessary specifications, without fee or reward, for making them in her Majesty's Dock-yards.

TROWER, DR. (*See* GIBRALTAR, BISHOP OF.)

TUAM, KILLALA, AND ACHONRY (BISHOP OF), THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. CHARLES BRODRICK BERNARD, son of the second earl of Bandon, born Jan. 4, 1811, and educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, was ordained in 1835. He was made Vicar of Bantry in 1840, Rector of Kilbrogan, Senior Prebendary of Cork, and Rural Dean, in 1842, and was consecrated Bishop of this see in 1867. The annual value is £4,600, with the patronage of

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ninety-five livings. He is the author of "Sermons and Lectures," published by request.

TUFNELL, Dr. (*See* Brisbane, Bishop of.)

TULLOCH, The Rev. John, D.D., Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, born in 1823, near Tibbermuir, Perthshire, of which parish his father was for many years minister, entered the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, St. Andrews, in 1837, and after attending the literary and philosophical classes, passed into the college of which he is the Principal, and studied theology. He received a licence as a preacher in the Church of Scotland, and having been presented soon afterwards by the town-council of Dundee to a charge in that town, was, in 1845, ordained a minister. During a visit to Germany, he made himself thoroughly acquainted with the speculative theology of that country. In 1849 he was presented to the parish of Kettins, in Forfarshire, and on the death of Principal Haldane, in 1854, became Principal of St. Mary's College, University of St. Andrews, and received the degree of D.D. He first attracted attention as a writer in the *British Quarterly Review*, and the articles on Carlyle's "Life of Sterling," Bunsen's "Hippolytus," and "Vinet," in the *North British Review*, are understood to be from his pen. In 1855 he received the second of the great Burnett prizes on the "Being and Attributes of God," amounting to £600, and his Essay was published under the title "Theism." The first prize (£1,800) was adjudged to the Rev. Robt. A. Thompson, for the essay "Christian Theism," published in 1855. He has written "Leaders of the Reformation," published in 1859; "English Puritanism and its Leaders, Cromwell, Milton, &c.," and "Beginning Life: Chapters for Young Men," in 1861; and "Christ of the Gospels, and Christ of Modern Criticism: Lectures," in 1864.

TUPPER, Martin Farquhar, son of a surgeon, descended from an ancient Guernsey family, born in London, in 1810, was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degrees of B.A., M.A., and D.C.L. He was called to the Bar, but never practised, and has written "Geraldine, and other Poems," published in 1838; "Proverbial Philosophy," in 1839–44; "Modern Pyramid," in 1839; "An Author's Mind," and "The Twins, a Tale," in 1841; "Crock of Gold," in 1844; "Hactenus: a Budget of Lyrics," in 1848; "Surrey: a Rapid Review of its Principal Persons and Places," in 1849; "King Alfred's Poems in English Metre," in 1850; "Farley Heath, Record of its Remains," and "Hymn for all Nations, in Thirty Languages," in 1851; "Ballads for the Times, and other Poems," in 1852; "Heart, a Tale," in 1853; "Probabilities: an Aid to Faith," in 1854; "Lyrics," in 1855; "Stephen Langton; or, the Days of King John," in 1858; "Three Hundred Sonnets," in 1860; "Rides and Reveries of Mr. Æsop Smith," in 1861; "Cithara, Lyrics," in 1863; and a variety of fugitive pieces in prose and verse.

TURKEY (Sultan of), Abdul Aziz Khan, born Feb. 9, 1830, second son of the Sultan Mahmoud Khan, who died in 1839, and brother of the late Sultan Abdul Medjid, on whose death, June 25, 1861, he ascended the throne of the Ottoman Empire, according to the custom which prefers a brother to a son as heir. He has much stronger military tastes than his predecessor. His Government succeeded in raising several loans in the London money market, for the avowed object of reforming the finances of the empire, but whether these reforms are real or illusory time alone can prove. One of the most troublesome questions that has for some time affected the interests of the Porte—that arising out of the ingenious *quasi*-political scheme of M. de Lesseps, for the formation of the Suez ship canal — assumed a rather unfavourable aspect, from the decision of the Emperor of the French in favour

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of the Company against the Viceroy of Egypt, by which the suzerainty of the Porte was virtually ignored, and its claim therein imperilled for the future. The Sultan, who has concluded treaties of commerce with France and England, visited the Exhibition at Paris in July, 1867, landed at Dover, July 12, and was enthusiastically received in London.

TURNER, The Rev. Dawson William, D.C.L., educated at Rugby, was Demy and Exhibitioner of Magdalen College, Oxford, and was appointed Head Master of the Royal Institution School, Liverpool. He has written, "Notes to Herodotus," published in 1848; "Analysis of Grecian History," and "Analysis of Roman History," in 1853; "Analysis of English and French History," in 1859; "History of Germany," in 1865, and other works.

TURNER, The Rev. Sydney, B.A., inspector of prisons and reformatories, son of the eminent historian, the late Mr. Sharon Turner, born April 2, 1814, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, as eighteenth Wrangler. He was ordained Deacon in 1837, and Priest in 1838, and was for many years Resident Chaplain to the Institution of the Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, established at Redhill, near Reigate, Surrey. He is the author of a pamphlet on Reformatory Schools, in the form of a letter addressed to the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P. He was appointed Inspector of Reformatories and Industrial Schools in England and Scotland in 1857.

TÜRR, Gen. Stephen, born at Baja, in Hungary, in 1825, became a lieutenant in the Austrian army in 1848. His regiment was stationed in Italy, and his rooted dislike of the House of Hapsburg inspired him with a strong sympathy for the Italian cause. The Revolutionary Government of Hungary having called upon all Hungarians serving under the Austrian flag in Italy to desert to the Piedmontese, he went over to the latter from Buffalora, in Jan., 1849, and was appointed Colonel of the Hungarian Legion in the Sardinian service. After the disaster of Novara, the greater part of the Hungarian Legion followed their colonel into Baden, where a revolutionary movement had taken place, and throughout the struggle Col. Türr commanded not only the remnant of his legion, but also three Baden battalions. After the insurrection had been put down, the Hungarians took refuge in Switzerland, and the Federal Government aided many of them to start for the United States, but Col. Türr being too ill to go, lived for four years on a small pension granted to him by the Sardinian Government. On the outbreak of the Russian war he vainly endeavoured to serve under Omer Pasha, but succeeded in taking part as a volunteer in several of the battles in the Crimea, especially in that of the Tchernaya, and received a commission from Col. Mc'Murdo, the officer in command of the British transport service. While engaged in the performance of his duty and in connection with this employment in the autumn of 1855, he was arrested at Bucharest by the Austrians as a deserter, and sent under escort to Cronstadt to be tried there. His illegal arrest caused great excitement throughout Europe, and was protested against by the British and French Governments. After a long incarceration he was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to death; which sentence was, however (owing to the urgent remonstrance of the British Government), commuted to perpetual banishment. In the Italian war in 1859, he was appointed a member of Garibaldi's staff with the rank of colonel, and was always at the general's side during this campaign until he was seriously wounded in the left arm at Brescia. In the spring of 1860, when Garibaldi planned his Sicilian expedition, Col. Türr again served under him in the capacity of aide-de-camp, and before Palermo was promoted to the rank of general of

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division. The brilliant part he played in the War of Liberation was acknowledged by the Government of Victor Emanuel, who promoted him to the rank of general of division in the army of Italy in 1861, and confided to him the military command of the town and province of Naples. He married the Princess Adeline Wyse Bonaparte, a cousin of Napoleon III., Sep. 10, 1861, and took up his residence at Pallanza. Since his marriage he has made two journeys to Roumania, with a view of creating difficulties for Austria in the east of Europe. These political journeys were, however, thought to be compromising to the Italian Government, and, accordingly, Col. Türr resigned his commission in 1864. He is the author of "Arrestation, Procès, et Condamnation du Général Türr," published in 1863.

TUSCANY (EX GRAND DUKE OF), SALVATOR-MARIE-JOSEPH-JEAN-BAPTISTE FRANÇOIS-LOUIS-GONZAGNE-RAPHAEL-RÉNIER-JANVIER, eldest son of Leopold II., grandson of Ferdinand III., and of Marie Antoinette Anne, daughter of Francis I., king of the Two Sicilies, the late grand duke's second wife, was born June 10, 1835, succeeded to the grand duchy on the abdication of his father, July 21, 1859, and reigned as Ferdinand IV.; but his career as a sovereign prince was brief, as he was obliged to quit his dominions on the consolidation of the kingdom of Italy under Victor Emanuel in 1861. He married the Archduchess Anne Marie, daughter of the king of Saxony, Nov. 24, 1859. In the "Almanach de Gotha," the grand duke is described as being an archduke of Austria, Prince-Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, and a Colonel of Austrian Dragoons.

TWEEDDALE (MARQUIS OF), THE MOST NOBLE SIR GEORGE HAY, K.T., K.C.B., born Feb. 1, 1787, succeeded his father as eighth marquis, Aug. 9, 1804. He is a General in the Army, Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Haddington, and a Representative Peer of Scotland. He was Aide-de-Camp to the duke of Wellington during the Peninsular war, and was wounded at the battle of Busaco. The marquis, who held the post of Governor and Commander-in-chief at Madras between 1841 and 1846, is the father of the duchess of Wellington and of Lady Peel. He was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath March 19, 1867.

TWELLS, DR. (*See* ORANGE RIVER TERRITORY, BISHOP OF.)

TWISLETON, THE HON. EDWARD TURNER BOYD, youngest son of the late Archdeacon Twisleton, and brother of the thirteenth Lord Saye and Sele, born May 24, 1809, and educated at Winchester, and Trinity and Balliol Colleges, Oxford, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1835, was Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner in England in 1839, was a Commissioner of Inquiry into the Scotch Poor-Laws in 1843, and held the office of Chief Commissioner of Poor-Laws in Ireland from 1845 till 1849. He was appointed one of the Oxford University Commissioners in 1855, a Commissioner of Inquiry into the English Public Schools in 1861, and has been one of the Civil Service Commissioners since 1862.

TWISS, SIR TRAVERS, D.C.L., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. Robert Twiss, LL.D., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Trevallyn, Denbighshire, born in Westminster about 1810, was educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1830, and became Fellow and Tutor of his college. From 1835 till 1839 he was one of the Public Examiners at Oxford in Classics and Mathematics; from 1842 till 1847, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford; from 1852 till 1855, Professor of International Law in King's College, London, which office he resigned upon being appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. In 1840 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and was admitted an Advocate in Doctors' Commons. In 1849 he was appointed Commissary-General of the

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City and Diocese of Canterbury, in 1852 Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in 1858, on the advancement of the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington to the office of Judge of the Court of Appeal of his Province, was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of London. On the transfer of the testamentary and matrimonial jurisdiction from the ecclesiastical to the civil courts, Dr. Twiss was created a Queen's Counsel, was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, became Advocate-General in Aug., and was knighted in Nov., 1867. He has written various works, amongst which may be mentioned "Epitome of Niebuhr's History of Rome," published in 1837; "The Oregon Question examined with respect to Facts and the Law of Nations," in 1846; "View of the Progress of Political Economy in Europe since the 16th Century," in 1847; "The Relation of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to the Crown of Denmark and the Germanic Confederation," in 1848; "The Letters Apostolic of Pope Pius IX., considered with reference to the Law of England and the Law of Europe," in 1851; "Lectures on the Science of International Law," in 1856; "The Law of Nations, considered as Independent Political Communities," in 1861; and "Law of Nations in Time of War," in 1863.

TYNDAL, JOHN, LL.D., F.R.S., &c., of humble extraction, was born in Ireland about 1820. He was employed for some years on the Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom, went to Germany in 1848, and studied at the university of Marburg, and afterwards in the laboratory of Magnus in Berlin. He conducted investigations on the phenomena of diamagnetism, and on the polarity of the diamagnetic force, including researches on the magneto-optic properties of crystals, and the relation of magnetism and diamagnetism to molecular arrangement. In 1853 he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. The publication of an essay on the clearage of slate rocks was the proximate cause of his joining his friend Professor Huxley in a visit to the Glaciers of Switzerland in 1856; and they afterwards published a joint paper on the structure and motion of glaciers. He returned to Switzerland in 1857, 1858, and 1859, and pursued his investigations, reaching Chamouni on Christmas night, 1859, through deep snow, and two days afterwards succeeded in attaining the Montanvert, where he remained nearly three days, for the most part amid blinding snow, and determined the winter motion of the Mer de Glace. In 1859 he commenced his researches on Radiant Heat, which have disclosed relations previously unthought of between this agent and the gaseous form of matter. The action of aqueous vapour upon radiant heat constitutes an important episode in these inquiries. It is not the air, but the transparent aqueous vapour diffused through the air, that checks the flow of terrestrial heat into space, and thus renders our planet inhabitable. Mr. Tyndall, who has published in the "Philosophical Transactions" six or seven memoirs on the relations of radiant heat to molecular structure, is a member of various foreign scientific societies, was made an LL.D. of Cambridge in 1855, and LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1866, when Mr. Carlyle was installed Rector of the University. He has written various memoirs, presented to the Royal Society; "The Glaciers of the Alps," published in 1860; "Mountaineering," in 1861; "A Vacation Tour," in 1862; "Heat considered as a Mode of Motion," in 1863; "On Radiation: the 'Rede' Lecture, May 16, 1865," in 1865; and has lately published a work on sound.

TYRRELL, DR. (*See* NEWCASTLE, BISHOP OF.)

U.

ULBACH, LOUIS, author, born at Troyes, March 7, 1822, finished his education in Paris, where, in 1840, he

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carried off the first prize at the general competition. His first production, "Gloriana," a volume of poems, appeared in 1844, and a series of political letters, written for the *Propagateur de L'Aube*, under the signature "Jacques Souffrant, workman," one of his earliest works, had an immense success, but exposed him to a Government prosecution. The eloquence of M. Jules Favre saved him from unpleasant consequences. M. Ulbach, who was an energetic contributor to the *Univers*, while that journal existed, has written various novels, many of which have become very popular in France and on the Continent, and some dramas, and his reputation for skill and style as a literary critic stands very high.

ULLMANN, KARL, author, and a Prelate of the Evangelical Church at Heidelberg, born at Epfenbach, in Baden, March 15, 1796, was educated at Morbach and Heidelberg until 1812. He was appointed Professor of Theology in the University of Heidelberg in 1821, Professor to the University of Halle in 1829, resigned his Professorship at Halle in 1836, and returned to Heidelberg, where he taught theology and wrote, among other works, one in 1838, directed against the theory and teachings of Strauss. In 1853 he was nominated an Evangelical Prelate, and a Member of the Upper Church Council in Heidelberg. His theological works, which are numerous, have gone through several editions, and many of them have been translated into Dutch, English, Danish, and French. Since 1853 Ullmann has taken an active part in the movement for the promotion of Christian union among the Evangelical sects in Baden, and in the attempts to improve the social position of the Christian ministry.

URQUHART, DAVID, only surviving son of the late David Urquhart, Esq., of Cromarty, N.B., the representative of a family who suffered in the cause of the Stuarts, born in the North of Scotland in 1805, was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and before he could take a degree, entered the diplomatic service, and became Secretary of the British Embassy at Constantinople. He travelled in all parts of the East, for the purpose of gaining information respecting the commercial and political influence of Russia, of which country he has been from the first an active opponent. He has written "Turkey and its Resources," published in 1834; "Spirit of the East: Travels through Roumeli," in 1839; "Diplomatic Transactions in Central Asia, 1834-9," in 1840; "Case of Mc'Leod," in 1841; "Reflections on Thoughts and Things," in 1843; "Wealth and Want: Essay on Taxation," in 1845; "Europe in 1847" and "Statesmen of France and English Alliance," in 1847; "Travels in Spain and Morocco," in 1849; "Turkish Bath," in 1856; "The Lebanon (Mount Souria), a History and a Diary," in 1860; and other works on foreign countries, finance, and politics. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Sheffield in July, 1841, was one of the members in the Conservative interest for Stafford from Aug., 1847, till July, 1852, and gained great notoriety by the pertinacity of his attacks on the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston.

V.

VALENCIA (DUKE OF). (*See* NARVAEZ.)

VAMBERY, ARMINIUS, born in Hungary about 1820, was at an early age expelled by the Austrian authorities from Pesth, where he was engaged in teaching languages. He took up his residence at Constantinople, visited many parts of the East, and travelled in the disguise of a dervish, by routes unknown to Europeans, through the deserts of the Oxus to Khiva, and thence by Bokhara to Samarcand, in 1861–4. His "Travels and Adventures in Central Asia" appeared in London in 1864. He has been appointed Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of Pesth.

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VAPEREAU, Louis Gustavus, author, born at Orleans, April 4, 1819, studied at the seminary and college of his native city, and, in 1838, carried off, at a competition between all the colleges of France, the prize for Philosophy, established by M. de Salvandy. Admitted into the Normal School, he applied himself to various studies, with a special view to teaching philosophy. On quitting this establishment he remained a year in Paris, and in 1842 became Private Secretary to M. V. Cousin, whom he assisted in his "Pensées de Pascal." He presided over a class on philosophy at the College of Tours in 1843, and defended philosophy, violently attacked in a treatise entitled "Du Caractère Libéral, Moral, et Religieux de la Philosophie Moderne," published in 1844. Though his course of lectures was frequently denounced, he retained his professorial chair for ten years, and, in addition, presided over the German course at the same college for five years, and commenced the study of law. In consequence of the restrictions with which the teaching of philosophy was fettered, in 1852, M. Vapereau repaired to Paris, completed his law studies, and became avocat in 1854. About this time Messrs. Hachette intrusted to him the direction of the "Dictionnaire des Contemporains," which occupied his whole attention for four years, the first edition appearing in 1858. M. Vapereau continued to labour at this great undertaking, and the "Supplement" was published in 1859; a new edition of the work, revised and considerably augmented, in 1861, the "Supplement" to the new edition in 1863, and the third edition, in a great measure rewritten, in 1865. This important biographical and bibliographical repertory, executed with so much labour and impartiality, now circulates in all parts of the world. Since 1859, M. Vapereau has issued yearly "L'Année Littéraire et Dramatique," an annual review of the principal productions of French literature, and the tenth volume contains a general table of the ten previous years. M. Vapereau, who is engaged upon another important work, a "Dictionnaire Universel des Littératures," has written various other works, and contributed various reviews, &c.

VAUGHAN, The Rev. Charles John, D.D., son of the late Rev. Mr. Vaughan, Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, born about 1817, was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he closed a brilliant career by taking his B.A. degree as Senior Classic and Chancellor's Medellist, having been bracketed with Lord Lyttelton. He was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity College, and having held the living of St. Martin's, Leicester, for a few years, became Head Master of Harrow School in 1844; held that post till the close of 1859, when he resigned, having had the satisfaction of seeing the school raised under his mastership from a comparatively low ebb to great prosperity, if numbers be a test of success. Early in 1860 he was offered, but refused, the Bishopric of Rochester, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the Vicarage of Doncaster, Yorkshire.

VAUGHAN, The Rev. Robert, D.D., born in 1795, was some time minister of a chapel at Kensington, Professor of Ancient and Modern History in University College, London, and Principal of the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester. His first work, "The Life and Opinions of Wycliffe," was published in 1828. It was followed by "Sermon on Prophecy," in 1829; "Christian Warfare Illustrated," in 1833; "Lectures on Corruption of Christianity," and "Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty," in 1834; "Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell," in 1838; "Religious Parties in England," in 1839; "A History of England, 1603 to 1688," in 1840; "Congregationalism and Modern Society," and "Modern Pulpit Viewed in Relation to Society," in 1842; "Protestant Nonconformity," and "Age of Great Cities, or Modern Civilisation," in 1843; "Popular Edu-

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cation in England," in 1846; "Letter and Spirit, or Spiritualism and Christianity," "Essays on History, Philosophy, and Theology," and "Lectures on the Age and Christianity," in 1849; "Revolutions in English History," in 1859–63; "English Nonconformity," in 1862; "Ritualism in the English Church," and "Way to Rest: Life-search after Religious Truth," in 1866. He founded and edited the *British Quarterly Review*.

VAUX, WILLIAM SANDYS W., F.S.A., Hon. Sec. R.L.L., Pres. Num. Soc., son of the late Rev. W. Vaux, Prebendary of Winchester and Vicar of Romsey, Hants, born in 1818, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840. He was employed in the department of Antiquities in the British Museum in 1841, and, rising gradually, was appointed to the Keepership of the department of Coins and Medals in Jan., 1861. He has written "Nineveh and Persepolis," an historical sketch of Ancient Assyria and Persia, with an account of the recent researches in those countries, a work which has gone through four editions, and has been translated into German; a "Handbook to the Antiquities in the British Museum," published in 1851; edited "The World encompassed by Sir F. Drake," for the Hakluyt Society; and in 1863 edited and decyphered for the Trustees of the British Museum a collection of ninety Phœnician inscriptions recently found at Carthage.

VEITCH, JOHN, M.A., born at Peebles, N.B., Oct. 24, 1829, received his early education at the Grammar School, and in 1845 entered the University of Edinburgh, where he gained honours, especially in logic and moral philosophy. In 1850 he published a translation of the "Discourse on Method," of Descartes, with an introductory essay on the nature of the Cartesian philosophy, and in 1853 a translation of the "Meditations," and selections from the "Principles of Philosophy," of Descartes, with notes. In 1855–6 he acted as assistant to the late Sir W. Hamilton, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, and to his successor, Professor Fraser, until 1860, when he was appointed to the Professorship of Logic, Metaphysics, and Rhetoric in the University of St. Andrews. Professor Veitch, who in 1857 was presented with the honorary degree of M.A. by the University of Edinburgh, acted as joint-editor with Professor Mansel of Oxford, in superintending the publication of the "Lectures on Metaphysics and Logic of Sir W. Hamilton, Bart.," &c., published in 1859–60. He wrote the "Memoir of Dugald Stewart," in connection with the new edition of his collected works, upon which Sir W. Hamilton was employed at the time of his death, after which this publication was superintended by Professor Veitch, at the request of the Stewart trustees.

VENABLES, DR. (*See* NASSAU, BISHOP OF.)

VENEDEY, JAKOB, author and politician, born at Cologne, May 24, 1805, studied at Bonn and Heidelberg, and devoted himself to law and politics. In consequence of having written a pamphlet on the "Law of Juries," and his connection with secret societies, he was arrested at Mannheim in 1832. He succeeded in escaping to France, but persecution followed him, and he was on several occasions imprisoned. In 1848 he returned to Germany, took part in politics, acted in a spirit of greater moderation, and became a member of the Provisional Parliament, and of the German National Assembly. Having been banished from Berlin and from Breslau, he went to Switzerland in 1853, where he qualified as Tutor of History in the University of Zurich. Venedey has written several important literary and political works, among which may be noticed "John Hampden," published in 1843; "Ireland," in 1844; "England," in 1845; and "History of the German People," in 1854–8.

VERDI, GIUSEPPE, composer, son

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of an innkeeper, born at Rancola, in the duchy of Parma, Oct. 9, 1814, received his first lessons from an organist in Milan, where he resided from 1833 till 1836; studied diligently under Lavinga, and in 1839 published his earliest work, a musical drama, entitled "Oberto di San Bonifazio." His principal compositions are serious operas, and the "Lombardi," one of his first productions, made a strong impression throughout Italy, and laid the foundation of his fame. His best known operas are "Nabucodonosor," "Ernani" (founded on Victor Hugo's tragedy), the "Due Foscari," "Attila," "Macbeth," the "Masnadieri" (founded on the "Robbers" of Schiller), "Louisa Miller," "Rigoletto," the "Trovatore," "La Traviata," "Un Ballo in Maschera" (performed in London in 1861), and "Don Carlos" (performed at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, in 1867). The "Masnadieri," written for Her Majesty's Theatre, and produced, in 1847, with Jenny Lind as heroine, proved a failure in London, though it has since been successful in Italy. The "Trovatore" and "La Traviata" have had great success, not only in Italy, but in Germany, France, and England. M. Verdi was elected corresponding member of the Académie des Beaux Arts, Dec. 10, 1859; was made Grand Cross of the Russian order of St. Stanislaus in 1862, and Foreign Associate of the Académie des Beaux Arts June 15, 1864. He is a member of the Legion of Honour, and was elected a member of the Italian Parliament in 1861.

VERDON, George Frederick, C.B., eldest son of the late Rev. F. Verdon, Perpetual Curate of St. Anne's, Tottington, Bury, Lancashire, born Jan. 21, 1834, and educated at Rossal College, Fleetwood, went to Melbourne in Sep., 1851, and engaged in commercial pursuits. He afterwards studied law; was called to the Bar at Melbourne; was elected for the Municipal Council of Williamstown, and was appointed Chairman of the Municipal Conference held at Melbourne for the purpose of establishing municipal institutions throughout the colony. In 1859 he was elected member for Williamstown, and soon afterwards became a Minister of the Crown, holding the office of Treasurer, which with slight interruption he has since retained. In 1866 the Government and Legislature of Victoria resolved upon sending a Minister of the Crown to England, for the purpose of bringing the subject of the defence of that colony before the Home Government, and Mr. Verdon was selected for the mission, in which he was completely successful. He was entertained at a banquet at Willis's Rooms, and was made C.B. (civil division) Nov. 23, 1866.

VERNON-HARCOURT, William George, second son of the Rev. W. Vernon-Harcourt, and grandson of the late Archbishop of York, born in 1827, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar, and graduated in high honours in 1851. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1854, goes the Home Circuit, and in Dec., 1863, conducted the defence of Col. Crawley, tried before a court-martial at Aldershot. He is one of the original contributors to the *Saturday Review*, and has written various political pamphlets and letters on international law in the *Times*, published under the pseudonym of "Historicus."

VERSCHOYLE, Dr. (*See* Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, Bishop of.)

VEUILLOT, Louis, author and journalist, son of a cooper, born at Boynes en Gatinais (Loiret), in 1813, was sent to an humble school near Paris, and at the age of thirteen entered the office of a lawyer. He set resolutely to work to instruct himself, and with such success as to be able to gain a subsistence by his pen at the age of nineteen, and he held various appointments in the provincial press, where the stinging vivacity of his style involved him in several duels. Before going to Rome, in 1838, he was, he avows, almost devoid of faith, religious or political;

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but he returned an altered man, and in the *Univers*, which he was selected to edit, became the uncompromising champion of the Church, dealing blows right and left in defence of the papacy. In 1842 M. Veuillot went to Africa as Secretary to Gen. Bugeaud, and on his return entered the Ministry of the Interior as Chief Secretary. The revolution of 1848 was at first hailed by him as a providential event, though he afterwards took a different view. His polemics in the *Univers*, of which he again became editor in 1848, were so violent, that he incurred the censure of the Archbishop of Paris, and, in 1853, the Bishop of Orleans expressly forbade his clergy to read that journal. He is sincere in his opinions, and writes with great precision, but his style is often disfigured by offensive personality. The *Univers*, after having been thrice warned by the Government, ceased to appear in 1861, and has since been replaced by the *Monde*, which is written in a more placable spirit. M. Veuillot has composed novels, polemical pieces, and hymns, and a large collection of articles under the title of "Mélanges Religieux, Historiques, et Littéraires," published in 1857–9.

VIARDOT, GARCIA MADAME MICHELLE-PAULINE, vocalist, daughter of the great tenor, Emanuel Garcia, and sister of the lamented Madame Malibran, born in Paris July 18, 1821, at four years of age spoke four languages, and at seven was able to play the pianoforte accompaniments for the pupils to whom her father gave lessons. After sharing the family migrations, first to England, and afterwards to the United States, she returned with them to Europe in 1828, and her education was continued at Brussels. In consequence of her manual felicity on the piano, she became one of Liszt's most accomplished pupils. Her father died in 1832, before her voice was formed, and her sister being constantly absent on professional tours, her studies, which included various branches of the arts, drawing and painting, as well as music and singing, were directed by her own tastes and the counsels of her mother. She made her first appearance in London at the Opera-house in 1839, in the character of Desdemona. Her voice, like that of her sister, combined the twofold register of soprano and contralto, embracing a compass of three octaves. At the close of the season she joined the Italian operatic company, then acting at the Odéon, in Paris, and was equally successful. In April, 1840, she was married to M. Louis Viardot, Director of the Paris Italian Opera, and in 1841 reappeared in England, singing with Mario in Cimarosa's opera "Gli Orazi e Curiazi." Her next engagement was at Vienna; and Rubini, on forming an operatic corps for St. Petersburg, selected her for his prima donna. She afterwards appeared at Berlin, and when Jenny Lind quitted the German Opera, Madame Viardot-Garcia proved herself an able successor in the *répertoire*, which she greatly extended. Her name is associated with the first performances of "Les Huguenots," in which she took the part of Valentine, and of "Le Prophète," in which she performed the part of Fides, an exquisite impersonation. From the catalogue of Madame Viardot's vocal triumphs must not be omitted her Spanish songs, second only in their thrilling effect to that produced by the national melodies of the great Swedish songstress, Jenny Lind. For some years Madame Viardot has not accepted any engagements in opera, though she has often appeared at concerts, more particularly those given for charitable purposes.

VICTOR-EMANUEL I. (*See* ITALY, KING OF.)

VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA (QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, &c.), only child of the late Duke of Kent and of the Princess Louisa-Victoria of Saxe-Coburg (relict of the Hereditary Prince of Leiningen, and sister of Leopold, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards King of the Belgians), was born at Kensington Palace,

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May 24, 1819; her parents, who had been for some time residing abroad, having hastened to England, in order that their child might "be born a Briton." The Duke of Kent died Jan. 23, 1820, and the general education of the young Princess was directed, under her mother's care, by the Duchess of Northumberland, wife of the third duke. Until within a few weeks of her elevation to the throne, her life was spent in comparative retirement, varied by tours through different parts of the United Kingdom. Queen Victoria succeeded her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837, as Victoria I., and her coronation was celebrated in Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Her Majesty was married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, by whom she has issue: 1, H.R.H. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840, married Jan. 25, 1858, to H.R.H. the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia; 2, H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841, married March 10, 1863, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark; 3, H.R.H. Princess Alice Maud Mary, born April 15, 1843, married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis, of Hesse-Darmstadt; 4, H.R.H. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844, created Duke of Edinburgh (*q. v.*) May 24, 1866; 5, H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 26, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein (*q. v.*); 6, H.R.H. Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848; 7, H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850; 8, H.R.H. Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853; and 9, H.R.H. Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857. Her Majesty is the pattern of a woman in all the relations of life, as a queen, as a daughter, as a wife, and as a mother. The first domestic grief which she suffered was the loss of her mother, the duchess of Kent, after a short illness, March 16, 1861, followed by the sudden death of the Prince Consort, to the great grief of the entire kingdom, Dec. 14. Her Majesty's intense sorrow for her irreparable loss, although it has in a great degree disqualified her from appearing in public and at court ceremonials, and has imposed on her the habits of a life of comparative seclusion, has, however, never been allowed by her to interfere with the performance of her important duties as a sovereign. Neither has it checked the exercise of that anxious interest which she has ever since her accession to the crown steadfastly manifested for the social welfare of her people; nor caused her to relax her efforts to encourage and reward subjects distinguished for their talents and merits: especially those whom her late lamented consort loved to honour for their zealous co-operation with him in his high endeavours to promote the advancement of undertakings which have for their object the moral, social, intellectual, and artistic progress of the nation. It is a source of great pride to her subjects, and must doubtless tend in no small degree to assuage her abiding grief, that not only in her own vast dominions, but throughout the civilized world, her name is never mentioned save in terms of sympathy, admiration, affection, and respect, as a Christian woman and as a queen. It would occupy much more space than our limits admit to give even a brief outline of the political events of her Majesty's reign, and we can therefore merely glance at its more prominent features. On succeeding to the throne, her Majesty found the Whig and Conservative parties nearly evenly balanced in the House of Commons. Lord Melbourne and his colleagues continued to hold office until Sep., 1841, when, owing to their increasing unpopularity, arising mainly from a want of financial ability, or at least of financial success, they were obliged to give place to the late Sir Robert Peel. Although he was pledged to maintain the corn-laws, he found himself compelled, in 1845, to acquiesce in

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their repeal, which was carried into effect at his instance in 1846. The effect of this change in Sir Robert Peel's policy caused a disruption in the Conservative party, and led to the accession to power of Lord John Russell, who was succeeded, in Jan., 1852, by the earl of Derby. In the following Dec., the Conservative party, beaten on their budget, resigned, and gave place to Lord Aberdeen and the Coalition Cabinet, which in Feb., 1855, was dismissed for having mismanaged the Russian war. It was succeeded by Lord Palmerston's first administration, which was defeated on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, in March, 1858, and Lord Derby held power for the second time, until June, 1859, when Lord Palmerston formed his second Cabinet. On his death, Nov., 1865, the ministry was remodelled, Earl Russell assuming the post of premier. His ministry having decided upon introducing a Reform Bill, the duty of conducting it through the House of Commons devolved upon Mr. Gladstone. Having been defeated on an important clause in June, 1866, Ministers resigned. Lord Derby formed his third administration, and during the session of 1867 carried a Reform Bill, thereby settling a question which has been a stumbling-block impeding the progress of legislation for some time past. "The Early Days of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort," compiled under the direction of her Majesty, by Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. C. Grey, was published in July, 1867.

VICTORIA (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Charles Richard Alford, was consecrated Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, Feb. 2, 1867, in place of the Right Rev. George Smith, D.D. (*q.v.*), who resigned in 1866.

VICTORY (Duke of). (*See* Espartero.)

VIEIL-CASTEL (Comte de), Louis, statesman and author, born in France Oct. 14, 1800, entered the foreign office at Paris in 1818, was an *attaché* at the French embassy in Spain, in 1821, became Secretary of Legation, and acted in the same capacity in Vienna in 1828. After holding some other appointments, he retired in 1853. He was promoted Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1849, held several foreign orders, has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and written "Histoire de la Restauration," published in 1860–4, for which the grand prix Gobert of 10,000 francs was awarded to him in 1867.

VILLIERS, The Right Hon. Charles Pelham, M. P., brother of the Earl of Clarendon, born Jan. 19, 1802, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1827. He has been an Examiner in the Court of Chancery, and a Poor-Law Commissioner, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Herts, and has been one of the members in the House of Commons for Wolverhampton since 1835. He joined the Liberal Government and was appointed Judge-Advocate-General in 1853, was President of the Poor-Law Board and became a member of Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1859. Mr. Villiers, as an independent Liberal member, was one of the most able and eloquent leaders of the Anti-Corn-law agitation, and to the triumph of the cause his earnest speeches and persistent motions in Parliament contributed. Having been at the general election in 1847 returned for South Lancashire and Wolverhampton, he refused to abandon his old constituents. In the session of 1865 he introduced a very important measure in connection with the Poor-law administration, the Union Chargeability Bill, which was carried through Parliament and has become law.

VINCKE (Baron), Ernest Frederick George von, statesman, born at Bucch, in Westphalia, May 15, 1811, devoted himself first to law and afterwards to politics, and in 1847 acquired great reputation as a constitutional orator throughout Germany. During the Crimean and Italian wars, his hostility in the Prussian Parliament to Russia and Austria attracted con-

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siderable attention among the Liberals in every part of Europe. He is an excellent debater: eloquent, ready in reply, courageous, and caustic and earnest in style. He refused a sword presented to him by some Italian patriots, on the ground that he had been actuated, in the parliamentary expression of his sentiments, by a feeling of the true interest of Germany, and not by any cosmopolitan sympathy for Italy. His recent parliamentary career has been marked by opposition to the arbitrary measures of the Prussian Cabinet.

VIOLLET-LEDUC, EUGÈNE EMANUEL, architect, born at Paris, Jan. 27, 1814, made Gothic architecture his special study, not neglecting, however, the Greek and Roman styles. He has undertaken the restoration of various churches and edifices in France; among others that of the exquisite Sainte Chapelle, and, in concert with M. Lassus, of Notre-Dame of Paris. His most important works are "Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture Française du XIme au XVIme Siècle," published in 1853; and an "Essai sur l'Architecture Militaire au Moyen-Age," in 1854. He obtained a medal of the third class in 1834, one of the second in 1838, and of the first in 1855. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1849, and promoted Grand Officer July 30, 1858.

VIRCHOW, RUDOLPH, Professor, known as a man of science and as a politician, was born in Pomerania in 1821. He was the favourite pupil of the great physiologist Johann Müller, became the editor of the periodical *Archiv. für Pathologie, Anatomie und Physiologie, und für klinsche Medicin*, and is the author of voluminous works on his special branches of medical science, which have acquired a European reputation. His "Cellular Pathology as based upon Physiological and Pathological Histology," and his eulogy on Professor Johann Müller, have been translated into English, the former by Dr. Chance, and the latter by Dr. Mercer Adam. His work on Goethe as a natural philosopher appeals to a wider circle than his purely professional productions. He is Public Professor in ordinary of Pathological Anatomy, General Pathology, and Therapeutics, in the University of Berlin, and Director of the Pathological Institute. As an extreme Liberal, in the session of 1865 he defeated the minister, Von Bismarck, in his project for obtaining money to create a navy, and was challenged to a duel by the disappointed chief of the Prussian Cabinet. He was made an honorary member of the Royal Society of Medicine of London in 1856, and corresponding member of the French Academy of Medicine in 1859.

VIVIAN, SIR ROBERT JOHN HUSSEY, K.C.B., a natural son of Gen. Sir Hussey (afterwards Lord) Vivian, born in 1802, and educated at Dr. Burney's School, Gosport, the École Militaire at Beauvais, and the Royal College, Dresden, is a Major-General in the Madras army, of which he was Adjutant-General from 1849 till 1854; and was at one time Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Madras Europeans. He served during the Crimean war with the local rank of Lieut.-General at Constantinople and at Kertch, in command of the Turkish contingent, was a Director of the East-India Company from 1855 till 1858, and in the latter year was appointed a member of the Indian Council.

VOELCKER, AUGUSTUS, F.C.S., son of Frederick Adolphus Voelcker, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1823, and educated at a private school, and at the University of Göttingen, was appointed assistant to the late Professor Johnston of Edinburgh, in 1849, and Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester in 1852, which post he resigned in 1862, and became Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Professor Voelcker has written "Chemistry of Food," "Chemistry of Manures," "Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry," and numerous papers on theoretical and

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agricultural chemistry in the Journals of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Highland Society, Chemical Society, &c.

VOGT, KARL, M.D., philosopher and author, born at Giessen, July 5, 1817, was educated there under Liebig, and removing to Berne in 1835, studied physiology and graduated M.D. He devoted his attention to geology and zoology under Agassiz, and became Professor of Zoology in the university of his native town. Having distinguished himself in the Frankfort Parliament of 1848, he, from motives of prudence, retired into Switzerland, and delivered in the canton of Neufchatel some able lectures "On Man, his Place in Creation and in the History of the Earth," which made his name known far and wide on the Continent. They have been translated into English, and published under the auspices of the Anthropological Society. Dr. Vogt, who is Professor of Natural History in the University of Geneva, a foreign associate of the Anthropological Society of Paris, and an honorary fellow of the Anthropological Society of London, has published several works.

VOLK, WILHELM, painter of the Düsseldorf school, born at Herdecke, on the Roer, June 23, 1815, commenced as a religious and historical painter, and as a painter *de genre*. His first work, the "Good Shepherd," was followed by "Frithjof and Ingeborg," from Tegnèr's *saga* of that name. The public is familiar, through engravings, with his "Murder of Rizzio," the "Escape of Mary from Lochleven Castle," the "Death of Mary Stuart," which inspired Schiller's drama, and the "Death of the Admiral de Coligny." On his return from Italy, he settled at Düsseldorf, and is chiefly occupied in portrait-painting.

VOLKMANN, ALFRED-WILHELM, physiologist, born at Leipsic, in 1801, devoted himself to the study of medicine and the natural sciences. In 1826 he received the degree of M.D., and went to complete his studies in the hospitals of Paris and London. and in 1837 obtained the Chair of Physiology in the Russian University of Dorpat, which he held until 1843, when he was recalled to Halle as Ordinary Professor of Physiology. He has published several able works on medical subjects, and has directed his attention more particularly to the optic nerve, the circution of the blood, and, latterly, to the irritability of the muscles.

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WAAGEN, GUSTAV FRIEDRICH, art critic, born at Hamburg Feb. 11, 1794, studied painting and served as a soldier in the campaigns of 1814–15. His most elaborate work, which made him first known to English readers, "The Works of Art and Artists in England," was published at Berlin in 1837. Having been much enlarged, it was republished in English in 1854. under the title of "The Treasures of Art in Great Britain." He has written a supplementary work, entitled "Additional Art Treasures of Great Britain," and "A Walk through the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester," both published in 1857, and numerous books bearing on the subject of art and artists. Dr. Waagen, who drew up a plan, which has been adopted both in Berlin and in this country, for the chronological arrangement of pictures in public galleries, has been engaged as foreign correspondent and purchaser for the National Gallery, and was invited by the Commissioners to state his opinion as to the future management of our national collection of pictures. He is Director of the Royal Gallery of Pictures, Berlin, and was made corresponding member of the Académie des Beaux Arts Dec. 20, 1862.

WADDINGTON, THE VERY REV. GEORGE, D.D., born in 1793, and educated at the Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Cambridge, was Browne's Medallist in 1811 and in 1814, and University Scholar and Chancellor's

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Medallist for English verse in 1813; graduated B.A. in 1815, and became Senior Chancellor's Medallist. He was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity College, and spent some years in foreign travel. Dr. Waddington has written "A Visit to Ethiopia," published in 1822; "A Visit to Greece," in 1825; "The Present Condition and Prospects of the Greek or Oriental Church; with some Letters written from the Convent of the Strophades," in 1829; a "History of the Church, from the Earliest Ages down to the Reformation," in 1835; "followed by a "History of the Reformation on the Continent," in 1841. He was nominated to the Deanery of Durham in 1840, and some lectures on National Education, which he had delivered at Newcastle-on-Tyne, were published in 1845.

WADDY, The Rev. Samuel Dousland, D.D., son of a Wesleyan minister, born at Burton-upon-Trent, Aug. 5, 1804, was educated at the Woodhouse Grove School. Having devoted several years to the study of medicine with the view of joining his elder brother, Dr. Jonathan Waddy, he entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1825, and was stationed successively at Lynn, Cambridge, Birmingham, Gateshead, Northampton, Sheffield, Hull, and Bath. About 1830 he originated a scheme for the erection of a Wesleyan educational institution, the "Wesley College," Sheffield, which, with a short interval, he directed from its foundation till 1862, when he was appointed to the superintendency of Chelsea, and was removed to Lambeth, where he resides. For several years Dr. Waddy was chairman of the Sheffield district, and was raised to the presidency of the Wesleyan Methodist Convention in 1859.

WAGNER, Richard, composer, born at Leipsic May 22, 1813, received his education at Dresden and in the University of Leipsic. At an early age he began to write for the lyrical stage, and was appointed Musical Director of the Royal Theatre at Dresden, where several of his operas, particularly "Rienzi," "Der Fliegende Holländer," "Tannhäuser," and "Lohengrin," were produced. Professing Liberal principles, he became involved in the political troubles of Saxony in 1848, and being compelled to flee, took refuge at Zurich. In 1855 he accepted the invitation of the London Philharmonic Society to undertake the direction of their concerts for that season. He has contributed to the musical literature of the day, and his æsthetic opinions, as well as the merits of his operas, have become the subjects of controversy; one party representing him as a musical reformer of great and original genius, and the other as a visionary in his notions, and extravagant and unintelligible in his music. Wagner, who is a poet and critic, has written his own librettos, and has defended his private theories by his pen on several occasions.

WAHLBERG, Peder Fredric, botanist, born at Gothenburg, June 19, 1800, received his first lessons from a disciple of the celebrated Linnæus. Having taken the degree of M.D. in 1827, he travelled, as a botanist, through Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, and the north of Sweden. In 1848 he succeeded Berzelius as Secretary to the Swedish Academy of Sciences. Several families of plants and insects bear his name, and he has written various treatises on botanical subjects, inserted in the publications of the Swedish Academy of Sciences.

WAIAPU, or WHAIAPU (Bishop of), The Right Rev. William Williams, Archdeacon of Waiapu, was consecrated at Wellington bishop of this see in New Zealand in 1859.

WALCOTT, The Rev. Mackenzie Edward Charles, B.D., F.R.S.L., F.S.A., son of Admiral Walcott, M.P. for Christchurch, Hants, born at Bath in 1822, and educated at Winchester and at Exeter College, Oxford, graduated in honours in 1844. He was for some years Curate of St. Margaret's, evening lecturer of St. James's, Westminster, and Assistant Minister of

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Berkeley Chapel, was appointed Precentor and Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral in 1863, and Morning Preacher of Berkeley Chapel in 1866. He has written "The History of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster," published in 1847; "Memorials of Westminster" and "Abbey Ruins," in 1849; "Handbook for St. James's, Westminster," in 1850; "Validity, &c., of the English Ordinal," in 1851; "William of Wykeham and his Colleges," in 1852; "Cathedrals of the United Kingdom," in 1858; "Minsters and Abbey Ruins of the United Kingdom," in 1860; "History of Christchurch Priory, Hants; Church and Conventual Arrangement," and "English Coast Guides," in 1861; "Interior of a Gothic Minster: a Lecture," in 1864; "History of the Cathedrals of the Western Church," in 1865; several poems; papers in the Transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and of the Royal Society of Literature, and has contributed to the "Gentleman's Magazine," the "Ecclesiastic," the "Churchman's Family Magazine," the "Archæological Journal," &c. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and Corresponding Member of La Société Française de Archéologie, La Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, &c. In 1865 he published an edition of Plume's "Life of Bishop Hacket," with large additions; and is publishing in parts "The Cathedral Cities of England and Wales," which will appear in a collective form.

WALDEGRAVE, De. (*See* Carlisle, Bishop of.)

WALES (Prince of), H.R.H. Albert Edward, heir apparent to the British Crown, eldest son of her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, born at Buckingham Palace Nov. 9, 1841, received his early education under the Rev. Henry M. Birch, rector of Prestwich, Mr. Gibbs, Barrister-at-Law, the Rev. C. F. Tarver, and Mr. H. W. Fisher, and having studied for a session at Edinburgh, entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he attended the public lectures for a year, and afterwards resided for three or four terms at Cambridge for the same purpose. His Royal Highness spent most of the summer of 1860 in a visit to the United States and Canada, where he was most enthusiastically received, was in 1858 gazetted to a colonelcy in the Army, and joined the camp at the Curragh, in June, 1861. Accompanied by Dean Stanley, the Prince travelled in the East, and visited Jerusalem in 1862. His Royal Highness is a K.G., a general in the Army and Colonel of the 10th Hussars, and has the titles of Duke of Cornwall (by which he took his seat in the House of Lords in Feb. 1863), in the peerage of England, duke of Rothsay, baron of Renfrew, and lord of the Isles in Scotland, and earl of Dublin and Carrick in Ireland, and enjoys the patronage of twenty-nine livings, chiefly as owner of the duchy of Cornwall. His Royal Highness married, March 10, 1863, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, by whom he has issue, Prince Albert Edward Victor Christian, Duke of Cornwall, born at Frogmore, Jan. 8, 1864; Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; and Princess Louisa Victoria Dagmar, born at Marlborough House, Feb. 20, 1867. The Prince of Wales became President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in April, 1867.

WALEWSKI (Comte de), Alexandre-Florian-Joseph Colonna-, statesman, was born May 4, 1810. His origin was as romantic as his career has been adventurous. It appears that Napoleon I., at the height of his glory, was attracted, at a fête at Warsaw, by a Polish lady of great beauty, the wife of a noble Sarmatian advanced in years; and being regarded by her as the destined liberator of Poland, was successful in winning her affections. The lady, the Countess Walewski, after being carried off from her husband, gave birth in the castle of Walewice to a son, who received his education in Geneva, and returned

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to Poland in 1824. He desired to visit France, but was refused permission by the late Grand-Duke Constantine. The young count succeeded, however, in escaping to Paris, and was present during the Revolution of July, 1830, when he was sent on a delicate mission by Gen. Sebastiani to the Polish Government, and afterwards served as aide-de-camp to the Polish generalissimo, gaining the Military Cross of Poland at the battle of Grochow. In Dec., 1831, he married Katharine Caroline, daughter of the sixth earl of Sandwich, who died in 1834, and afterwards he espoused a Florentine lady, the grand-daughter of Stanislaus Poniatowski, nephew of the last king of Poland. Count Walewski having been naturalized in France, was appointed Captain in the Foreign Legion, entered the Chasseurs d'Afrique, and the 4th Hussars. He became proprietor of the *Messager des Chambres*, under the auspices of Messrs. Thiers and Remusat, and published several pamphlets, in one of which he advocated the English alliance. In 1840 the count was sent on a mission to Mehemet Ali, the Pasha of Egypt, by M. Thiers, Minister for Foreign Affairs; in 1848 M. Guizot sent him on a mission to La Plata; in 1849 he was French Minister-Plenip. at the court of Tuscany; and in 1850 represented the French Government in the same capacity at the court of Naples, where he remained till 1852, when he was named Ambassador to England. In May, 1855, Count Walewski was recalled to the Tuileries to undertake the duties of Minister for Foreign Affairs. In that capacity he presided over the conference which met at Paris in the spring of 1856, to conclude the treaty of peace with Russia. He was succeeded in his position as Minister for Foreign Affairs by the late M. Thouvenel in 1859, held the portfolio of Minister of State until 1863, when he resigned, in consequence, it is said, of his warm sympathies in favour of the insurrection of Poland. He has been a member of the Senate since 1855, and in Sep., 1865, accepted the post of President of the Corps Législatif, rendered vacant by the death of the Duke de Morny, and resigned March 29, 1867. He has distinguished himself in literature; is said to have aided Alexander Dumas in the play "Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle," produced in 1839, and is the author of other theatrical pieces. The count was promoted Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour March 3, 1856.

WALKER, Sir Baldwin Wake, Bart., K.C.B., sometime Surveyor-General of the Navy, the only surviving son of Mr. John Walker, by a relative of the noble family of Wake, born in 1803, entered the navy in 1812; became Lieutenant in 1820, and was appointed to the *Nautilus*, on the Jamaica station. From 1823 till 1826 he was actively employed on the coasts of South America and Africa, in the *Brazen*, and afterwards served in the Mediterranean in the *Rattlesnake* and *Ætna*, the captain of the latter vessel being the present Admiral Sir S. Lushington, K.C.B. While First Lieut. of this ship, in Oct., 1828, he rendered valuable aid to Cap. Lushington in the reduction of the castle of Morea, the last hold of the Turks in the Peloponnesus, and for this service was rewarded with the order of the Redeemer of Greece, and the cross of the Legion of Honour. He sailed in the *Asia* and *Britannia*; and in the *Barham* continued to serve in the Mediterranean until 1834, when he obtained the rank of Commander. In 1838 he became Captain, being employed in the Mediterranean on board the *Vanguard*, and commanded the *Queen* and the *Constance*. At the close of 1847 he was appointed Surveyor of the Navy, and for thirteen years devoted his energy and talents to his official duties with such success that he was created a Baronet, July 19, 1856. He attained Flag rank in 1858, was appointed to the command of the S. African station in 1860, and afterwards to that of the E. Indian station. For some years he was a Rear and Vice-Admiral in the Turkish service, and was made a K.C.B. in

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1841, for the gallant conduct which he displayed during the brilliant operations on the coast of Syria under Admirals Stopford and Napier. He is a Knight of the Second Class of the Iron Crown of Austria, of St. Anne of Russia, and of the Red Eagle of Prussia.

WALKER, JAMES, civil engineer, native of a northern county, was born about 1780. He was, with others, consulted by the Government respecting the feasibility of the plan proposed by George Stephenson for applying steam-power to purposes of traction between Liverpool and Manchester, obtained a high reputation as a dock-engineer, and was chosen the first President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

WALKER, MARY E., M.D., born at Oswego, in the United States, about 1830, took the degree of M.D. in New York in 1855, and was appointed contract surgeon to the United States army Nov. 11, 1865. She has appeared as a public lecturer on "Temperance," "Dress Reform," and "Equal Rights," and visited England in 1866.

WALPOLE, THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER HORATIO, M.P., born in 1806, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the first prize for English declamation, and another for the best essay on the character and conduct of William III. Having been called to the Bar in 1831, by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, of which he is a Bencher, he obtained a large practice in the Courts of Chancery, and became a Q.C. in 1846. He was returned in the Conservative interest for Midhurst in Jan., 1846, and represented that borough till Feb., 1856, when he was elected one of the members for the University of Cambridge, which he still represents. He distinguished himself in the debate which took place in 1849, on the Navigation Laws; and in the discussion on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in 1851. On the accession of Lord Derby to office in 1852, Mr. Walpole sacrificed his practice at the Chancery Bar to accept the post of Secretary of State for the Home Department; and in that capacity carried through Parliament the measure for embodying the militia. After leaving office, Mr. Walpole became Chairman of the Great Western Railway, held the seals of the Home Office in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, and resigned in March, 1859, owing to a difference in opinion with his colleagues with regard to the Reform Bill. He was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department in Lord Derby's third administration in 1866, and resigned May 9, 1867, retaining a seat in the Cabinet, without office.

WALSH, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN EDWARD WALSH, LL.D., born in Nov., 1816, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin; was called to the Bar in 1839. He was made Q.C. in 1857, Attorney-General for Ireland in 1866, and Master of the Rolls in Ireland in Oct. of the same year. He was one of the members for the University of Dublin for a few months in 1866. He has written "Justice of the Peace for Ireland," published in 1844; "Reports in Chancery, Irish," in 1845–9; and "Ireland Sixty Years Ago," in 1847.

WALSH, WALTER HAYLE, born in Dublin in 1816, was educated at Paris, and at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. He is Emeritus Professor of Medicine in University College, London, having filled that chair, which he resigned in 1862, for thirteen years. He has written "Practical Treatise on the Lungs," published in 1842; "Nature and Treatment of Cancer," in 1846; and "Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels," of which a third edition appeared in 1862. He is a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and an associate of several foreign medical colleges.

WALTER, JOHN, eldest son of the late Mr. John Walter, of Bearwood, Berks, some time member for that county, born in London in 1818, was educated at Eton, graduated in honours at Exeter College, Oxford,

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took his M.A. degree in 1843, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal-Conservative interest for Nottingham in 1843; was returned in Aug., 1847, the day after his father's death, and continued to represent that borough till April, 1859, when he was elected for Berks, but was defeated at the general election in July, 1865. The name which Mr. Walter bears is intimately associated with the history of what Burke called "the Fourth Estate," and one of his family published the first number of the *Times*, Jan. 1, 1788. His father raised that journal to eminence, and by his energy in inducing men of talent to contribute to its columns, rendered it a great organ of free opinions and popular knowledge; and, in spite of many obstacles, first brought the steam-engine to the aid and service of the newspaper press. Mr. Walter holds in the *Times* the same interest which belonged to his father, but takes no active part in its management.

WARD, EDWARD MATTHEW, R.A., painter, the nephew, on the mother's side, of Horace and James Smith, the authors of "Rejected Addresses," was born at Pimlico in 1816. To the judgment and good taste of his mother, who lived to witness the artist's fame, he attributes much of his success. In 1834 he was admitted a student of the Academy under the auspices of Wilkie, who advised him in his studies, and the true bent of his mind was shown in his preference for original composition and colour to formal academic study. His first picture, "Portrait of Mr. O. Smith in the Character of Don Quixote," was exhibited in 1834. He went to Rome in 1836, remained there nearly three years, gained the silver medal from the Academy of St. Luke in 1838, and devoted a few months in Munich to the study of fresco under Cornelius. "Cimabue and "Giotto," painted at Rome, was the first picture exhibited on his return in 1839. With the single exception of his "Napoleon in the Prison at Nice," bought by the Duke of Wellington, those which followed showed but little promise, and in the Cartoon competition of 1843, his "Boadicea," although much approved by the council, did not obtain a premium. His picture of "Dr. Johnson Reading the MS. of the Vicar of Wakefield," in 1843, brought him into notice, and he added to his fame by "Goldsmith as a Wandering Musician," and "La Fleur's Departure from Montreuil," in 1844. "Dr. Johnson in the Ante-room of Lord Chesterfield," in 1845, purchased by Mr. Vernon, raised his reputation to a very high standard. In 1846 Mr. Ward was elected A.R.A. The direction permanently given to the painter's mind is indicated by a list of his subsequent pictures: "The Fall of Clarendon," in 1846, of which there is a duplicate in the Vernon Gallery; "The South-Sea Bubble," in 1847, also in the Vernon Gallery; "Highgate Fields during the Great Fire;" and "Interview of Charles II. and Nell Gwynne," in 1848; "De Foe and the MSS. of Robinson Crusoe," and "Young Benjamin West sketching the Baby in the Cradle," in 1849; "James II. receiving tidings of the Landing of the Prince of Orange," in 1850; "The Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple," in 1851; and "Charlotte Corday led to Execution," in 1852; in which year he was commissioned to paint eight pictures (in oil) for the corridor of the New House of Commons. Three of these pictures were executed in oil colours, but as the darkness of the corridor rendered them all but invisible, they have been since executed in fresco. "The Landing of Charles II.," and "The Acquittal of the Seven Bishops" are painted in the new material of water-glass, as a substitute for fresco. Mr. Ward was elected R.A. (in succession to Mr. J. J. Chalon) in March, 1855. The following works have been executed since the frescoes: "Marie Antoinette Parting with the Dauphin

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in Prison," in 1856; "The Execution of Montrose," "The Last Sleep of Argyle," and "Alice Lisle," in 1857-8; "The Visit to the Tomb of Napoleon," "The Emperor of the French receiving the Order of the Garter" (painted for her Majesty), and "Marie Antoinette Listening to the Reading of the Act of Her Accusation," in 1859; "Ante-chamber at Whitehall during the Dying Moments of Charles II.," in 1861; "Foundling Children visiting the Studio of Hogarth, to see the Portrait of Captain Coram," and "Charlotte Corday contemplating her Portrait before her Execution," in 1863; and "The Night of Rizzio's Murder," in 1865; two pictures, "Jeannie Deans," and the "Duke of Argyll," at the Winter Exhibition of 1865; and "Johnson and Willkes," and "The Earl of Leicester and Amy Robsart," at the Exhibition of 1866. Mr. Ward married a granddaughter of the late Mr. James Ward, R.A. (who died in 1860). This lady is a painter of considerable ability, and has been since 1850 a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy.

WARD, NATHANIEL BAGSHAW, M.R.C.S., born about 1790, for forty years Vaccinator to the National Vaccine establishment; is a Fellow of the Royal and the Linnæan societies, Treasurer of the Microscopic Society of London, and a member of many literary and scientific societies. About 1825 he turned his attention to English and foreign ferns, and for the scientific cultivation of the latter invented some air-close cases, which bear his name. He has written an account of his invention, entitled "Observations on the Growth of Plants in closely-glazed Cases."

WARREN, SAMUEL, D.C.L., son of the late Rev. Dr. Warren, born in Denbighshire in 1807, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and intended to follow the profession of medicine, but changed his views and devoted himself to the law. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1837, and was made Q.C., and recorder of Hull. Whilst studying for the Bar he contributed a series of sketches to *Blackwood's Magazine*, under the title of "The Diary of a late Physician." It was reprinted in a separate form, has been translated into several continental languages, and was followed by "Ten Thousand a Year," published in 1841; "Now and Then," a novel, in 1847; a curious unrhymed poem, "The Lily and the Bee," in 1851; and "Miscellanies, Critical, Imaginative, &c.," and "Moral and Intellectual Development of the Age," in 1854. He has contributed extensively to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and a collected edition of his works appeared in 1854-5. Mr. Warren has written several works in connection with his profession, such as "Introduction to Law Studies," published in 1834; "Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors," in 1848; "Letter to the Queen on a late Court-martial," in 1850; "The Law and Practice of Election Committees," and "Blackstone Systematically Abridged," in 1857. In Feb., 1856, he was returned for Midhurst in the Conservative interest, and again at the general election in March, 1857. He vacated his seat in Feb., 1859, having been appointed by Lord Chelmsford one of the Masters in Lunacy.

WARTER, THE REV. JOHN WOOD, B.D., eldest son of H. De Grey Warter, Esq., of Cruck Meole, Shropshire, born in 1806, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1827. He has written a variety of theological publications, including some on Clerical Synods, Convocation, &c. He edited vols. 6 and 7 of "The Doctor, &c.," by his father-in-law, the late Robert Southey; "Southey's Common-Place Book," in four series, published in 1849–51; and "Southey's Letters," in 1856. He has written "Parochial Sermons," published in 1844; "Teaching of the Prayer-Book," in 1845; "Plain Christian's Manual," in 1850; "Protestant's Manual," in 1851; "Parochial Fragments relating to West Tarring," in 1853; "The Sea-board and the Down," and "Extremes Meet, a

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Fragment," in 1860; and "Last of Old Squires, a Sketch," and "Wise Saws and Modern Instances: Pithy Sentences," in 1861.

WATERWORTH, THE REV. JAMES, brother of the Rev. William Waterworth, born early in the century, has written "Faith of Catholics," published in 1846; "A Translation of the Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent," in 1848; a translation of "Vernon's Rule of Faith," and a "Digest of the Penal Laws," &c.

WATERWORTH, THE REV. WILLIAM, a learned Roman Catholic controversialist, descended from an old Roman Catholic family, was born about 1812. After receiving his education at Stonyhurst, he entered the order of the Jesuits, and having been ordained a priest, served several missions in succession. He has written "England and Rome, or the Religious Connection between England and the Holy See from the year A.D. 179 down to the Reformation," published in 1834; and "The Origin and Developments of Anglicanism," published in 1855.

WATKINS, THE REV. CHARLES FREDERICK, youngest son of the Rev. William Watkins, of Court Coleman, born at Corsley, Wilts, Jan. 16, 1795, and educated at Christ's Hospital; entered the *Hotspur* frigate as midshipman in 1810, and was engaged in teaching the midshipmen mathematics and natural science. At the conclusion of the war he left the navy, and entered at Christ College, Cambridge, was ordained as a Literate, became Curate of Downton, Wilts, and in 1820 of Windsor. He was appointed, in 1822, Warden of Farley Hospital, near Salisbury, where he remained ten years, and made observations on the geology of the neighbourhood, which he communicated to the late Dr. Buckland and other geologists; and formed his fine collection of the siliceous fossils of the chalk formation. A portion of the agatized and calcedonic specimens was purchased for the British Museum, and other portions were presented by him to the Geological Society and the museums of Oxford and Cambridge, &c. The Rev. C. F. Watkins has written some elegant poems; "A Treatise on the External Causes of Pleasure and Delight in the Human Mind, especially as regards the Sublime and Beautiful, and the Faculty of Taste," published in 1841; "An Introduction to Geology, and the Rationale of New Discoveries," in 1849; several works on meteorology, &c.; and pamphlets on the cultivation of the land, agricultural prospects, &c. (privately printed); "Clerical Subscription," and "An Appeal to the Clergy and Laity on some recent Publications affecting the Truth of God's Holy Word." The Rev. C. F. Watkins having discovered that Brixworth church, to which vicarage he was appointed in 1832, was a basilican structure of the 7th century, after the earliest types, as far back as the times of Nineveh, has restored it, and is about to publish a History of the Basilica in general, and of Brixworth church in particular, with accompanying lithographs. He is preparing "A Vindication of the Mosaic Account of the Nature, Origin, and History of Man against the Geological and Ethnological Errors of Past and Present Times."

WATSON, HEWETT COTTRELL, botanist and author, born early in the century, has written "Outlines of the Geographical Distribution of British Plants," for private circulation only, published in 1832; "Remarks on the Geographical Distribution of British Plants," in 1835; "New Botanist's Guide," in 1835-7; "The Statistics of Phrenology," in 1836; "The Geographical Distribution of British Plants," of which only Part I. appeared in 1843; "Cybele Britannica," in 1847-59; and "Supplement to the Cybele Britannica," printed for private circulation only in 1860. In a pamphlet published in 1836, Mr. Darwin's theory of the origin of species was foreshadowed. He has published numerous pamphlets and papers.

WATSON, THE REV. JOHN SELBY,

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M.A., born about 1815, graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1838, being one of the gold medallists in classics, and was ordained in 1839. After holding one or two parochial charges, he was appointed Head Master of the Proprietary Grammar School at Stockwell, Surrey. He has published (in Bohn's Classical Library) several volumes of "Translations" from the classical authors, including Lucretius, Xenophon, Sallust, Quinctilian, Florus, Justin, &c., and has written "Life of George Fox," published in 1860; a "Life of Richard Porson," and "Sons of Strength, Wisdom, and Patience," in 1861; a "Life of Bishop Warburton;" "The Story of William Wallace;" a work on "The Reasoning Power in Animals;" editions of Pope's Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey," in Bohn's "Illustrated Library;" and small annotated editions of Sallust's "Catiline" and "Jugurtha," and Terence's "Andria."

WATSON, THOMAS HENRY, M.R.I.B.A., architect, born Nov. 1, 1839, obtained three silver medals offered in architecture by the Royal Academy of Arts in 1860, and the gold medal, with "The Lectures of the Professors," and "The Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds" for his design of an exchange in 1861. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1862, was awarded the first annual travelling studentship of the Royal Academy, Dec. 10, 1863, and the Soane medallion of the Royal Institute of British Architects, March 15, 1864.

WATTS, GEORGE FREDERICK, A.R.A., painter, born in London in 1820, first exhibited at the Academy in 1837. In addition to portraits, he made some historical attempts, such as "Isabella finding Lorenzo dead," from Boccaccio in 1840, and a scene from "Cymbeline" in 1842. At Westminster Hall, in 1843, his cartoon of "Caractacus led in Triumph through the Streets of Rome," obtained one of the three highest class prizes of £300, and created sanguine hopes for his future career. Having spent three years in Italy, he again obtained, in 1847, the highest honours at the competition in Westminster Hall. His two colossal oil-pictures, "Echo" and "Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the Landing of the Danes," which secured for him one of the three highest class prizes of £500; were, with the pictures of Pickersgill and Cross, purchased by the Commissioners. The latter is in one of the committee-rooms of the New Parliament Houses. Mr. Watts exhibited his "Paolo and Francesca," and "Orlando pursuing the Fata Morgana," at the British Institution in 1848, and his full-length portrait of Lady Holland, at the Royal Academy in the same year. "Life's Illusions," a picture of the class of "Fata Morgana," exhibited in 1849, was followed in 1850 by "The Good Samaritan," painted in honour of Thomas Wright, of Manchester, and presented by the artist to the Town-hall of Manchester. For the New Houses of Parliament Mr. Watts has executed one of the frescoes in the Poets' Hall,—"St. George welcomes the Dragon," from Spenser, finished in 1853, and has painted in fresco the west end of the new hall at Lincoln's Inn. For some time he has not exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy, and his principal productions have been portraits. He was elected A.R.A. in Feb., 1867.

WATTS, THOMAS, born in London early in the century, was first appointed to a post in the British Museum in 1838, and several great changes in the arrangement of the library have taken place, which are understood to be owing to his instrumentality. The Museum now contains the best Russian library that exists anywhere out of Russia; and the same may be said as respects Hungarian and Danish works. The arrangement of the books in the library—which have increased from less than 250,000 volumes in 1838, to more than three times that number,—is under Mr. Watts's direction, and in 1857, the magnificent new reading-room of the

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Museum, the erection of which he had suggested twenty years before, was placed under his superintendence. On first obtaining admission to the reading-room of the British Museum, he found that the library possessed no Russian or Hungarian books, and that in other modern languages the deficiencies were very glaring; and he addressed to the *Mechanics' Magazine* a series of letters on the subject, containing various proposals, which he has lived to carry into effect. Mr. Watts printed, in 1839, "A Letter to M. Panizzi on the reputed earliest Printed Newspaper, the English Mercurie, 1588," in which he proved the alleged newspaper to be a forgery. He has been a contributor to various periodicals, among others, to the *Quarterly Review* and the *Athenæum*, and is the author of the lives of more than a hundred foreign authors in the Biographical portion of the "English Cyclopædia." He has contributed various papers to the *Transactions of the Philological Society*, one of which, an "Essay on the Hungarian Language," procured him the honour of being elected a member of the Hungarian Academy, in conjunction with the late Lord Macaulay. He was promoted to the Keepership of the printed books in the British Museum in Aug., 1866.

WEBER, Wilhelm Eduard, physicist, born at Wittenberg, Oct. 24, 1804, began his scientific studies at an early age, and published his work on "The Theory of Waves," in 1825. He has experimented in the science of acoustics, though he is best known by his researches, made in concert with the illustrious Gauss, in terrestrial magnetism. In 1837, for having protested against the violation of the constitution, he was dismissed from a professorship he held in Göttingen, at the same time that a number of his colleagues were treated in a similar manner for the same offence. From 1845 till 1849 he was Professor of Physics at Leipsic, and in the latter year was restored to his chair at Göttingen. He has contributed a number of articles to the scientific journals of Germany, and has written several works.

WEBSTER, Benjamin, comedian, born at Bath, Sep. 3, 1800, was educated for the navy. The termination of the war in 1815 caused a change in his intentions, and he studied for the musical profession, which he exchanged for that of an actor. He made his first appearance on the stage at Warwick, whence, in 1825, he was transferred to a metropolitan theatre. His readiness in assuming, at the shortest notice, the part of Pompey for the late Mr. Harley, in "Measure for Measure," first gave the public an opportunity of estimating his histrionic powers, and firmly established his claim to rank among the leading actors of the day. He assumed the management of the Haymarket in 1837, and his lesseeship was marked by a liberal patronage of native dramatic talent,—Bulwer Lytton, Knowles, Jerrold, and Bayle Bernard having written original dramas for his theatre; at which Macready, Wallack, Strickland, Farren, Mathews, Miss Faucit, Mrs. Nisbet, Mrs. Glover, and Mrs. Stirling appeared. Mr. Webster paid annually about £2,000 for the copyrights of British plays; and, on one occasion, gave £500 for a prize comedy. Though this experiment was unsuccessful, it showed his desire to elevate the English stage. The New Adelphi Theatre, which Mr. Webster built on the site of the old house, in 1858, is still under his management, and, in 1866, he undertook the lesseeship of the Olympic. His name is necessarily associated with a long list of characters; but his latest, and certainly not his least successful, impersonations are those of Lavater, Tartuffe, Belphegor, and Triplet, and Pierre Lereux, in "The Poor Strollers." Mr. Webster, who is married and has a family, is President of the new Dramatic College.

WEBSTER, Thomas, R.A., painter, born in London in 1800, was a member of the choir at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and spent much of his time

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at Windsor, where his father was employed in the royal establishment. He first exhibited a portrait group at the Academy, in 1823, and although for several years he did not enter the lists, since 1835 he has contributed regularly one or more of those quiet domestic subjects which have secured him so much fame. The unobtrusive titles of his first pictures,—"The Soldier's Return," "A Committee of Taste," "Gunpowder Plot," "Bird-catchers," indicate persistence in the course in which his chief success was achieved. As early as 1833 he exhibited "A Village School,"—the theme so often repeated since; in 1836, "Going into School" and "Coming out of School," followed by "Returning from the Fair," in 1837; "Breakfast," in 1838; "Football," in 1839; and "Punch," in 1840; when he was elected A.R.A. His later pictures are, "The Boy and Many Friends," "The Smile," and "The Frown," engraved for the Art Union, in 1841; "The Grandmother," "The Impenitent," and "Going to School," in 1842; "Sickness and Health," in 1843; Portrait group of the artist's father and mother, and "The Pedlar," in 1844; "A Dame's School,"—in the Vernon Gallery,—one of his happiest effects, in 1845; "Good Night," in 1846; "A Village Choir," in 1847; "Dotheboys' Hall," in 1848; "A Slide," in 1849; "A School Playground," in 1852; a repetition of the "Dame's School," in 1853; and "The Race," in 1855. Amongst smaller canvasses and simpler themes, may be mentioned, "A Robber," "A See-saw," "A Cherry-seller," and "A Letter from the Colonies," which display the same genuine qualities of character, expression, and quiet humour; among direct "Studies from Nature," "A Peasant's Home," "A Farmhouse Kitchen," "Peasant Children;" homely interiors,—"A Chimney Corner," "A Breakfast Party," and "Village Gossips." The above-mentioned are choice specimens of his genuine but unpretending art. He was elected R.A. in 1846.

WEEKES, HENRY, R.A., sculptor, born at Canterbury in 1807, in early life became a pupil of the late Mr. W. Behnes, and studied under Chantrey, to whose studio at Pimlico he succeeded. Whilst a young man, he was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and in 1837 completed a bust of Her Majesty, the first that was taken after her accession to the throne. He executed the statues of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley for the "Martyrs' Memorial" at Oxford; of Dr. Goodall, at Eton; of the Marquis Wellesley, for the India House; of Lord Bacon, for Trinity College, Cambridge; of Lord Auckland, for Calcutta; and of Sir E. Barnes, for Ceylon. His later works include busts of Dean Buckland, Lord Truro, Sir C. Bell, the Duke of Marlborough, Sir G. C. Lewis; statues of John Hunter, Harvey, one of the groups for the Albert Memorial, and a statue of Charles II. for the House of Lords. He exhibited "The Suppliant" in 1850, "A Shepherd" in 1852, and the same year obtained the gold medal offered by the Society of Arts for the best treatise on the Fine Art Section of the Great Exhibition. He was elected A.R.A. in 1850, and R.A. in 1863.

WEIL, GUSTAV, Orientalist and historian, born at Saltzburg, April 24, 1808, is a grandson of the Rabbi of Metz, who introduced him to the study of the Talmud, with the view of making him a theologian. He preferred, however, the study of philology and history, and after preliminary lessons received in Paris, set out for the East, and resided five years in Cairo, where he mastered the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages, taught in the public schools, and made himself useful as an interpreter. On his return to Germany in 1836 he received an appointment in the Library of Heidelberg, and was made Professor of Oriental Languages in the University in 1845. He has published many important works on the poetry of the Arabs, on the Koran, on the Biblical Legends of the Mussulmans,

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&c., all distinguished by ingenious criticisms, and an exact knowledge of Oriental sources. He published a Life of Mohammed in 1843, a History of the Caliphs in 1846-51, and a new German translation of the Arabian Nights in 1837-41.

WEILL, ALEXANDER, novelist and journalist, born in Alsace, in 1813, of a Jewish family, at an early age acquired the Hebrew language. He went in 1828 to pursue his studies in Germany, where he had to suffer great vicissitudes, and on his return to France in 1838, contributed articles to various political and literary journals. He first came into notice when director of that portion of "*La Presse*" devoted to the discussion of foreign politics, and in March, 1848, the first of his letters against the circulars of Ledru-Rollin, caused a great sensation. He is author of the work "République et Monarchie," published in 1848, which passed through six editions, and of several successful novels.

WELBY, DR. (*See* ST. HELENA, BISHOP OF.)

WELD, CHARLES RICHARD, some time Assistant Secretary of the Royal Society, son of Isaac Weld, Esq., of Dublin, born at Windsor in 1818, was educated at Dublin, and was called to the Bar in 1844. He was appointed Assistant Secretary and Librarian to the Royal Society in 1845, and has written a "History of the Royal Society," published in 1847; "Auvergne, Piedmont, and Savoy" in 1848; "A Vacation in the United States and Canada" in 1854; "A Vacation Tour in Britanny" in 1856; "Vacations in Ireland" in 1858; "The Pyrenees, East and West" in 1859; "The Highlands Orcadia and Skye" in 1860; "Sketches in India" in 1862; "Last Winter in Rome" in 1865; "Florence the New Capital of Italy" in 1867; and various pamphlets relating to the Arctic expeditions. In 1861 he resigned his post at the Royal Society, was intrusted by the Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862 with the getting up and management of the Philosophical Department of the Exhibition, and was afterwards appointed a District Superintendent of the entire Exhibition.

WELLES, GIDEON, statesman, born in Connecticut, was made Postmaster at Hartford by President Van Buren, retired in 1840, and received from President Polk an appointment in the Marine Department, in which he evinced much ability. On the revocation of the Missouri Compromise Welles abandoned the Democratic party to join the Republicans, and during the contests relating to Kansas and Nebraska became the violent opponent of his former political friends. In 1860 he was one of the delegates to the Convention of Chicago, and a member of the committee appointed to nominate Mr. Lincoln in Springfield. In 1861 he was appointed Secretary for the Navy by President Lincoln. He expressed a strong approval of the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board the British mail steamer *Trent*.

WELLESLEY, THE HON. AND VERY REVEREND GERALD VALERIAN, Dean of Windsor, third son of the late, and brother of the second Lord Cowley, born in 1809, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1830. He held the Rectory of Strathfieldsaye, Hants (in the patronage of his relative the late Duke of Wellington), from 1836 till 1855, was nominated Domestic Chaplain to the Queen in 1849, and Dean of Windsor in 1854.

WELLINGTON (DUKE OF), SIR ARTHUR RICHARD WELLESLEY, K.G., P.C., D.C.L., born Feb. 2, 1807, succeeded his father as second duke, Sep. 14, 1862. His Grace is a Major in the army, and has been Master of the Horse.

WELLINGTON (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES JOHN ABRAHAM, D.D., son of the late Capt. Abraham, R.N., of Farnborough, Hants, born in 1815, and educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and

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Fellow, was appointed Assistant Master to Eton College. He was Archdeacon of Waitemata, New Zealand, from 1852 till 1857, and on the sub-division in the later year, of the diocese of New Zealand, was consecrated first Bishop of Wellington.

WELLS, HENRY TANWORTH, A.R.A., born in London, in Dec., 1828, began life as a miniature painter, and exhibited in 1844, at the Royal Academy a portrait of "Master Arthur Prinsep," a brother of Mr. V. Prinsep, the painter, became in this branch of art a worthy competitor for public favour with Ross and Thorburn, and till 1860 usually exhibited eight works annually—the largest number allowed. In the Academy Exhibition of 1861 Mr. Wells made his first appearance as an oil painter; his largest contribution being a portrait of Lord Ranelagh, as Colonel of the South Middlesex Volunteer Corps, and in 1862 his principal work was a portrait group, including the painter, his wife, and one or two friends. A prominent place in the East Room at the Royal Academy was awarded to his "Tableau Vivant," a portrait group of three sisters, in 1865; and he contributed a landscape entitled "Outskirt of a Farmyard—Twilight." He was elected an A.R.A., in June, 1866.

WELLS, SIR MORDAUNT LAWSON, second son of the late Samuel Wells, Esq., barrister-at-law, born in 1817, was educated at the Foundation Grammar School at Huntingdon. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1841, and after going the Norfolk Circuit for several years, became a Serjeant-at-Law in 1855, was appointed Recorder of Bedford in 1856, and was promoted to a Judgeship at Calcutta, and received the honour of knighthood in Dec., 1858. He was made a Member of the Legislative Council of India in 1860.

WENSLEYDALE (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. JAMES PARKE, born at Highfield, near Liverpool, March 22, 1782, was educated at the Grammar School of Macclesfield, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, as a pensioner, in Oct., 1799, obtained one of the Craven classical scholarships, was elected Scholar of his college in 1800, and graduated B.A. as fifth Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's Medallist in 1803. He obtained a prize for the Latin ode and a second Bachelor's prize, and was elected to an open Fellowship at Trinity College, in 1804. He removed to London, and after practising some years successfully as a special pleader in the Temple, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in Easter term, 1813. In 1828 he was promoted to a Judgeship in the Court of Queen's Bench, on the death of the late Sir G. Holroyd, and in 1834 was transferred to the Exchequer. In Aug., 1833, he was sworn a Privy Councillor, at the time when Lord Brougham established the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; to which, among other duties, he assigned the decision of a great accumulation of appeals from the East Indian Courts. On the judical Bench he had gained an experience of twenty-eight years. As he was possessed of an admirable memory, it was thought that his presence in the House of Lords would be of peculiar value as an assistant to the five "law lords," and on retiring from the Bench, Jan. 16, 1856, he was created Lord Wensleydale of Wensleydale, by patent, "for the term of his natural life." The Earl of Derby, Lord Lyndhurst, and Lord Campbell questioned the right of the Crown to create peerages for life; and after several stormy debates, the Peers decided that such a patent did not give the recipient a right to sit and vote in the House of Lords, and recommended the Government to create the title afresh, which, after some demur, was acceded to, by making him Baron Wensleydale of Walton, with the usual remainder to heirs male. In the House of Lords, and on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the services of Lord Wensleydale have been of much value.

WERNER, CARL, artist, born in

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Germany early in the century, a leading member of the Institute of Water-Colour Painters, is chiefly known by his sketches of Eastern scenery and manners; particularly by a series of drawings from Holy Land subjects, which formed an exhibition by themselves, and have been reproduced in chromo-lithography.

WESTBURY (Baron), The Right Hon. Richard Bethell, son of a physician, born at Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, June 30, 1800, was educated at a private school in Bristol, and entered at Wadham College, Oxford, in Oct., 1814. Early in 1815 he obtained a scholarship at his college, and closed an undergraduate career of great promise by taking his B.A. degree in 1818, gaining a double First Class. He acted as resident private tutor, obtained a Fellowship, repaired to London, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, in 1823, began practice as a Chancery barrister, and soon obtained distinction as well as a considerable share of business. Dr. Gilbert, afterwards Bishop of Chichester, then Principal of Brasenose College, who had been one of his examiners in 1818, appointed Mr. Bethell counsel for his college in a suit instituted against it by an influential nobleman, in which an adverse decision would have been a serious blow to the society over which he presided. The college was encouraged to resist the action by the earnest representations of Mr. Bethell, then comparatively an untried man, and gained the day. This success greatly augmented his practice, which continued to increase, and early in 1840, he was nominated a Queen's Counsel. He continued to practise with success in the Equity Courts, and on the formation of the Aberdeen Cabinet, in Dec., 1852, was appointed Solicr.-General and received the honour of knighthood. As Solicitor-General, Sir Richard assisted in carrying through the Lower House the Succession Duty Bill, the Oxford University Reform Bill, the Bill for the Abolition of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and several measures of importance. Sir Richard became, in Nov., 1856, Attorney-General, in which capacity he carried, after a formidable struggle, measures for the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Testamentary Courts, the establishment of the Divorce and Probate Court, &c. He brought before Parliament the Fraudulent Trustee Act, and the Charitable Trusts Act, in addition to other important measures relating to improvements in the Equity and Common Law Courts. When the new Court of Probate and Divorce was about to be formed, it is understood that Lord Palmerston offered the Judgeship to Sir Richard, at an acknowledgment of his distinguished services in conducting to a successful issue the important measures of law-reform upon which the Court was established, but he declined the post. He retired from the Attorney-Generalship in Feb., 1858, on the fall of Lord Palmerston's first Administration, and resumed it in Lord Palmerston's second Administration in June, 1859. He was returned member in the Conservative interest for East Yorkshire in Dec., 1832, and again in Jan., 1835, and in Aug., 1837. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Shaftesbury in August, 1847, sat for Aylesbury from April, 1851, till April, 1859, when he was elected for Wolverhampton, and retained his seat till he was raised to the peerage, on being made Lord Chancellor, June 27, 1861. In consequence of a vote of the House of Commons, at the close of the session of 1865, implying censure of the Lord Chancellor for not having exercised due caution and discretion in the appointment of the Registrar in the Leeds Court of Bankruptcy, he resigned the great seal July 4, and was succeeded by Lord Cranworth. The measures adopted by the Inns of Court for the education of the students, and large reforms in the Bankruptcy Law and laws relating to the title of Landed Estates, are due to his exertions, and he was from the commencement

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Chairman of the Council of Legal Education.

WESTERGAARD, NIELS-LUDVIG, Orientalist, born at Copenhagen, Dec. 27, 1815, studied in the University of that city, and proceeded to Bonn to learn Sanscrit in 1838. He visited Paris, London, and Oxford, in 1839, and set out for India in 1841, the King of Denmark and the University of Copenhagen defraying the expenses of his voyage. On his return, in 1844, he visited Tiflis, Moscow, and St. Petersburg, and on his arrival in Denmark, in 1845, was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages. His principal works are — "Radices Sanscritæ," published in 1841, and a cricical edition of the "Zendavesta," in 1852–3. He has endeavoured to decipher the Persepolitan cuneiform inscriptions, of which he obtained exact copies in 1844. Having been elected deputy to the Constituent Assembly, in Oct., 1848, he was appointed secretary.

WESTMACOTT, RICHARD, R.A., F.R.S., sculptor, son of the late Sir R. Westmacott, born in London, in 1799, visited Italy in 1820, and studied there for six years. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1827; was elected Associate in 1838, R.A. in 1849, and Professor of Sculpture in 1859. Among his best ideal works are "Venus and Ascanius" in 1831; "The Cymbal Player," in the Duke of Devonshire's collection, exhibited in 1832, a group of a Girl and a Fawn; "Venus instructing Cupid;" "Paolo and Francesca" in 1838; and "Blue Bell," a bas-relief full of grace and beauty. He excels in religious compositions; his finest examples are the "Angel Watching," part of a large monumental group to the Ashburton family, in 1842; a bas-relief, "Go and Sin no more;" a recumbent monumental figure of the late Archbishop Howley, in Canterbury Cathedral, in 1850; and one of the late Earl of Hardwicke, at Wimpole. Mr. Westmacott has for some years retired from the practice of his profession, occupying himself chiefly in the literature connected with his art, and in delivering lectures. He has contributed to most of the encyclopædias and journals articles and essays on the subject of his professional study; and is the author of a "Handbook on the Schools of Sculpture," and an essay "On Colouring Statues."

WESTMINSTER (MARQUIS OF), SIR RICHARD GROSVENOR, K.G., P.C., born Jan. 27, 1795, succeeded his father as second Marquis, Feb. 17, 1845. His Grace has been Lord Steward of the Household, and is Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Chester.

WESTWOOD, JOHN OBADIAH, entomologist, son of the late Mr. Westwood, of Sheffield, born in that town in 1805, and educated at Lichfield, was appointed, in 1861, to the Professorship of Zoology founded at Oxford by the munificence of the late Rev. W. Hope. The Royal Society has awarded to him one of the great gold Royal Medals for his scientific works, and in 1860 he was elected to fill the place of the illustrious Humboldt, as a Corresponding Member of the Entomological Society at Paris. He has written "Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects," "Entomologist's Text-Book," published in 1838; "British Butterflies and their Transformations," in 1841; "Arcana Entomologica," "British Moths and their Transformations," and "Palæographia Sacra Pictoria," in 1845; "Cabinet of Oriental Entomology," in 1848; "Illuminated Illustrations of the Bible," in 1849, and other entomological works. Mr. Westwood has contributed to archæological science.

WETHERALL, SIR GEORGE AUGUSTUS, G.C.B., K.H., son of the late Gen. Sir F. Wetherall, born in 1788, and educated at the Hyde Abbey School and the Royal Military College, Farnham, served at the Cape, and in the conquest of Java, and acted as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-chief at Madras from 1822 till 1825. He afterwards served as Lieut.-Colonel 1st Foot in India and in Canada, and for his services in suppressing the

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insurrection in 1837–8, was made C.B. He was Adjutant-General during the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny, and on resigning in 1860, was appointed to the command of the Northern District, attained the rank of General in the army Oct. 23, 1863, and was made a G.C.B. in 1865. Sir George is Colonel of the 84th Foot, and was appointed Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in Aug., 1866.

WHAIAPU. (See WAIAPU.)

WHEATSTONE, CHARLES, F.R.S., the scientific inventor of the electric telegraph, and professor of experimental philosophy in King's College, London, was born at Gloucester, in 1802. His connection with the electric telegraph—that most marvellous of the triumphs of modern science—is set forth in an official paper, drawn up by the late Sir M. I. Brunel, and Professor Daniell, at a time when some misunderstanding had arisen from conflicting claims as to the origin of this important invention. As this is one of the vexed questions of science, we cannot do better than quote, with the exception of one or two slight and unimportant omissions, the decision at which these gentlemen arrived, with ample evidence before them:—"In March, 1836, Mr. Cooke, while engaged at Heidelberg in scientific pursuits, witnessed for the first time one of those well-known experiments on electricity, considered as a possible means of communicating intelligence, which have been tried and exhibited from time to time during many years by various philosophers. Struck with the vast importance of an instantaneous mode of communicating intelligence (especially by the medium of railways), and impressed with a strong conviction that so great an object might be attained by means of electricity, he immediately directed his attention to the adaptation of electricity to a practical system of telegraphing, and, giving up the profession in which he was engaged, he from that hour devoted himself exclusively to the realization of that object. He returned to England in April, 1836, to perfect his plans. In Feb., 1837, while engaged in completing a set of instruments for an intended experimental application of his telegraph to a tunnel on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, he was introduced by Dr. Roget to Professor Wheatstone, who had for several years given much attention to the subject of transmitting intelligence by electricity, and had made several discoveries of the highest importance connected with this subject. Among these were his well-known determination of the velocity of electricity when passing through a metal wire; his experiments, in which the deflection of magnetic needles, the decomposition of water, and other voltaic and magneto-electric effects, were produced through greater lengths of wire than had ever before been experimented upon; and his original method of converting a few wires into a considerable number of circuits, so that they might transmit the greatest number of signals which can be transmitted by a given number of wires, by the deflection of magnetic needles. In May, 1837, Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone took out a joint English patent, on a footing of equality, for their existing inventions, and the undertaking rapidly progressed, until it attained the character of a simple and practical system, worked out scientifically on the sure basis of actual experience. While Mr. Cooke is entitled to stand alone as the gentleman to whom this country is indebted for having practically introduced and carried out the electric telegraph as a useful undertaking, and Professor Wheatstone is acknowledged as the scientific man whose profound and successful researches have already prepared the public to receive it as a project capable of practical application, it is to the united labours of two gentlemen so well qualified for mutual assistance that we must attribute the rapid progress which this important invention has made during the five

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years since they have been associated. —(Signed) M. I. Brunel, J. F. Daniell. London, April 27, 1841." It will be seen in the notice of Professor Morse that in the United States he is regarded as the prior discoverer of the electric telegraph. Professor Wheatstone claims to be the inventor of the well-known stereoscope; but it is upon his scientific skill in connection with the electric telegraph that his fame will chiefly rest. At the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855 Professor Wheatstone was one of the jurors in the class for "Heat, Light, and Electricity," and was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour for his "application of the Electric Telegraph."

WHITE, WALTER, born early in the century, has written "To Switzerland and Back," published in 1854; "A Londoner's Walk to the Land's End," and "Journey on Foot through Tyrol," in 1855; "A July Holiday in Saxony, Bohemia, and Silesia," in 1857; "A Month in Yorkshire," in 1858; "Northumberland and the Border," in 1859; "All Round the Wrekin," in 1860; "Eastern England from the Thames to the Humber," in 1865, and other works. He entered the service of the Royal Society in 1844, as Clerk, and was appointed Assistant Secretary in 1861.

WHITEHOUSE, EDWARD ORANGE WILDMAN, M.R.C.S., born near Bristol about 1815, was House Surgeon to the Sussex County Hospital, and practised medicine with success in Brighton till 1855, when he retired, partly from ill-health, and partly for the purpose of devoting himself to scientific pursuits, and more especially to the carrying out of an electric telegraph between England and America. He laboured constantly, night and day, for more than three years, at the solution of this problem, and was so far successful that he carried the electrical current through 3,000 miles of wire immersed in the Thames off Woolwich, overcoming the difficulty which electricians had been unable to surmount—the absorption of the electrical current by the water. On account of ill-health he was prevented from taking any part in the attempt to lay the Atlantic cable between Newfoundland and Cape Valentia.

WHITE-MARIO, JESSIE MERRITON, daughter of Mr. T. White, ship-builder, born at Gosport, Hants, May 9, 1832, whilst at school at Birmingham imbibed very liberal ideas from hearing the lectures of Mr. G. Dawson, and during a residence in Paris became a contributor to *Elisa Cook's Journal*. She was first brought into contact with Garibaldi, Mazzini, Orsini, and other republican leaders during a tour in Italy in 1854, and on her return to England edited Orsini's Memoirs and Adventures, lectured on Italy, wrote in the *Daily News* some articles, entitled "Italy for the Italians;" and shortly afterwards was appointed correspondent of that paper in Genoa. Having been thrown into prison upon a charge of which she was ultimately acquitted, she was married, Dec. 19, 1857, to Signor Alberto Mario. She has supported Garibaldi and his party, accompanied that general in his expeditions against Sicily and Rome, and nursed his wounded soldiers in the hospital.

WHITESIDE, THE RIGHT HON. JAMES, Q.C., LL.D., son of the late Rev. William Whiteside, born in co. Wicklow, in 1806, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in honours, was called to the Irish Bar in 1830, and rapidly rose in his profession. He was counsel for the defence of Mr. D. O'Connell in 1843, on which occasion he delivered a most powerful oration, undertook the defence of Mr. Smith O'Brien and his fellow-conspirators in 1848, and acquired great popularity in Ireland in 1862 as the successful advocate of Teresa Longworth, in the trial to establish the validity of her marriage with Major Yelverton. He was returned to the House of Commons in Aug., 1851, for Enniskillen, which borough he continued to represent till April, 1859, when he was elected one of the members for the University

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of Dublin. He was Solicitor-General for Ireland in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, Attorney-General in Lord Derby's second administration, in 1858–9, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council in Ireland, was reappointed Attorney-General for Ireland in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1865, and was soon after made Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, when he retired from the House of Commons. He has written "Ancient Rome," "Italy in the Nineteenth Century," and "Vicissitudes of the Eternal City," published in 1849; "Life and Death of the Irish Parliament," in 1863; and "Church in Ireland, Two Lectures," in 1865.

WHITTIER, JOHN GREENLEAF, born near Havenhill, Massachusetts, in 1808, worked on his father's farm till 1826, studied at college, went to Boston in 1829, and published his first literary work, "Legends of New England," in 1831. It was followed by "Supernaturalism in New England," in 1847, "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal," and several volumes of poetry. He became secretary of an Abolitionist Society at Philadelphia in 1836, and edited a journal which upheld the cause.

WHITTLE, PETER A., F.S.A., Corresponding Member of the Perth Historic Society, Associate of the Arcadian Society, Rome, &c., born at Kirkham, Lancashire, in 1789, served his term to a bookseller at Preston, began business in 1810, and retired in 1851. During that time he corresponded with several periodicals of the day, established the *Preston Forum*, and was ever ready to foster literary efforts made in his immediate locality. He is the author of "History of Preston," published in 1821, assisted the late Mr. Edward Baines in his "History of Lancashire;" wrote many articles for *Limbird's Mirror* and the *Orthodox Journal;* the "Sunday School Monitor," and compiled the separate histories, each in one volume, of "Southport," "Blackpool," "Lytham," "Blackburn," "Bolton-le-Moors," "Fernyhalgh," "Penwortham," "Hoghton Tower," and "Lambsbury." He prepared for the press a "History of Wigan," a "Compendium of Botany," "Introduction to Astronomy," "Lectures on Poetry," "Essay on Education," "Papers on the Rebellion of 1715," &c.; and has carried on an extensive correspondence with many literary characters of his time. Mr. Whittle enjoys a literary pension of £50; and his son, Robert Charles, is the author of the "Wayfarer in Lancashire," published in 1857.

WHITWORTH, JOSEPH, mechanician, born in the manufacturing districts early in the present century, has resided in Manchester since he grew to manhood, and has been engaged in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. The first occasion upon which Mr. Whitworth's name came prominently before the public was as the inventor of some improved planing machines, and other mechanical appliances for the manufacture of tools, in the Great Exhibition of 1851. Some years later, when the English Government were anxiously seeking to perfect their military armaments, Mr. Whitworth made improvements in projectiles, producing, as the result of his researches, fire-arms of extraordinary range and great accuracy. He has been, and is still, a competitor with Sir W. G. Armstrong in his efforts to produce ordnance for the national service, that may combine every important requisite.

WIGAN, ALFRED, actor, was born at Blackheath, Kent, March 24, 1818. After playing subordinate characters at the Queen's Theatre under the management of Mrs. Nisbett in 1836-7, he undertook better parts at the St. James's under the late Mr. Braham, and afterwards at Covent Garden under Madame Vestris, at Drury Lane under Mr. Macready, at the Lyceum under Mr. Keeley, at the Haymarket under Mr. Webster, at the Princess's under Mr. Maddox, at the Olympic under Mr. Watts, and at the Princess's under Messrs. Kean and Keeley. Mr. Wigan opened the Olympic, Oct. 17,

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1853, and after four years of arduous but successful management, retired from the stage on account of ill-health in July, 1857. He resumed his professional engagements and opened the St. James's Theatre, Oct. 29, 1860, and retired from the management in 1863. On several occasions Mr. Wigan gave readings from Tennyson and other poets, and the St. Martin's Hall was converted into a theatre and opened under his management as the New Queen's Theatre, Oct. 24, 1867.

WIGRAM, GEORGE VICESIMUS, younger son of the late Sir R. Wigram, Bart., London merchant, born in March, 1805, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, with a view of entering orders, but eventually joined the community entitled the "Plymouth Brethren." In 1837–8 he commenced writing essays on the more technical spiritual terms used in Scripture, such as "Justification," "Sanctification. He has compiled "The Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament," and the "Englishman's Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance of the Old Testament," published in 1843–4. His Vade-Mecum, or Verbal Index to the Hebrew and Chaldee Old Testament, is announced as nearly ready.

WILBERFORCE, DR. (*See* OXFORD, BISHOP OF.)

WILBERFORCE, ARTHUR HENRY, eldest surviving son of Henry William Wilberforce, born in 1839, and educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, became a Roman Catholic priest and a member of the Order of St. Dominic, or Friar Preachers, in 1864.

WILBERFORCE, HENRY WILLIAM, youngest son of the late William Wilberforce, and brother of the Bishop of Oxford, born in 1807, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1830, taking a first class in classics, a second in mathematics, and he gained the Ellerton and Denyer prize essays. Having taken orders, he married the second surviving daughter of the late Rev. John Sargent, of Lavington, and became incumbent of Bransgrove, in the New Forest, was incumbent of Walmer, Kent, in 1841, became, in 1843, vicar of East Farleigh, Kent, which benefice he resigned in 1850 on joining the Roman Catholic Church. He published an "Essay on the Parochial System," in 1838, and was for several years proprietor and editor of the *Weekly Register*.

WILDE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES PLAISTED, fourth son of E. A. Wilde, Esq. (brother of the late Lord Chancellor Truro), born in 1816, and educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, in 1839, and went the Northern Circuit. He was appointed junior counsel to the Excise and Customs in 1840, Queen's Counsel in 1855, Counsel to the Duchy of Lancaster in 1859, and made a Baron of the Exchequer, and knighted in 1860. Sir J. Wilde was transferred, on the death of Sir C. Cresswell, in 1863, to the Judgeship of the Court of Probate and Divorce, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1864. He married a daughter of the Earl of Radnor.

WILKES, ADMIRAL CHARLES, of the United States Navy, nephew of John Wilkes, whose name was identified with the cry of "Liberty" in the reign of George III., was born about 1804. He entered the naval service and was appointed by the government of the United States to conduct a voyage of exploration in the Southern and Pacific Oceans. After an absence of between three and four years, he returned to New York, and published an account of his expedition, in five volumes. He was awarded the Gold Medal of the Geographical Society of London in 1848; and he published, in 1849, a treatise on "Western America," in which he discussed the capabilities of the Oregon Territory and California. He gained an unenviable notoriety by his outrage, when in command of the *San Jacinto*, on the British flag, in the forcible and illegal arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board the mail-packet *Trent*, Nov. 8, 1861, which was nearly precipitating his country into

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a war with England. He did not play a prominent part in the civil war, and he was tried by a court-martial in 1864 for some act of disobedience, and reprimanded.

WILKINSON, Sir Gardner, D.C.L., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. John Wilkinson, of Haxendale, Westmoreland, born in 1797, was educated at Harrow, and Exeter College, Oxford. During a prolonged residence in Egypt, he devoted himself to the study of the ancient history and the architectural remains of that country, with a zeal and industry of which he has since given the most convincing proofs. He has written several able and important works, admirably illustrated, on Egyptian Antiquities, and was knighted in 1839 in reward of his valuable contributions to archæological literature. Amongst his numerous works may be mentioned "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, derived from a Comparison of the Painting, Sculpture, and Monuments still existing, with the Accounts of Ancient Authors," published in 1837–41; "History of Modern Egypt and Thebes," in 1844; "Dalmatia and Montenegro, with a Journey to Mostar, in Herzegovina, and Remarks on the Slavonic Nations," in 1848; "Egyptians in Time of the Pharaohs," in 1857; and "On Colour and on the Necessity for a General Diffusion of Taste among all Classes, with Remarks on Laying Out Dressed or Geometrical Gardens, Examples of Good and Bad Taste," in 1858; and assisted the Rev. G. Rawlinson in his new edition of "Herodotus."

WILKINSON, James John Garth, M.D., eldest son of James John Wilkinson, of Durham, a special pleader, and author of several well known law books, born near Gray's-inn Lane, London, in 1812, was educated at a private school at Mill Hill and Totteridge, Herts. He translated "Swedenborg's Animal Kingdom," published in 1843–4, and has written "Swedenborg, a biography," published in 1849; the "Human Body and its Connection with Man," in 1851; "The Ministry of Health," about 1856; "Unlicensed Medicine," a pamphlet; "Improvisations from the Spirit," in 1857; "On the Cure, Arrest, and Isolation of Small Pox, by a new Method; and on the Local Treatment of Erysipelas, and all Internal Inflammations; with a Postscript on Medical Freedom," in 1864; and a pamphlet, "On Social Health," in 1865.

WILKINSON, The Rev. Matthew, D.D., born about 1810, graduated at Clare College, Cambridge, in high honours, in 1835, and having been Fellow of his College, was appointed in 1843 Head Master of Marlborough College, Wilts, which post he held until 1852, when he was preferred to the vicarage of West Lavington, Wilts. He is Rural Dean of the Diocese of Salisbury, a Magistrate for Wilts, and in 1863–64 was one of the Select Preachers of the University of Cambridge. The Rev. M. Wilkinson is the author of "Sermons preached at Marlborough College," published in 1852, and of other works.

WILLES, Sir James Shaw, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, son of a physician of Cork, born in 1814, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took honours and graduated B.A. in 1836, and LL.D. in 1860. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1810, went the Home Circuit, and had a large business as a "leading junior." In 1849 he edited, with Sir H. S. Keating, the well-known legal work, "Smith's Leading Cases;" in 1850 was appointed a Commissioner of Common Law Procedure, and assisted in drawing the Common Law Procedure Acts of 1852, 1854, and 1860, founded on the Report of the Commissioners. These acts were of much use and they still regulate the practice of the courts. In 1855, when a vacancy occurred among the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, he was raised to the Bench, and received the honour of knighthood.

WILLIAM I. (*See* Prussia, King of.)

WILLIAM III. (*See* Holland, King of.)

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WILLIAMS, Dr. J. W. (*See* Quebec, Bishop of.)

WILLIAMS, Dr. W. (*See* Waiapu or Whaiapu, Bishop of.)

WILLIAMS, The Rev. George, B.D., born in 1814, was educated on the Foundation at Eton College, and at King's College, Cambridge, where he became a Fellow in 1836, graduated B.A. in 1837, and M.A. in 1840. Having been ordained in 1837, he went as chaplain to Bishop Alexander, at Jerusalem, in 1841, and held the appointment until 1843. He was nominated to the Wardenship of St. Columba's College in 1850, retired in 1855, and was chosen Vice-Provost of King's College in 1854, 1855, and 1856. He has written "History of the Holy City: Notices of Jerusalem," published in 1845, of which an enlarged edition under the title "Holy City, and Architecture of the Holy Sepulchre," appeared in 1849. He published in 1846 "Sermons preached at Jerusalem, 1843-5," and contributed many articles to Dr. W. Smith's "Dictionary of Classical Geography," several Journals of Travels and Biographical Memoirs to various periodicals, and several Sermons.

WILLIAMS, Monier, M.A., Sanscrit scholar, son of the late Col. Monier Williams, Surveyor-Gen. of the Bombay Presidency, born at Bombay in 1819, was educated at private schools, and at King's College, London, and entered at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1838. He soon after obtained an Indian writership, and proceeded as a student to the E.I. College, Haileybury, where he gained the first prizes in all the Oriental subjects. For domestic reasons he resigned his Indian appointment and returned to Oxford, became a member of University College, was elected to the Boden scholarship in 1843, and graduated B.A. in 1844. He was Professor of Sanscrit at Haileybury, from 1844, till the abolition of that institution in 1858; removed to Cheltenham, and superintended the Oriental studies at the College for two years. In Dec., 1860, after a long contest, he was elected Boden Sanscrit Professor at Oxford. The following is a list of his works: "A Practical Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, arranged with reference to the Classical Languages of Europe, for the use of English Students," published in 1846; of which a second edition was published by the Delegates of the Oxford University Press in 1857; an edition of the Sanscrit drama, "Vikramorvasi," in 1849; "An English and Sanscrit Dictionary," published by the E.I. Company in 1851; an edition of the text of the Sanscrit drama, "S'akuntalá," with notes and literal translations, in 1853; a free translation in English prose and verse of the Sanscrit drama "S'akuntalá," in 1855; reprinted in 1856; "Rudiments of Hindústání, with an Explanation of the Persi-Arabic alphabet, for the use of Cheltenham College," in 1858; "Original Papers Illustrating the History of the Application of the Roman Alphabet to the Languages of India," intrusted to him for publication by Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, Governor of Madras; a Romanised edition of the Hindústání work, "Bágh o Bahár," with notes, &c.; "Hindústání Primer," and "An Easy Introduction to the Study of Hindústání," in 1859; "Story of Nala, a Sanscrit Poem, with vocabulary, and Dean Milman's translation," published by the Oxford University Press; and "Indian Epic Poetry: Substance of Lectures," in 1863. Mr. Williams is engaged in printing "A Sanscrit and English Dictionary," on which he has laboured for many years, to be published by the University of Oxford.

WILLIAMS, Penry, painter, a native of Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, born at the commencement of the century, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1824, and went, in 1827, to Rome, where he has since resided. He sends, almost annually, for exhibition in this country, pictures of Italian life and scenery, delicately painted, full of life and expression, showing how much his style has been influenced by his long residence in Italy. His principal works are:

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"Procession to the Christening, a Scene at l'Ariccia," "The Festa of the Madonna dell' Arco," "The Fountain, a Scene at Mola di Gaeta," "The Campagna of Rome," "Il Voto, or the Convalescent," and "Ferry on the River Nimfer."

WILLIAMS, THE REV. ROWLAND, D.D., son of a canon of St. Asaph, born in Flintshire, in 1817, was educated as King's Scholar at Eton, where he was Newcastle Medallist, proceeded thence to King's College, Cambridge, and obtained in his first year Battie's University Scholarship. As a Fellow of King's, he graduated in 1841, was for eight years Classical Tutor of his College, became Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew at St. David's College, Lampeter, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff in 1850. He has acted frequently at Eton and Cambridge as Classical Examiner, for the Tripos and other examinations. In 1863, he defended himself before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, against a charge of heresy connected with his "Review of Bunsen," and obtained in Feb., 1864, a reversal of such parts of the judgment of the Court of Arches as had been unfavourable to him. In anticipation of this event he had resigned, in Aug., 1862, his office at Lampeter, and is engaged in the cure of souls in his parish. He is the author of "Rational Godliness after the Mind of Christ," Sermons preached by him at Lampeter and Cambridge, at the latter as Select Preacher, published in 1855. Having been involved by this volume in controversies which affected his position at Lampeter, he accepted in 1859, from King's College, the Vicarage of Broad-Chalke, Wilts. He has written "Christianity and Hinduism Compared" (which is an expansion of the Muir Prize Essay), published in 1856; "Christian Freedom in the Council of Jerusalem," in 1858; "Persecution for the Word of God," in 1862; a Critical Preface to Desprez's "Daniel," in which the positions of Dr. Pusey are keenly controverted on philological grounds, in 1865; "Prophets of Israel and Judah," being the first volume of a revised edition of the Hebrew Prophets, with historical illustrations, in 1866; "Review of Bunsen," "Essays and Reviews;" a review of a Charge of the Bishop of Llandaff, a controversial letter addressed to the Bishop of St. David's; a critical Appendix on his lordship's reply, several articles on Welsh subjects in the *Quarterly Review*, a Paper in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* on the Obligations of the Anglo-Saxon Church to British Missionaries; a Defence of the Maynooth Grant; poems, "Orestes," an adaptation to English readers of the "Eumenides" of Æschylus, "Lays from the Cimbric Lyre," &c.

WILLIAMS, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR WILLIAM FENWICK, BART., K.C.B., born in Nova Scotia, Dec. 4, 1800, entered the Royal Artillery in 1825, became First-Lieut. in 1827, Captain in 1840, was employed in Turkey till 1843, and for his military services there received the brevet-rank of Major. Having been sent to Erzeroum, to meet the Turkish and Persian plenipotentiaries, he took part in the conferences preceding the treaty concluded there in May, 1847, and for these services obtained the brevet-rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In June, 1848, he was appointed English Commissioner for the settlement of the Turco-Persian boundary, and was admitted a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1852. On being nominated British Commissioner with the Turkish army in the East, in Aug., 1854, he was promoted to the local rank of Colonel, and a few months later to that of Brig.-General. The victory won, under his auspices, over the Russian general, Mouravieff, on the heights above Kars, Sep. 29, 1855, after the city had been invested for four months, made his name familiar to the British public as a successful soldier. Gen. Williams and his brave comrades, amongst whom was the Hungarian, the late Gen. Kmety, did all that men could do in defence of Kars, holding out sternly on the scantiest hope. Gen. Mouravieff summoned the garri-

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son to surrender, Nov. 14, and Gen. Williams, after holding a council of officers, sent a flag of truce to demand a suspension of hostilities. This medium failed through unforeseen difficulties, and Gen. Williams, having demanded an interview with Gen. Mouravieff, accepted terms of capitulation. Gen. Williams, on being restored to liberty, returned to England, and was rewarded with a baronetcy, a pension of £1,000 a year for life, the rank of K.C.B., the Turkish Order of the Medjidie with the rank of "Mushir," the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford, and the freedom of the City of London. He was returned member in the Liberal interest for Calne, in July, 1856, and again at the general election in March, 1857, and retired in 1859. He was appointed to the command at Woolwich, proceeded, in 1859, to assume the command of the troops in Canada, which post he held for some time.

WILLIS, The Rev. Robert, F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor in the University of Cambridge, born in London in 1800, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1826, and was chosen Fellow of his College. He was appointed Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge in 1837, and has been one of the chief supporters of the Archæological Institute, since its first establishment in 1843. From its annual meetings have been prepared his well-known "Architectural Histories" of Canterbury, Winchester, York, and other cathedrals. He has compiled "Apparatus for Use of Lectures in Mechanical Philosophy," published in 1831; "Remarks on the Architecture of the Middle Ages and of Italy," one of the first books which introduced English Archæologists to a correct knowledge of Italian Gothic, in 1835; "Principles of Mechanism for Use of Students," in 1841; "Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral" and "Architectural History of Winchester Cathedral," in 1845; "Architectural History of the Holy Sepulchre," "Architectural History of York Cathedral," "Architectural Nomenclature of the Middle Ages," and "Description of the Sextry Barn at Ely, lately demolished," in 1849; and "Architectural History of Glastonbury Abbey," in 1866.

WILLS, William Henry, born at Plymouth, Jan. 13, 1810, at an early age devoted himself to literary pursuits, was one of the originators of *Punch*, and was afterwards connected with the Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh, whose sister he married. He was a member of the original staff, and occupied for a considerable time the post of sub-editor of the *Daily News*, to the leading columns of which he occasionally contributed. In 1850, he joined Mr. Charles Dickens in establishing *Household Words*, of which he was the working editor, and has been sub-editor of *All the Year Round* since its commencement. Mr. Wills collected some of his contributions to periodical literature in a separate volume, entitled "Old Leaves Gathered from Household Words," published in 1860.

WILMOT, The Hon. Robert Duncan, born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, Oct. 16, 1809, and educated at St. John's, New Brunswick, was appointed a Delegate for effecting the Confederation of the Provinces of British North America. He was elected member of Legislation of New Brunswick in 1846, was member of the Executive Government and Surveyor-General from 1851 till 1854; Provincial Secretary and member of Government in 1856 and 1857, and member of Government after change of Administration in 1865 and 1866. The Hon. R. Wilmot, who is the author of several important papers on the subject of the "Currency," which have had an extensive circulation on the other side of the Atlantic, represented the province of New Brunswick at the Council of Trade, held at Quebec in Sep., 1865. He was Mayor of St. John, and has represented the city and county of St. John in the Legislature for above sixteen years.

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WILSON, Dr. (*See* Glasgow and Galloway, Bishop of.)

WILSON, Sir Archdale, Bart., K.C.B., a son of the late Rev. G. Wilson, and cousin of Lord Berners, born in 1803, and educated at Norwich, is a Lieut.-Colonel in the Bengal Artillery and Major-General in the Bengal Army. He was chief in command at the memorable siege and capture of Delhi in 1857, and for his important services on that occasion was made a baronet and K.C.B., received a pension from the East India Company, and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

WILSON, Erasmus, F.R.S., surgeon, born in 1809, became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1831. He is an Honorary Fellow of the College of Surgeons, and Consulting Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin. Mr. Wilson, who has a high reputation for his successful treatment of cutaneous diseases, has written "The Dissector's Manual," "The Anatomist's Vade Mecum," "Diseases of the Skin," "On the Management of the Skin as a means of Promoting and Preserving Health," "The History of the Middlesex Hospital," "On Ringworm," "Portraits of Diseases of the Skin," a large folio "On Syphilis and Syphilitic Eruptions," "A Three Weeks' Scamper through the Spas of Germany and Belgium," "The Eastern or Turkish Bath," "The Student's Book of Cutaneous Medicine and Diseases of the Skin," "Statistical Inquiry into the relative Frequency of Diseases of the Skin," "On Food, as a Means of Prevention of Disease," "Report on Leprosy," "Papers in the Philosophical, Medico-Chirurgical, and Veterinary Transactions," in the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, and other journals, Lectures in the *Lancet* on the Pathology of the Hair and Diseases of the Skin, Articles in "Todd's Cyclopædia" and Cooper's "Surgical Dictionary." He is editor of "Anatomical Plates," in four volumes; "Hufeland's Art of Prolonging Life," and of a Quarterly *Journal of Cutaneous Medicine and Diseases of the Skin.*

WILSON, The Rev. Henry Bristow, B.D., son of the late Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D., many years Rector of St. Mary Aldermary, in the City of London, born in 1803, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became Fellow and Tutor. He graduated B.A. in high classical honours in 1825, and was one of the four resident Tutors who, in 1841, issued a joint protest and remonstrance to the editor of "Tracts for the Times," on account of their tendency to admit Roman doctrine in the interpretation of the Thirty-nine Articles. The Rev. H. B. Wilson was appointed successively by the University a select Preacher, Public Examiner Professor of Anglo-Saxon, and Bampton Lecturer in 1851. He has written several sermons and pamphlets on Church and University questions, an essay on "Schemes of Christian Comprehension," in the "Oxford Essays," published in 1857, and the "National Church" in "Essays and Reviews."

WILSON, Richard, D.D., some time Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, exerted himself in establishing the College of Preceptors in 1848, since incorporated by royal charter; was Dean of the Corporation eleven years, and Head Master of St. Peter's Collegiate School, Eaton Square, London, for fifteen years. Dr. Wilson has written "Questions on the Gospels and Acts," in relation to the correct interpretation of the Greek Testament, published in 1830; "Treatises on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," in 1831; sermons, many papers on classical, mathematical, and theological subjects, and has for a long time been engaged in preparing a new and correct translation of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, relieved as far as possible from the multitudinous errors of traditional interpretation. His Latin epigrams are well known.

WINCHESTER (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Charles Richard Sumner, D.D., F.R.S., second son of the

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late Rev. Robert Sumner, and younger brother of the late archbishop of Canterbury, born at Kenilworth in 1790, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees. He was for some years Canon of Canterbury and Rector of Abingdon, Berks; was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff in 1826, and translated to the see of Winchester in 1827. The diocese includes Hants, parts of Surrey, with the Isle of Wight and the Channel Islands, and the see is of the value of £8,000 a year. He is Provincial Sub-dean of Canterbury, Prelate of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and a Vice-President of the Royal Society of Literature. Dr. Sumner translated Milton's treatise on "Government," published at the command of King George IV.

WINDHAM, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Ashe, K.C.B., son of the late Vice-Admiral Windham, who assumed the name of Windham in lieu of that of Lukin, on succeeding to the Norfolk property of his uncle, the Right Hon. W. Windham, M.P., was born in 1810, entered the Coldstream Guards in 1826, became Col. in June, 1854, and having seen active service in Canada during the rebellion in 1837–9, was, on the breaking out of the Russian war, appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General to the fourth division, and was promoted by Gen. Simpson to the command of a brigade of the second division. He distinguished himself at the battle of Inkermann, at the assault on the Redan, and led the attack on the Great Redan, Sep. 8, 1855, when he stood nearly single-handed against an overpowering force, unwounded amid a shower of grape and musketry. For his gallantry on this occasion he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, created a C.B., appointed to the command of the fourth division of the army, made Chief of the Staff, and after the capture of Sebastopol was nominated Governor of the suburb of Karabelnaia. Returning to England after the conclusion of peace, he was elected one of the members in the Liberal interest for East Norfolk, in March, 1857; in the course of the same year was sent to India to aid in the suppression of the mutiny, and took an active part in the campaign under the late Lord Clyde, after which he was appointed to the military command at Lahore. He was made a K.C.B. in 1865; is a Lieut.-Gen. in the army, and Col. of the 46th Regiment; has received the Crimean medal with four clasps, and is a Commander of the Legion of Honour. The 1st class of the Military Order of Savoy, the 2nd class of the Medjidie, and the Indian medal have been conferred upon him.

WINSLOW, Forbes, M.D., D.C.L., ninth son of Capt. Thos. Winslow, of the 47th Foot, born in London in Aug., 1810, was educated in Scotland, near London, and at Manchester. He manifested an early bias for the study of medicine, commenced his professional education in New York, and continued these studies on his return to England. He dissected and studied anatomy under the celebrated anatomist, Mr. Carpue, for four years, and, at the University of London, was a pupil of Drs. Turner, Elliotson, Quain, &c., as well as of Sir C. Bell, at Middlesex Hospital. After passing the College of Surgeons in 1835, he graduated M.D. at Aberdeen, and was soon afterwards elected one of the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. Whilst acting as Vice-President of the Medical Society of London, he was selected as the Lettsomian Professor of Medicine for 1851–2, when he delivered three lectures—1, On the Psychological Vocation of the Physician; 2, On the Medical Treatment of Insanity; and 3, On Medico-Legal Evidence in Cases of Insanity. Dr. Winslow's love for metaphysical and philosophical reading led him almost instinctively to the speciality to which he has devoted the best energies of his mind, and his taste for the investigation of mental diseases was early developed. When a student he joined the Westminster Medical Society, and in 1830 read to

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its members an elaborate paper on the "Influence of the Mind upon the Body in the Production and Aggravation of Disease," which was published in fuller detail in the *Gazette of Practical Medicine*. In the same year he read a paper on the "Application of the Principles of Phrenology to the Elucidation of Insanity," contributed a series of papers to the *Gazette of Practical Medicine* in 1831, on the "Physiology and Pathology of the Human Mind," and published a paper in the *Lancet* on "Softening of the Brain," in 1832. He was for some years, in early life, on the literary staff of the *Times*, and published, in 1843, a work on the "Plea of Insanity in Criminal Cases," essays on Crime, Idiotcy, and numerous contributions to the medical journals. In addition to the afore-mentioned works he has written "Anatomy of Suicide," published in 1840; a treatise "On Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Disorders of the Mind," in 1860; "On Intemperance Considered as a Type of Insanity," and "On the Morbid and Physiological Influence of Light," in 1866; and he originated and published the *Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine*, which he carried on for sixteen years. Dr. Winslow has a large private practice in cases of insanity and diseases of the brain and nervous system, and is constantly consulted as an *expert* in Courts of Law in difficult medico-legal cases. At the installation of the Earl of Derby as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Dr. Winslow received the honorary degree of D.C.L., and he is a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

WINTERHALTER, FREDERICK, painter, born at Baden in 1806, first visited England in 1842, and soon obtained royal patronage. His portrait-group of the Queen, the late Prince Consort, and the royal children, was very well received, and was exhibited by special command to the public, in Buckingham Palace, in 1848, and has since been engraved by Cousins in mezzotint. For her Majesty Mr. Winterhalter has executed many works: a portrait-group of Wellington and Peel, in 1850, also engraved; various portraits of the sovereign, of which one was presented to Sir Robert Peel; portraits of the late Prince Consort, of the young Prince Alfred, &c. Mr. Winterhalter exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1852, a picture, having for its subject "Roderick the Goth seeing Florinda for the first time, as she and her companions are about to bathe in the Tagus," and it was purchased for the Royal Collection.

WODEHOUSE. (*See* KIMBERLEY, EARL OF.)

WODEHOUSE, SIR PHILIP EDMUND, K.C.B., eldest son of the late Ed. Wodehouse, Esq., many years one of the members in the Conservative interest for East Norfolk, and a cousin of the Earl of Kimberley, born about 1812, was for some years in the Civil Service at Ceylon. In 1854 he was appointed Governor of British Guiana, and in 1861 was promoted to the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, rendered vacant by the transfer of Sir George Grey to his former post at New Zealand. He was made a K.C.B., civil, in 1863. His wife, a daughter of F. J. Templar, Esq., died at Cape Town, Oct. 6, 1866.

WÖHLER, FRIEDRICH, born near Frankfort, July 31, 1809, studied the natural sciences at Marburg and Heidelberg. Having taken his doctor's degree he proceeded, in 1824, to Sweden, where he studied chemistry under Berzelius. On his return to Germany, he was for several years Professor in the Berlin School of Arts and Trades, in 1832 was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Technology in the new School of Arts and Trades at Cassel, and in 1836 occupied a chair of Medicine and took direction of the Chemical Institute at Göttingen. He has made several chemical discoveries, among others a new method of obtaining pure nickel, was the first to obtain aluminium in an isolated state, and detailed accounts of his discoveries are given in

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the scientific journals of Germany. He has published several distinct works on chemical subjects, which have been translated, and is member of various scientific bodies. He is an officer of the Legion of Honour, has received various foreign decorations, was elected a corresponding member of the Institute in June, 1864, and is Inspector-General of pharmacies in the kingdom of Hanover.

WOOD, Sir Charles. (*See* Halifax, Viscount.)

WOOD, Mrs. Henry, novelist, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thos. Price, head of one of the leading glove manufacturing firms in Worcester, born in Worcestershire about 1820, inherited a literary taste from her father, and at an early age was married to Mr. Henry Wood, a gentleman connected with the shipping trade. She commenced her literary career as a contributor to *The New Monthly Magazine* and *Bentley's Miscellany*, and "Danebury House," her first complete work (which gained the prize of £100 offered by the Scottish Temperance League for the best illustration of the good effects of temperance) was published in 1860. It was followed by "East Lynne," which achieved a remarkable success, in 1861; "The Channings," "Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles," and "A Foggy Night at Offord" (a small book issued for the benefit of the Lancashire operatives) in 1862; "William Allair; or, Running Away to Sea," a book for boys, "The Shadow of Ashlydyat," and "Verner's Pride," in 1863; "Lord Oakburn's Daughters," "Oswald Cray," and "Trevlyn Hold; or, Squire Trevlyn's Heir," in 1864; "Mildred Arkell, a Novel," in 1865; "Elster's Folly, a Novel," and "St. Martin's Eve," a Novel," in 1866; and "A Life's Secret," in 1867.

WOOD, The Rev. John George, M.A., son of a surgeon, at one time Chemical Lecturer at the Middlesex Hospital, born in London in 1827, was educated at Ashbourne Grammar-school, entered Merton College, Oxford, in 1844, was elected Jackson Scholar in 1845, and graduated B.A. in 1848, and M.A. in 1851. Having been attached for two years to the Anatomical Museum at Christ Church, Oxford, he was ordained in 1852 as Chaplain to the boatmen's floating chapel, Oxford; was appointed Assistant-Chaplain to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in 1856, and resigned the appointment on account of ill-health in 1862. He has compiled several valuable works on Zoology, among others, a Popular Natural History," "Sketches and Anecdotes of Animal Life," "The Boy's Own Natural History Book," and "My Feathered Friends, or Bird Life." He has published a series of cheap entertaining handbooks, as novel in design as they are unpretending in their titles, and which abound in both scientific and practical knowledge, most felicitously conveyed. It consists of "Common Objects of the Sea-Shore," "Common Objects of the Country," "Common Objects of the Microscope," and "Common Shells of the Sea-shore," each appropriately illustrated; followed by "Glimpses into Petland," "Our Garden Friends and Foes," "Homes without Hands," an important work in which the dwellings of various animals are described and figured, and arranged according to the method in which they are formed, together with other educational works. The Rev. J. G. Wood's *magnum opus* is his larger "Natural History," which is enriched with a number of admirable sketches, chiefly from the life, by the most eminent artists of the day in this branch of illustration. He edits the *Boy's Own Magazine*, and was one of the associate commissioners of the Great Exhibition at Paris in 1867.

WOOD, Sir William Page, F.R.S., second son of the late Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., many years one of the members for the city of London, and brother of the late Rev. Sir J. P. Wood, Bart., who died Feb. 21, 1866, born in 1801, was educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Cam-

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bridge, where he graduated in high honours, obtained a Fellowship, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1827. He was one of the members in the Liberal interest for the city of Oxford from Aug., 1847, till Dec., 1852, Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster from 1849 till 1851, and was Solicitor-General from 1851 till he was appointed a Vice-Chancellor in Dec., 1852.

WOODWARD, BERNARD BOLINGBROKE, F.S.A., born at Norwich in 1816, was educated at a private school there, and graduated at the London University. His first work, "A History of Wales from the Earliest Times to the final Incorporation of the Principality with England," appeared in 1851. It was followed by "A History of America to the end of the Administration of President Polk," of which the earlier chapters were written by Mr. W. H. Bartlett, and the work was published in the United States. He has been engaged in the revision of standard educational and other works in extensive circulation, and has contributed to reviews, &c. He commenced "A General History of Hampshire," in parts, and is preparing for publication by Messrs. Longman a general dictionary of dates, entitled "A Cyclopædia of History and Chronology;" founded in 1863 and has since edited *The Fine Arts Quarterly Review*, and in conjunction with a very accomplished collaborateur is engaged on a "Life and Works of Leonardo da Vinci." In 1860 he was appointed Librarian in Ordinary to the Queen, at Windsor, and Keeper of the Royal Collection of Prints and Drawings.

WORBOISE, EMMA JANE, daughter of a clergyman of the Church of England, was born in 1825. Having been left an orphan when very young, she was educated at the school for clergymen's daughters established at Casterton, near Kirkby Lonsdale, by the late Rev. W. Carus Wilson; was married to a gentleman of French descent, and is now a widow. This lady has written several works of fiction, including "Helen Bury," published in 1850; "Anny Wilton: Lights and Shades of Christian Life," in 1855; "Grace Hamilton's School Days," in 1856; "Kingsdown Lodge; or, Seed Time and Harvest," and "Wife's Trials, a Tale," in 1858; "Millicent Kendrick; or, the Search after Happiness," in 1862; "Lottie Lonsdale; or, Chain and Links," and "Married Life; or, Philip and Edith," in 1863; "Thornycroft Hall," "Lillingstones of Lillingstone," and "Labour and Wait; or, Evelyn's Story," in 1864; "St. Beetha's; or, the Heiress of Arne," in 1865; and "Sir Julian's Wife," and "Violet Vaughan," in 1866. She has contributed to periodical literature, edits the *Christian World*, and preserves the cognomen under which she first became known to the public.

WORCESTER (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. HENRY PHILPOTT, D.D., younger son of the late Rich. Philpott, Esq., of Chichester, born Nov. 17, 1807, was educated at the Cathedral Grammar School, Chichester, and at St. Catherine's School, Cambridge, graduated B.A. as Senior Wrangler and a first-class in the Classical Tripos in 1829. He was elected Fellow of his college, and held the office of Assistant-Tutor and Tutor till his election to the Mastership of the College in 1845. He served the office of Moderator in the University in 1833, 1834, and 1836, that of Examiner for Mathematical Honours in 1837 and 1838, and that of Proctor in 1834–5. The late Bishop of London appointed him, in 1837, Preacher in Whitehall Chapel, London, which office he held for two years and a half; he was twice nominated a Select Preacher before the University, and was appointed Examining Chaplain by the late Dr. Turton, Bishop of Ely, on his elevation to the episcopate in 1844. After his election to the Mastership of his college, in 1845, he took an active part in the business of the University, and served as Vice-Chancellor in 1846, 1856, and 1857. At the end of his last year of that office, several members of the

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Senate presented his portrait, painted by Sir J. W. Gordon, to the University, as a memorial of the services he had rendered during the sitting of the Commission, and it is in the Fitzwilliam Museum. He was appointed by H.R.H. the late Prince Consort one of his four Chaplains in 1847, and retained that office till his election to the see of Worcester in 1860.

WORDSWORTH, Dr. (*See* St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, Bishop of.)

WORDSWORTH, The Ven. Christopher, D.D., Archdeacon of Westminster, brother of the Right Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, born in 1807, was educated at Winchester and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he closed a brilliant undergraduate course by graduating B.A. in 1830, taking high honours, and was elected a Fellow of his college. Having received deacon's and priest's orders, he was appointed, in 1836, Public Orator at Cambridge, and Head Master of Harrow School, which post he held until 1844, when the late Sir R. Peel preferred him to a Canonry in Westminster Abbey. He was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1847–8, and has been an extensive writer on theology; his best known works being his edition of the Greek Testament, with notes; "The Old Testament, in the Authorised Version, with Notes and Introductions;" "The Holy Year, or Original Hymns;" "Occasional Sermons in Westminster Abbey;" "Lectures on Inspiration;" "Theophilus Anglicanus;" "Memoirs of William Wordsworth;" "Athens and Attica;" "Greece, Historical, Pictorial, and Descriptive;" "St. Hippolytus and the Church of Rome in the Beginning of the Third Century" (from the newly-discovered Philosophumena); "Diary in France;" "Letters to M. Gondon on the Distinctive Character of the Church of Rome;" "Ancient Writings from the Walls of Pompeii;" "Theocritus," from the ancient MSS.; a "Tour in Italy;" and "Sermons on the Church of Ireland, her History and Claims." Dr. Wordsworth edited the "Correspondence of Richard Bentley, D.D."

WORNUM, Ralph Nicholson, son of a London pianoforte maker, born in the county of Durham in 1812, was educated at University College, London. After a preliminary study of Art, he went abroad in 1834 to study painting in the Continental galleries, and on his return contributed to the "Penny Cyclopædia," the "Art Journal," &c., and wrote the article on "Painting" in Dr. W. Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities." In 1846 he was appointed to prepare the official catalogues of the National Gallery; was selected Lecturer on Art to the Government Schools of Design in 1848; was appointed Librarian and Keeper of the Casts to the Schools of Design, then placed under the control of the Board of Trade, in 1852; and Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery in 1857. Mr. Wornum has compiled a "Sketch of the History of Painting," published in 1845; "Analysis of Ornament, Characteristics of Styles," in 1860; a "Biographical Catalogue of the Principal Italian Painters;" "Epochs in Painting, an Essay," in 1864; and "A Life of Holbein" in 1866; and has edited "Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England," and (for "Bohn's Scientific Library") the "Lectures on Painting by Royal Academicians, Barry, Opie, and Fuseli," and various Catalogues and "Reports" on Art collections at home and abroad.

WORSAAE, Hans Jakob Asmussen, archæologist, born at Veile (Jutland), March 14, 1821, commenced his studies in the College of Horsen, and finished them at Copenhagen in 1838. He gave up the study of theology and jurisprudence in order to devote himself to the history of his country, studied for several years the Scandinavian antiquities in the Royal Museum, and travelled in Germany, France, Great Britain, and elsewhere, collecting everything that

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could serve to throw light upon the early history and arts of the Scandinavian people. He holds a distinguished place amongst Danish literary men, and has written in his own language, and in English, several works not only interesting to Danes, but also to British antiquaries.

WRANGEL (Count), Friedrich, Von, Field Marshal in the Prussian army, born at Stettin, April 13, 1784, entered the army at an early age, served through the war of Liberation, and distinguished himself at the battle of Leipsic. In the first Schleswig-Holstein war of 1848–9 he was for a time Commander-in-Chief of the allied Prussian and Federal forces, and succeeded in penetrating into Jutland, and in the second Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864 again, for a short time, held the post of Commander-in-Chief of the allied Prussian and Austrian armies. He was superseded by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, in May, and made a count.

WRANGELL (Baron), Ferdinand Petrovich, Von, Arctic navigator and traveller in the Russian service, born in Esthonia about 1795, was educated in the School for Naval Cadets at St. Petersburg, and in 1817 served as an officer under Capt. Golovin, in his voyage round the world, in the sloop *Kamschatka*. The principal voyages and travels of Von Wrangell,—all devoted to Polar and Siberian explorations,—were accomplished between the years 1820 and 1836, and his most remarkable exploits were performed in two expeditions in search of land, alleged by the natives of Indigirka and Kolyma to exist to the north of the Polar Sea. The greater part of his journeys on these occasions was performed in sledges, drawn by dogs over the vast continents of Polar ice. He attained a latitude of two minutes above the seventy-second degree, but without making the discovery of the land of which he was in search. He is the author of several works on travel and ethnology, has filled high positions in the Russian service, and is known and highly respected by the *savans* of foreign nations. For his various successful exertions he was raised to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1847, retired from the service in 1849, and has since been Director of the privileged company established for trading with the Russian possessions in America.

WRATISLAW, The Rev. Albert Henry, M.A., born about 1822, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, graduated B.A. in 1844, taking high honours. He was elected Head Master of the Grammar School, Felstead, in 1849, and of Bury School on the resignation of Dr. Donaldson in 1857. He has written "Lyra Czecho-Slavonian, Bohemian Poems, translated," published in 1849; "Queen's Court Manuscript, with Bohemian Poems," in 1852; "Ellisian Greek Exercises," in 1855; "Barabbas the Scape Goat, Sermons," in 1859; "Notes and Dissertations on Scripture," in 1863; "Plea for Rugby School," in 1864; "The Adventures of Baron Wratislaw of Metrowitz in his Sojourn and Captivity at Constantinople, at the end of the sixteenth century;" school-books and pamphlets.

WRIGHT, The Rev. George Newnham, born about 1812, and educated at ~~Brasenose College, Oxford~~, graduated B.A. in 1835. Having held the Rectory of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, he was appointed Master of the Grammar School, Tewkesbury. He has compiled "Greek and English Lexicon," published in 1835; "Landscape Illustrations of Scotland and Waverley Novels," in 1836–8; "New and Comprehensive Gazetteer," in 1838; "Life and Campaigns of the Duke of Wellington," and "Shores and Islands of the Mediterranean," in 1841; "France Illustrated," in 1845–7; "Cream of Scientific Knowledge," in 1847; "Life and Times of Louis Philippe," in 1850; "Chinese Empire, illustrated," in 1858–9; and edited the *London Encyclopædia*, &c.

WRIGHT, Ichabod Charles, eldest son of the late Mr. Ichabod Wright,

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of Maperly Hall, Notts, born in 1795, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1817 and M.A. in 1820, and was for some time Fellow of Magdalen College. He has translated Dante into English verse, the Iliad of Homer into blank verse, and published a Letter to the Dean of Canterbury, with remarks on Mr. M. Arnold's criticism on the early portion of that work. Mr. Wright, who is head of a banking firm at Nottingham, is the author of some able pamphlets on the Currency question.

WRIGHT, THOMAS, M.A., F.S.A., antiquary, descended from a Yorkshire family, born on the Welsh borders about 1810, was educated at Ludlow Grammar School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1834 and of M.A. in 1837. While an undergraduate he became a regular contributor, on historical and antiquarian subjects, to *Fraser's Magazine*, the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, and to other periodicals. He was one of the founders of the Camden Society, and of the British Archæological Association, which has since separated into two distinct bodies, is a member of many learned societies, both in England and on the Continent, and in 1842 was elected Corresponding Member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, when it was stated that he was the youngest person who had received that honour. Mr. Wright edited a large number of the literary reliques of the middle ages, in English, Anglo-Norman, French, and Latin; among which may be enumerated the best editions of the "Canterbury Tales" of Chaucer, and the "Vision of Piers Plowman." He has written various works on political and literary history, and on the antiquities of the country. His best known works are "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," a standard epitome of early archæology, published in 1852; the "Archæological Album," the "Wanderings of an Antiquary," "Essays on Archæological Subjects," and "Domestic Manners, &c., in England during the Middle Ages," in 1861; and "History of Caricature and Grotesque in Literature and Art," in 1865. He made some remarkable discoveries on the site of the ancient Roman city of Uriconium, at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, and the Emperor Napoleon III. selected him to translate his "Vie de Jules César" into English.

WRIGHT, THOMAS, "the Manchester Prison Philanthropist," born in 1789, of humble parents, worked for forty-seven years in Ormerod and Son's iron foundry in Manchester. He received wages as foreman of one of the departments, £3. 10s. weekly, £2 of which he handed to his wife for housekeeping; the rest, for many years, he employed in his good work of the moral reclamation of delinquents in prison. All the spare time he could snatch from his daily labour he spent in the prisoner's cell, endeavouring by kind persuasion and earnest prayer to exhort him to amendment, and contributing in various ways to his restoration to society. When criminals had been left for execution Mr. Wright endeavoured, as often as possible, to visit them and implore them to make their peace with their offended Maker. The success of his endeavours was marked by the testimonies which the good man received from the objects of his philanthropy. Besides reconciling husbands and wives, parents and children, masters and workmen, in a variety of cases he assisted in enabling convicts of superior education to regain their place in society by means of emigration. His prison visits have not been confined to Lancashire, but have been extended to various places, in Scotland, London, and the hulks. In 1852 a subscription was commenced in Manchester to relieve Wright from his daily toil, and thus enable him to devote himself entirely to the work of social reformation, and for this purpose the sum of £3,246 was raised, principally in Manchester and Liverpool. He has since aided in estab-

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lishing ragged schools, penny banks, and other institutions auxiliary to the great work to which he has devoted his life.

WÜLLERSTORF (Baron), Bernhard von Wüllerstorf-Urbair, Austrian Minister of Commerce, born at Trieste, Jan. 29, 1816, received his first education at Padua, entered the College of Pioneers, at Tulln, near Vienna, and became in 1833 a Cadet in the Imperial navy. He studied astronomy under the celebrated Von Littrow; was appointed in 1839 Director of the Nautical Observatory at Venice; and married in 1847 Miss H. O'Connor, an Irish lady, who died in 1848, in which year he proved his fidelity to the Imperial dynasty by personal sacrifices, and was decorated with the Iron Cross of the third class. In 1849 he was appointed Commodore, organized the Naval Academy, and afterwards held the important post of Referee to the High Admiral; and in April, 1857, he took command of the *Novara*, commissioned for a tour of scientific observation. He returned home in 1859, and published the result of these important researches, attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1861, and was sent to Vienna as Representative of the Navy, in the Reichsrath. In Aug. of that year he married the Countess Léonie Rothkirch Panthen. In the following winter he was commissioned by the Government to visit Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium, and Holland, in order to study new inventions in shipbuilding and iron manufactures. Upon his return he was appointed Admiral of the Port of Venice, and in 1864 Commander-in-Chief of the allied fleets in the German Ocean. When the war was over he retired to Gratz, in Styria, and was appointed Minister of Commerce and Political Economy. Under his superintendence the Treaty of Commerce between England and Austria was negotiated. He is well known for his comprehensive reports and valuable comments on politico-economical subjects, which afford conclusive evidence of his thorough acquaintance with the wants of Austrian industry and commerce.

WÜRTEMBERG (King of), Charles Frederick Alexander, reigns as Charles I., eldest son of the late king, was born March 6, 1823, and succeeded to the throne June 25, 1864. He followed the policy of his father on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and formed one of the Minor States party in the Diet. His Majesty, who is a Colonel of a Russian regiment of dragoons, married July 13, 1846, the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolajewna, daughter of Nicholas I., the late Czar of Russia, and sister of the present Czar. A treaty with Prussia was concluded by the king of Würtemberg, Aug. 13, 1866.

WYATT, Matthew Digby, architect and writer on decorative art, the youngest son of the late Matthew Wyatt, police magistrate, Lambeth, born in 1820, near Devizes, where he was educated, entered the office of his brother, Thos. H. Wyatt, architect, and gained a prize for an essay from the Architectural Society in 1836. He started to travel on the Continent in 1844, in order to study the principal monuments of art and antiquity in France, Germany, and Italy, and returned to England in 1846, bringing with him amongst other drawings, a series of studies from churches, which were published in *fac-simile* in 1848, with an essay, in folio, under the title of "The Geometrical Mosaics of the Middle Ages." He arranged and decorated the New Adelphi Theatre in 1848, and having written for the press on Archæology, Art, &c., made to the Society of Arts an able Report on the Exposition of Industry at Paris in 1849. In the same year he acted as Secretary to the members of the Society of Arts, who had set on foot the project of the Great Exhibition, and his appointment was confirmed by the Royal Commission of 1850. In conjunction with Mr. Owen Jones, Sir W. Cubitt, Sir J. Paxton, and Sir C. Fox, Mr. Wyatt assisted in the settlement of the general plan and details of the Great Exhibition

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building in Hyde Park, and the management of its erection devolved upon him. This employment led to his association with Mr. Brunel in designing the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway, and other works. Towards the close of his connection with the Royal Commissioners, Mr. Wyatt received a present of £1,000 from that body (in addition to his salary), and a gold medal from the late Prince Albert. Between 1852 and 1854 he superintended the Fine Arts Department and decorations of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, ransacking Europe, with his colleague, Mr. Owen Jones, to collect the works of art which adorn that structure; and published "Views of the Crystal Palace and Park," and the Guides to the Courts of Christian Art, which were designed and arranged by him. In 1854 he restored the fine chancel of North Marston church, Bucks, for her Majesty, as a memorial to the late Mr. Neeld, from whom she had received a considerable bequest. Mr. Wyatt, who was one of the jurors and reporter to the British Government, for furniture and decoration, at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He was employed by the E.I. Company to direct, with the late Dr. F. Royle, the arrangement of their contributions to that exhibition. On the death of their Surveyor, at Christmas, 1855, Mr. Wyatt was appointed to fill his place, and with his brother, Mr. T. H. Wyatt, took part in the competition invited by Government for model barracks. They were fortunate enough to be placed first on the list for cavalry barracks. For the E.I. Company and for the Council of India, Mr. Digby Wyatt's duties in this country have been numerous and important, especially in the management of the removal and the disposal of, all the great properties owned by the Company at the date of the transfer of its possessions to the Crown. He has designed several great works for execution in India, and was appointed joint architect with Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A., for the new India Office. Amongst his numerous works for private clients, may be mentioned the restoration of the old English mansion of Compton Wynyates, in Warwickshire, a noble manor-house at Possingworth in Sussex, for Mr. Louis Huth, the Garrison Chapel at Woolwich (in conjunction with his brother), Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, the "Ham," a fine mansion in Glamorganshire, and the memorial arch at Chatham, erected by the corps of Royal Engineers to their comrades who fell in the Crimea. In 1855 he accepted the office of Honorary Secretary to the Royal Institute of British Architects, which he retained until May, 1859, when his professional engagements compelled him to relinquish it. In 1861 he was sent by the Society of Arts to Florence, to report upon the Italian Exhibition of Industry, and he was an exhibitor, and obtained medals for his various designs for manufactures, &c., at the Great Exhibitions of 1851, 1855, and 1862, is a Telford medallist of the Institution of Civil Engineers, in 1865 was made an honorary member of several foreign academies, and in 1866 received the gold medal given by her Majesty—the highest honour in the power of his professional brethren to obtain for him. Amongst his works may be mentioned "Specimens of Geometrical Mosaics of the Middle Ages," published in 1848; "Metal Work, and its Artistic Design," in 1852; "Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century," in 1853; "Notices of Sculpture on Ivory," in 1856; "Art Treasures of the United Kingdom," in 1857; and "What Illuminating was," and "What Illuminating should be," in 1861.

WYNTER, ANDREW, M.D., son of the late Andrew Wynter, Esq., born at Bristol in 1819, and educated at a private school, commenced a course of medical study, which he abandoned for a time, but took his degree of M.D. in 1853, and became a member of the College of Physicians in 1861. Dr. Wynter, who has devoted himself to

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the study of mental diseases, was editor of the *British Medical Journal* from 1845 to the end of 1860, and contributed frequently to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, and other periodicals. A collection of many of his lesser pieces, under the title "Sketches of Town and Country Life," published in 1855–6, was republished under the title of "Our Social Bees," in 1861. His contributions to the *Quarterly Review*, *Once a Week*, &c., were republished in a collective form, under the titles of "Curiosities of Civilization," and "Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers," in 1860–3.

Y.

YATES, EDMUND HODGSON, son of the well known actor, who was sometime lessee of the Adelphi, born in July, 1831, is Chief of the Missing Letter Department in the Post-Office. He has written "My Haunts and their Frequenters," published in 1854; "After Office Hours," in 1861; "Broken to Harness, a Story," in 1864; "Business of Pleasure," "Pages in Waiting," and "Running the Gauntlet, a Novel," in 1865; and "Kissing the Rod," and "Land at Last, a Novel," in 1866. In conjunction with the late Mr. F. E. Smedley, he wrote "Mirth and Metre, by Two Merry Men," published in 1854; in conjunction with the late Mr. R. B. Brough, edited "Our Miscellany," which appeared in 1857–8; prepared a condensed edition of "The Life and Correspondence of C. Mathews, the Elder," published in 1860; and a "Memoir of Albert Smith and Mont Blanc." Mr. Yates, who has written some dramas, and was the theatrical critic of the *Daily News* for six years, edits the *Temple Bar Magazine*, in which his novel, "Broken to Harness," appeared as a serial in 1864–5, is a constant contributor to *All the Year Round*, in which his novel, "Black Sheep," was the leading serial story in 1866–7, and is the author of the *feuilleton* which appeared in the *Morning Star* every Monday for some time, under the title of the "Flaneur." In the autumn of 1867, it was discontinued.

YATES, WILLIAM HOLT, M.D., only son of the late William Yates, Esq., of Wickersley Hall, Yorkshire, born in 1802, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.D. in 1826. He is a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and was many years Physician to the Royal General Dispensary, London, and Consulting Physician to the same Institution, but retired from the active practice of his profession in 1846. Dr. Holt Yates, who has travelled in the East, is the author of "Modern History and Condition of Egypt," published in 1843.

YEAMES, WILLIAM FREDERICK, A.R.A., was born in Dec., 1835, at Taganrog, South Russia, at which port his father was H.B.M.'s Consul, and received his first instruction in art from Mr. George Scharf, who taught him drawing and anatomy. He practised drawing from the casts in the studio of his friend, Mr. J. Sherwood Westmacott, left England to study in Italy in 1852, remained two years at Florence under the direction of Signor Raphael Buonajuti, spent eighteen months in Rome, and returned to England in 1858. He exhibited at the Royal Academy a portrait and a subject-picture of a jester and a monkey, in 1852; "Il Sonetto," and "The Toilet," in 1861; "The Rescue," in 1862; "Sir Thomas More taken to the Tower," in 1863; "La Reine Malheureuse," in 1864; "The Young Knight Arming," in 1865; and "The Reception of the French Ambassadors by Queen Elizabeth after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew," in 1866. Mr. Yeames was elected an A.R.A. in June, 1866.

YOLLAND, COL. WILLIAM, R.E., youngest surviving son of the late John Yolland, Esq., agent to the first earl of Morley, born in 1810, was admitted into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and obtained his commission as 2nd Lieut. of Royal

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Engineers in 1828. He rose by successive steps to the regimental rank of Lieut.-Col. in 1855, and was made a Colonel in the Army, by brevet, in 1858. He was employed in Canada from 1830 till 1834–5, and joined the Ordnance Survey under the superintendence of the late Major-Gen. (then Col.) Colly, R.E., at the Ordnance Map Office, at the Tower of London, in 1838, on which duty he continued to be employed till 1854, and was engaged as the Executive Officer at the Tower and at Southampton, from 1840 till 1852, when he was transferred to the Phœnix Park, Dublin, and to Enniskillen in 1853. While acting on the Ordnance Survey he was intrusted with the preparation for publication of the Astronomical Observations made with Ramsden's zenith sector, which instrument was unfortunately destroyed by the fire in the Tower, in 1841, and the compilation of "An Account of the Measurement of the Lough Foyle Base in the North of Ireland during the years 1827–8–9." Afterwards, he superintended the publication of the "Astronomical Observations made with Airy's Zenith Sector between the years 1842 and 1850, for the Determination of the Latitudes of various Trigonometrical Stations in Great Britain and Ireland." At the request of Col. Harness, C.B., R.E., then Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications, he supplied the article on "Geodesy," which forms part of the "Course of Mathematics for the Royal Military Academy." In 1854 he was appointed one of the Inspectors of Railways under the Board of Trade, and in 1856 was selected as the Engineer Member (jointly with Col. W. J. Smyth, R.A., and the Rev. W. C. Lake), of the commission appointed by the Secretary of State for War, to consider the best mode of re-organising the system for training officers for the scientific corps, in order "that patronage should be altogether abolished, and that admission to those corps should be obtained only by an open competing examination." The commission visited France, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia, and the results of their inquiries, and their recommendations were embodied in an elaborate Report, which was printed by order of the House of Commons.

YONGE, CHARLES DUKE, M.A., son of the Rev. Charles Yonge, Lower Master of Eton College, born in Nov., 1812, was educated at Eton, and at Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1835, taking a first-class degree. He has compiled "English and Greek Lexicon," published in 1849; "Gradus ad Parnassum, with Dictionary of Epithets," in 1850, published at the request of the Head Master of Eton, and other school authorities; "School Phraseological English-Latin and Latin-English Dictionary," in two parts, in 1855–6; "History of England to Peace of Paris, 1856," in 1857; short parallel lives of Epaminondas, Gustavus Adolphus, Philip, and Frederic the Great, in imitation of Plutarch's method, in 1858; "Life of the Duke of Wellington," in 1860; a school edition of Virgil with English notes, in 1861; "History of the British Navy," in 1863; "English Greek Lexicon, abridged," in 1864; "History of France under the Bourbons, A.D. 1589–1830," in 1866; and has contributed to periodical literature.

YONGE, CHARLOTTE MARY, only daughter of the late W. C. Yonge, Esq., of Otterbourne, Hants, a magistrate for Hampshire, was born in 1823. She is the authoress of several works of fiction, in which the plot is made to enforce, in a plain and sober manner, the peculiar doctrines of what is called the High-Church school of opinion. The best known works attributed to her are "The Heir of Redclyffe;" "Hearts-ease;" "Dynevor Terrace;" "The Daisy Chain;" "The Young Step-Mother; or, a Chronicle of Mistakes;" "Hopes and Fears; or, Scenes from the Life of a Spinster;" "The Lances of Lynwood;" "The Little Duke;" "Clever Woman of the Family;" "Prince and the Page: a Story of the Last Crusade;" and "Dove in the Eagle's Nest." Most of these have gone through several edi-

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tions, and have been reprinted in a cheap form. It has been stated in the public papers, that she has given £2,000, the profits of her "Daisy Chain," for the building of a Missionary College at Auckland, New Zealand, and has devoted a great portion of the proceeds of "The Heir of Redclyffe" to fitting out the missionary schooner *Southern Cross*, for the use of Bishop Selwyn. Miss Yonge has published "Marie Therese de Lamourons," a biography abridged from the French; "The Kings of England," "Landmarks of History, Ancient, Middle Ages, and Modern," forming a compendium of Universal History for young people; and "History of Christian Names and their Derivation." She has contributed anonymously to periodical literature.

YORK (ARCHBISHOP OF), THE MOST REV. WILLIAM THOMSON, D.D., son of John Thomson, Esq., of Kelswick House, born at Whitehaven, Cumberland, Feb. 11, 1819, was educated at Shrewsbury School, and at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, Tutor, and Provost. He took the degree of B.A. in 1840, was ordained Deacon in 1842, and Priest in 1843. After four years' experience of parochial labour at Guildford and at Cuddesden, he became tutor of his College and was appointed Select Preacher at Oxford in 1848. He was chosen to preach the Bampton Lectures in 1853, the subject being "The Atoning Work of Christ," was appointed to the Crown living of All Souls, Marylebone, in 1855, and the Provostship of the College becoming vacant by the death of Dr. Fox, was, notwithstanding the part he had taken in altering the close constitution of the College, which had excited some opposition, elected to succeed him. In 1856 he was appointed one of the Select Preachers a second time, in 1858 was chosen Preacher of Lincoln's-Inn, which post he held till his elevation to the Episcopal Bench, in 1859 was appointed one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, in Dec., 1861, was consecrated to the Bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol and was promoted in 1863 to the Archiepiscopal See. Dr. Thomson, who is a Fellow of the Royal and Geographical Societies, and a Member of the Photographic Society, was for some time Examiner in Logic and Mental Science to the Society of Arts, and acted for several years as Examiner in Divinity in the Oxford "Middle Class" Examinations. He has written "An Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought," which is used in several Universities in this country and in America as a text-book; "Sermons Preached in Lincoln's-Inn Chapel," published in 1861; "Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Laity," in 1864; contributed a Life of Christ to Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, and other articles, and has written reviews and pamphlets. His Grace, who edited a work on Evidences entitled, "Aids to Faith," is Primate of England, a Governor of the Charterhouse, and of King's College, London, and patron of ninety-six livings. The see is of the annual value of £10,000.

YORKE, SIR CHARLES, G.C.B., son of the late Col. Yorke, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, born in Dec., 1790, and educated at Winchester, entered the army at an early age, served with the 52nd Regiment in the Peninsular war, and was present at Vimiera, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthez, at the sieges of Ciudad and Badajoz, and at the battle at Waterloo. He served at the Cape of Good Hope in the last Kaffir war, in 1852–3, has received the war medal with ten clasps, and is a Lieut.-General in the army. Having been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 33rd Foot, he was transferred, in 1863, to be Colonel-Commandant of the Rifle Brigade, and acted as Military Secretary at the Horse Guards from 1854 till 1860. He was created a K.C.B. in 1856, and promoted G.C.B. in 1861.

YOUNG, BRIGHAM, President of the Mormons, born in the State of Ohio, U.S., about 1800, was for some

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time a member of the Methodist connexion. He assumed a prominent position among the Mormons in 1844, after the death of their founder, Joseph Smith, when he held the post of "President of the Twelve Apostles." Elected by the community to succeed to the vacant office, he saw that the people of Illinois, in which State the Mormons were then settled, were hostile to that body, and accordingly planned and carried into effect that Exodus which placed the great Rocky Mountains between them and the rest of the civilized world, and led them to pitch their tents in the valley of the Great Salt Lake. Young is "President" of the Mormon body by semi-annual election, or rather by a unanimous *viva voce* confirmation of the people assembled for that purpose. As head of the Mormon "Church," and *de facto* governor of the territory of Utah, he rules over a region much larger than Great Britain and Ireland, with a population said to amount to about 100,000 souls. The Mormons have occasionally been brought into conflict with the Government of the United States.

YOUNG, Sir Charles George, D.C.L., F.S.A., Garter King of Arms, brother of the late J. F. Young, Esq., M.D., of Kennington, born in 1795, and educated at the Charterhouse, entered the Heralds' College as pursuivant in 1813, and became Garter King of Arms in 1842, when he was knighted. He has been Secretary and Joint-Commissioner to several Missions for investing sovereigns with the insignia of the Order of the Garter.

YOUNG, George, M.P., eldest son of the late Alexander Young, Esq., of Rosefield, co. Kirkcudbright, born in 1819 and educated at Edinburgh, was called to the Scottish Bar in 1840, appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1852, and retired in 1866. Mr. Young is a Magistrate for the county of Dumfries and the city of Edinburgh; was Sheriff of Inverness-shire from 1853 till 1860, and of Berwick and Haddington from 1860 till 1862. In April, 1865, on the retirement of Sir W. Dunbar, Bart., he was elected member in the Liberal interest for the borough of Wigton, and was again returned at the general election in July, 1865.

YOUNG, Sir Henry Edward Fox, Knight, C.B., third son of the late Col. Sir A. W. Young, some time Governor of Prince Edward's Isle, born in 1810, held the posts of Lieut.-Governor of South Australia, Lieut.-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, &c., and a Judgeship at St. Lucia. He was Governor of Tasmania from 1854 till 1861.

YOUNG, The Right Hon. Sir John, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Sir W. Young, Bart., born Aug. 31, 1807, was educated at Eton and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar in 1834, and is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Cavan, for which he was one of the members in the Conservative interest from 1831 till March, 1855. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1841 till 1844, Secretary of the Treasury from 1844 till 1846, Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1852 till 1855, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands from 1855 till 1859, and was appointed Governor of New South Wales in 1860. He succeeded his father as second baronet, May 10, 1848, and is a Privy Councillor.

YOUNG, Professor John Radford, mathematician, born of humble parents in London in April, 1799, was almost entirely self-educated, and at an early age became acquainted with the late Dr. Olinthus Gregory, who detected his innate taste for mathematical science, and directed him how to cultivate it. So successfully did he follow this advice, that he was appointed, solely on the ground of merit, to the Professorship of Mathematics in Belfast College, which he held for many years. In 1847 Professor Young published a paper in *The Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, "On the Principle of Continuity in reference to Certain Results of Analysis," and in 1848 a paper in *The Transactions of*

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the Royal Irish Academy, "On an Extension of a Theorem of Euler." He had discovered and published in 1844 a proof of Newton's rule for determining the number of Imaginary Roots in an Equation. A principle, affirmed in this proof to be *axiomatic*, was afterwards objected to as being undemonstrated. The objection was removed by the author in a paper "On the Completion of the Demonstration of Newton's Rule," published in *The Philosophical Magazine* for May, 1866, in which paper, as also in a subsequent one in the magazine for Aug., theorems of independent interest were given. In 1863 Professor Young published a thoughtful work on the theological and scientific controversies of the day, entitled "Science Elucidative of Scripture, and not Antagonistic to it," being a series of Essays on the Mosaic Cosmogony, the Theories of Geologists, Miracles, &c. This was followed in 1865 by "Modern Scepticism viewed in relation to Modern Science, more especially in reference to the Doctrines of Colenso, Huxley, Lyell, and Darwin." We believe that Professor Young's latest production is a paper in *The Transactions of the Victoria Institute* for 1866, "On the Origin of Speech."

Z.

ZAMOYSKI (COUNT), ANDREAS, a Polish nobleman of patriotic principles, great-grandson of the celebrated Chancellor Zamoyski, was born April 2, 1810. During the insurrection of 1830–1, when he was very young, he was sent to represent the National Government of Poland at the Court of Vienna, where he had some highly important interviews with Count Metternich. He became the recognised leader of the Moderate party, and his high character gained him the esteem of all patriots, to whatever party they might belong. The aspirations of the Polish gentry towards a freer development of the national life found vent, after the death of Nicholas I., in the formation and proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Warsaw, to which were affiliated other similar societies throughout the kingdom. Of this society Count Zamoyski was chosen President. The Russian Government, dreading its influence, sought a pretext for suppressing it and getting rid of its leader, and in 1862 the Russian Viceroy having asked the opinion of the nobles as to the best means of promoting the prosperity of the country, Count Zamoyski, who was commissioned to be their spokesman, declared, among other things, that his fellow-citizens were of opinion that the provinces of ancient Poland, which had been incorporated with the Russian empire, should be restored to the kingdom of Poland as created in 1815, and that such had been the original desire of the Czar Alexander I. For returning this answer the Agricultural Society was suppressed and the Count arrested in Warsaw in Sep. 1862, and taken under escort to St. Petersburg, to give an explanation of his "illegal" conduct. He had an interview with the Czar and Prince Gortschakoff, was ordered to go abroad, and has since resided for the most part in Paris. On hearing of his arrest and transportation to St. Petersburg, his Countess was taken ill and died. His palace in Warsaw was sacked by the Russians in the summer of 1863 (on the false allegation that its inmates had been concerned in an attempt on Gen. Berg's life), and his eldest son was banished to Siberia.

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SUPPLEMENT.

Some details connected with the following Memoirs were not received in time to admit of their being inserted in the body of the work.

ADELAIDE (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REVEREND AUGUSTUS SHORT, D.D., was appointed to this see in South Australia in 1847.

B.

BOLTON, FRANK, born June 5, 1830, was educated at Morden College, entered the army in 1846, was gazetted captain in Sep., 1860, and appointed to the 12th regiment in June, 1861. He invented and introduced into Her Majesty's service a complete system of signals and telegraphy for the army, and for combined operations with the navy, which was fully adopted in 1863. Capt. Bolton, who was the first to utilize light for telegraphic purposes, invented and patented a code for expediting the transmission of messages through long marine and land lines of telegraph.

BOOTH, EDWIN, the second surviving son of the well-known tragedian, Junius Brutus Booth, born at Baltimore, U.S., in 1833, was brought up to the profession. Having filled many minor parts he made his first regular appearance on the stage as "Tressell," in "Richard III.," in 1849, and performed the character of "Richard III." in place of his father, who had been suddenly taken ill, in 1851. After a tour through California, Australia, many of the Pacific Islands, and the Sandwich Islands, he reappeared at New York in 1857, visited England and the Continent in 1861, and returned to New York and commenced a series of Shaksperian revivals at the Winter Garden Theatre in 1863. This establishment was totally destroyed by fire, March 23, 1867, when, in addition to the stage effects, of which he was the principal owner, Mr. Booth lost his valuable wardrobe, containing relics of his father, Kemble, and Mrs. Siddons.

BUTLER, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., born at Woodbury, Jan. 22, 1791, was educated at Exeter Grammar School, and studied for the profession at the Devon and Exeter Hospital. Having been appointed Surgeon of the South Devon Militia, he volunteered for Ireland, and ultimately settled at Plymouth. He is the founder of the Plymouth Royal Eye Infirmary, to which he is physician, and is the author of many medical and chirurgical memoirs.

C.

CLARK, THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS M., D.D., Bishop of Rhode Island in the United States, born in July, 1812, at Newbury-port, Massachusetts, graduated at Yale College, Connecticut, in 1831, was ordained in 1836, and consecrated Bishop of Rhode Island in 1854. He is the author of four triennial charges, lectures addressed

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to young men, and a great variety of sermons and orations. The diocese of Rhode Island, although the smallest in territorial extent in the United States, ranks with the first half of the dioceses in that country as to its statistics.

D.

DALTON, WILLIAM, author and journalist, member of an old Yorkshire family, born in 1821, at an early age devoted himself to literature, and contributed to magazines and other periodicals. He was for some time connected with the newspaper press of the metropolis, having been the first acting editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, the first penny daily newspaper that appeared in London, and was afterwards on the staff of the *Morning Herald* and *Standard*. In 1857 his first work, "The Wolf-Boy of China," was published. It was followed by "English Boy in Japan," and "War-Tiger, a Tale of the Conquest of China," in 1858; "The White Elephant; or, the Hunters of Ava," in 1859; "Lost in Ceylon; the Story of a Boy and Girl's Adventures," in 1860; "Will Adams, the first Englishman in Japan," in 1861; the "Nest Hunters: Adventures in the Indian Archipelago," and "Phaulcon the Adventurer, a Romantic Biography," in 1862; the "Tiger-Prince; or, Adventures in the Wilds of Abyssinia," in 1863; "The Wasps of the Ocean; a Romance of Travel," in 1864; and "Lost among the Wild Men," in 1866. Mr. Dalton, who has edited a monthly magazine, has been honorary secretary of several literary institutions, and was one of the founders of the Savage Club.

DERRY AND RAPHOE (BISHOP OF), THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Dean of Emly, appointed to this bishopric, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Higgin, July 12, 1867, was enthroned in St. Columb's Cathedral, Londonderry, Oct. 13, 1867.

E.

EMMA (QUEEN DOWAGER). *See* HONOLULU (QUEEN DOWAGER OF.)

F.

FOX, GENERAL CHARLES RICHARD, son of Henry Richard Lord Holland, born in 1796, was several years in the navy, and entered the army in 1815, serving in the Mediterranean, North America, and at the Cape. He represented Tavistock in the House of Commons, from 1831 till 1835; Stroud from January till May, 1835; and the Tower Hamlets from July, 1841, till the general election in Aug., 1847, when he was defeated. During his parliamentary career, Gen. Fox invariably voted with the Whigs. He published "Meredith; or, Rare Greek Coins," Part I. in 1856, and Part II. in 1862, and it is understood that he possesses one of the finest collections of Greek coins in this country.

G.

GARRETT, ELIZABETH, DR., born in 1836, was educated at home and at a school near London. She commenced the study of medicine at Middlesex Hospital in 1860, completed the medical curriculum at St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and the London Hospital, and passed the examination at Apothecaries' Hall, receiving the diploma of L.S.A. in Oct., 1865. Dr. Garrett, who practises as a physician for women and children, was appointed general medical attendant to St. Mary's Hospital in June, 1866.

GURNEY, THE RIGHT HON. RUSSELL, M.P., son of the late Sir John Gurney, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, born at Norwood in 1804, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1828, made a Q.C. in 1845, appointed Recorder of London in 1856, and one of the Commissioners

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to inquire into the disturbances in Jamaica in Jan., 1866. He was elected one of the members in the Conservative interest for Southampton in July, 1865, and was sworn a Privy Councillor June 12, 1866.

H.

HALLÉ, CHARLES, pianist, born in Germany, at an early age established himself at Paris and acquired a great reputation for his elegant and elevated method in the interpretation of the classical compositions of the best masters for his instrument. His future indeed seemed secure, for his services as a professor were eagerly sought, when the revolution of Feb., 1848, proved calamitous to him as it did to many other musicians in the French capital. Mr. Hallé repaired to England, and at the matinées of Mr. John Ella, the director of the Musical Union, found the desired opportunity of appearing before the English public, at the height of the London season. He soon after established himself at Manchester as Director of the Musical Institution there, and has materially contributed towards improving the musical taste of the inhabitants, as well as promoting in that centre of commercial activity a knowledge of the best orchestral works of the great masters. Though settled at Manchester, Mr. Hallé often appears before a London audience, and for many seasons has been heard at the Monday Popular Concerts. He has published a few compositions of a very high order.

HALLIDAY, ANDREW, son of the late Rev. William Duff, of Grange, Banffshire, born in 1830, was educated at Marischal College and University, Aberdeen. On completing his studies, he repaired to England, and soon found occupation as a journalist, making his first attempt in the *Morning Chronicle*. Some of his essays in the *Leader* attracted the attention of the late Mr. Thackeray, and he became a contributor to the *Cornhill Magazine*. Mr. Halliday, who afterwards contributed to *Temple Bar*, *London Society*, and some of the weekly reviews, joined Mr. Dickens's staff on *All the Year Round* in 1861. Three volumes of his contributions to that periodical have been republished, viz., "Every Day Papers," in 1864; and "Sunnyside Papers," and "Town and Country Sketches," in 1866. He is the author of a tract entitled "My Account with Her Majesty," giving a popular description of the working of the Post Office Savings Banks, of which nearly half a million copies were sold, and the post-office authorities caused it to be reprinted in slips for the information and encouragement of depositors. Mr. Halliday has written numerous successful dramas, the principle being "The Great City," which had a long run at Drury Lane Theatre.

HONOLULU (QUEEN DOWAGER OF), EMMA, the daughter of Naea, a chief lineally descended from the ancient kings of Hawaii, and of Fanny Kekeha, daughter of the famous Englishman, John Young, who was the right-hand man of Kaméhaméha I., was married, Dec. 15, 1854, to Alexander Liholiho Iolani, who ascended the throne as Kaméhaméha IV., June 19, 1856. In childhood she was adopted by Dr. Rooke, a physician residing in the islands. Kaméhaméha IV. died in 1863, and as they lost their only child in infancy, his brother Kaméhaméha V. succeeded him. The Queen Dowager Emma came to England in 1865, on a visit to Lady Franklin, with a view of interesting the friends of English missions in her people.

HOOD, TOM, son of the late Thomas Hood, the well known poet and author, born at Lake House, Wanstead, Essex, Jan. 19, 1835, was educated at University College School, and Louth Grammar School; entered as a commoner at Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1853, where he passed all the examinations for the degree, but did not put on the gown, of B.A. His first work, "Pen and Pencil Pictures," written at Oxford, was published in 1854–5. It was followed by "Quips

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and Cranks," and "Daughters of King Daher, and other Poems," in 1861; "Loves of Tom Tucker and Little Bo Peep, Rhyming Rigmarole," in 1862; "Vere Vereker's Vengeance: a Sensation," in 1864; "Captain Masters's Children: a Novel," and "Jingles and Jokes for the Little Folks," in 1865; "A Disputed Inheritance," and "Golden Heart." He has written several books for juveniles, and illustrated his father's comic verses, "Precocious Peggy," having on other occasions wielded pencil as well as pen, and was appointed editor of *Fun*, which had passed into the hands of a new proprietor, in May, 1865. Tom Hood is a contributor to many magazines and periodicals, and has had some experience as a journalist.

K.

KELLOG, Miss Clara Louisa, born in New York about 1840, at an early age displayed talent for music, and having been carefully trained and instructed, made her first appearance at the opera-house at New York about 1861, on the same occasion that the late Miss Hinckley. Since that time Miss Kellog has performed with great success the principal character in a number of operas at the New York and Brooklyn opera-house, and in 1865 achieved a triumph by her singing and acting in "Crispino." Never was she heard to better advantage than when she sang with that excellent buffo, Rovere. Her Marguerite in "Faust" and her Zerlina in "Fra Diavolo" have been much admired. This lady made her first appearance before the London public at Her Majesty's Theatre during Mr. Mapleson's short operatic season in Nov., 1867.

KIRK, John Foster, born of English parentage, at Fredericton, New Brunswick, and educated in Nova Scotia, repaired to the United States in 1842, and was naturalized in 1862. During the last eleven years of Mr. Prescott's life, he acted as his secretary, and whilst thus employed, contributed a few articles to reviews, on Charles the Fifth, Mary Tudor, Philip the Second, &c. The first two volumes of his "History of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy," appeared in 1863, and a third volume is in course of preparation. Mr. Kirk, who has twice visited Europe, leads the life of a recluse, interested only in his books, and takes no part in political or religious controversy.

L.

LANDSEER, Sir Edwin.—In the account given of this distinguished artist, in the body of this work, we omitted to state that after the death of Sir Charles Eastlake, in 1866, Sir Edwin was elected President of the Royal Academy. He refused to accept the honour, and an adjournment for a week took place, in order to give him time for consideration. As Sir Edwin could not be induced to alter his determination, the Presidency was offered to Mr. Maclise, who also positively declined it, and Sir Francis Grant (*q.v.*) was elected.

LEVER, John Orrell, son of Mr. Lever, merchant, of Manchester, born in 1824, at an early age followed his father's pursuits. In 1858 he sent the *Indian Empire* steam-ship from Galway to New York, the first attempt at direct steam-communication between Ireland and America. He persevered in his efforts to obtain a recognition of the geographical advantages of Galway as the nearest port to the New World, and with that object in view, established the "Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company," for the purpose of carrying mails and passengers between that port and New York, obtaining a postal contract and subsidy from Lord Derby's Government for that purpose. This contract rescinded early in 1861, was restored by Lord Palmerston in 1863, and again rescinded in 1864. Mr. Lever, who was elected member for Galway in 1859, and was defeated

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at the general election in July, 1865, is the author of "Austria: her Position and Prospects," and some articles on matters of commercial importance.

LUCCA, PAULINE, the daughter of poor but worthy parents who, on account of reduced circumstances, were unable to educate their children, was born at Vienna in 1840. A professional singer, named Erl, who accidentally discovered that she possessed a most promising voice, very generously undertook to give her instruction; and, when fifteen years of age, she obtained an engagement at the Karinther Thor Theatre, and assisted in the Sunday services at the Karl Kirche. At the latter place, the unavoidable absence of a leading vocalist, in 1856, gave the youthful aspirant an opportunity for distinguishing herself, and the sensation she created was so great, that means were devised by the principal musicians in Vienna, to enable her to complete her training. Her improvement was rapid and decided, and having accepted an engagement to sing Italian parts at the Olmütz Theatre, she appeared in Sep., 1859, for the first time, as Elvira in Verdi's "Ernani," with such success that brilliant offers were immediately made her from many parts of Germany. She preferred, however, to renew her engagement at Olmütz, during which she met with an adventure that tended very considerably to increase her popularity. Having been insulted by a female artiste of the same theatre, she at once informed the manager that unless she received an ample apology, nothing should induce her to appear again at Olmütz: That gentleman having threatened her with imprisonment upon the terms of his contract if she persisted in her resolution, she deliberately walked to the citadel, gave herself up, and remained in durance for four-and-twenty hours. The commotion this conduct occasioned, induced the manager to use his influence with the offending lady to submit to Mdlle. Lucca's demand. On leaving her prison she at once terminated her engagement at Olmütz, and proceeded to Prague, where, in March, 1860, she appeared as Valentine in the "Huguenots," and in "Norma," and at once secured the patronage of the Princess Colloredo, sister of the Governor, the Count Clam-Gallas, &c. Shortly before her appearance at Prague, Meyerbeer, who, as the director of the Berlin Hof-opera Theatre, was at that time seeking for a *prima donna* competent to fill the part of the heroine in his last work "L'Africaine," had his attention directed to this rising star. The youth and genius of the young *artiste* being just what Meyerbeer had long looked for in vain, induced him to secure her services for three years at Berlin, where he gave her the advantage of his advice and tuition. In the Prussian capital Mdlle. Lucca met with her usual success, which so rapidly increased that an engagement was offered her at the Imperial Academy of Music at Paris. This she refused, notwithstanding the urgent entreaty of her gifted friend and teacher that she should accept it. At his instigation; however, she entered into an arrangement with Mr. Gye to appear at the Royal Italian Opera in 1863, and carried all before her. Being dissatisfied with the terms of her engagement, she suddenly left London, assigning as a reason for her singular conduct, that "the Thames did not agree with her." On the production of Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine," at Covent Garden, in 1865, she was induced to return, and has since shared the honours of that establishment with Mdlle. Adeline Patti. In Nov., 1865, she became the wife of Baron von Rohden, and is still the *prima donna assoluta* of the Berlin Hof-opera Theatre, dividing her time between that capital and London.

M.

MAXWELL, SIR WILLIAM STIRLING, BART., M.P., son of the late Archibald Stirling, Esq., of Keir, was born at

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Kenmure, near Glasgow, in 1818, and having graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, ardently pursued his studies with all those advantages which wealth commands, and turned his attention particularly to the language, arts, and history of Spain. He wrote "The Annals of the Artists of Spain," published in 1848; the "Cloister Life of Charles V.," in 1852; for which he had carefully prepared himself by visiting the convent of Yuste, the place to which "the contentious monarch" retired, as well as by a diligent search for materials in the archives of Paris; and "Velasquez, and his Works," in 1855. At the general election in July, 1852, he was returned to the House of Commons as member in the Conservative interest for Perthshire, which he still represents. Mr. Stirling, who assumed the name of Maxwell on succeeding, in 1866, to the title and estates of his uncle, Sir John Maxwell, is a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

MOUSTIER (Marquis de), is descended from the ancient Franche Comté nobility. His grandfather, who acted as Minister of Foreign Affairs to the exiled Bourbon princes, accompanied them to England, and at the restoration attained the rank of Lieut.-General, and his father, known as Comte de Frotté, held several important diplomatic posts. The present Marquis de Moustier became Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sep. 1, 1866.

P.

PERTH (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Mathew B. Hale, D.D., was consecrated bishop of this diocese, in Western Australia, in 1857.

R.

ROUS, Vice-Admiral The Hon. Henry John, second son of the late Earl of Stradbroke, born Jan. 25, 1795, entered the navy in 1808, served as a midshipman in the Flushing expedition, and received a medal for his bravery in boat actions and land expeditions, in the *Bacchante*, under Sir W. Hoste. Having sailed in various vessels, he was made Captain in 1823, was appointed to the *Rainbow* in 1825, and served on the Indian and New Holland stations till 1829, when he went on half-pay. In 1835 he was placed in command of the *Pique*, which vessel he brought home from Quebec after she had struck on a reef of rocks on the Labrador coast, in the straits of Belle Isle, an unparalleled feat of seamanship. Soon after this he completed his sea time, and retired from the service. He was returned one of the members for Westminster in the Conservative interest in July, 1841, but was defeated in Feb., 1846, in which year the late Sir Robert Peel appointed him a Lord of the Admiralty. He first took part in racing in 1821, was elected a Steward of the Jockey Club in 1838, and in 1840 received the sole control of the Duke of Bedford's horses. Admiral Rous is the author of "Horse Taming made easy," and of "Laws and Practice of Horse Racing," termed "The Blackstone of the Turf." A magnificent testimonial was presented to him at a banquet in 1866.

S.

SEDGWICK, The Rev. Adam, F.R.S., F.G.S., LL.D., a distinguished geologist, born about 1787, graduated as fifth Wrangler at Cambridge in 1808, became Fellow of Trinity College in 1810, and is Vice-Master and Senior Fellow. He was appointed Woodwardian Professor of Geology in 1818, and Canon of Norwich in 1834. Dr. Sedgwick has contributed numerous valuable geological treatises to the Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and the Transactions, Proceedings, and Journal of the (London) Geological Society. He has written two pamphlets on the "Right of Nomination to Professorships," published in 1823; four letters

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in reply to R. M. Beverley, Esq., in 1836; and a celebrated "Discourse on "The Studies of the University of Cambridge," published in 1850. The latter passed through five editions.

SLOPER, Lindsay, E. H., musical composer and pianist, born in London, June 14, 1826, although not intended by his parents to become a professor, was allowed to follow the bent of his inclination; and, after studying diligently for some years, went to Frankfort, in order to profit by the instructions of Herr D'Aloys Schmitt, a well-known professor and teacher. From Frankfort he proceeded to Heidelberg, and studied harmony and counter-point under Herr Charles Vollweiller, a musician of great promise, who died in 1848, at the early age of thirty-four. Mr. Lindsay Sloper repaired to Paris in 1841, pursued the study of composition under M. de Boisselot, and, during a long residence in that capital, obtained a well-merited reputation, both as a writer and as a pianoforte player. He returned to London in 1846, and appeared with great success at one of the matinées of the Musical Union. Of late years, like many of his brother professors, he has chiefly devoted his time to the laborious duties of tuition; though he is occasionally heard at morning concerts during the season, and has published some compositions for the pianoforte.

STIRBEY (Prince), Barbo Demetrius Bibesco, formerly Hospodar of Wallachia, born in Aug., 1801, eldest brother of Prince Bibesco, educated at Bucharest, repaired to Paris in 1817, studied law and moral and political science, and returned to Wallachia in 1821. He interested himself in political life, and after filling various subordinate posts, became Minister of Public Instruction in 1833. Compelled to retire on account of ill-health, he was made Minister of Justice in 1837, and carried out several important reforms. Under the hospodarship of his brother, Prince Bibesco, he became, in 1844, Minister of the Interior. In June, 1849, he was appointed Hospodar, and on the invasion of the country by the Russians, in 1853, repaired to Vienna. He returned on the evacuation of the Principalities, and resumed his authority, which he retained till July 7, 1856. During his rule he carried out several important reforms, and endeavoured to improve the condition and develop the resources of the country. On returning, he was made a member of the Divan *ad hoc*, and has since resided at Paris and at Nice.

T.

TORONTO (Bishop of), The Right Rev. Dr. Strachan, whose biography will be found in the body of the work, died Oct. 1, 1867.

TREVELYAN, Sir Charles Edward, K.C.B., son of the late Archdeacon Trevelyan (of Taunton), born in 1807, and educated at the Charterhouse and Haileybury College, entered the East India Company's civil service, and was employed under Earl Amherst in more than one important post. Returning to England, he was Assistant Secretary to the Treasury from 1840 till 1859, when he was appointed Governor of Madras, from which post he was recalled in 1860. He has published several works on subjects connected with India, and is generally considered to have been mainly instrumental in throwing open the civil service to public competition. In 1863 he was sent to India as Minister of Finance, and although in that capacity he did much to develope the resources of the country, by the encouragement of public works, his fiscal measures did not prove successful, and he resigned on account of ill-health in 1864.

W.

WEIR, Harrison William, born at Lewes May 5, 1824, at an early age showed a great inclination for studying natural history, and was, in 1837, articled to Mr. George Baxter, to learn

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designing on wood, colour-printing, and wood-engraving. Having in vain endeavoured to get released from his engagement, he was elected a member of the new Society of Painters in Water-Colours in Feb., 1849, and some time before exhibited at the British Institution. His first picture, the "Dead Shot," was afterwards exhibited at Suffolk Street and at the Royal Academy. Mr. Weir's first wood drawings appeared in the *Illustrated London News*. Amongst his best-known works are "Poetry of Nature," "Funny Dogs with Funny Tales," and "The Adventures of a Bear." He has furnished illustrations for the *Band of Hope Review* and the *Children's Friend*, has laboured to improve children's books and books for the poorer classes; and is best known by his pictures of Birds, Fruit, and Animals, and has also been successful in his engravings of Fish and Flowers.

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BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

As the former Editions of "MEN OF THE TIME" were not numbered, it may be necessary to state that the Fifth is the Edition published by Messrs. ROUTLEDGE & SONS in 1862, and the Sixth the Edition published by them in 1865.

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
ADAMS, W. H.	1809	Aug. 28, 1865	5 & 6
Albert, Prince	Aug. 26, 1819	Dec. 14, 1861	5
Alison, Sir A., Bart.	Dec. 29, 1792	May 23, 1867	6 & 7
Ampère, J. J. A.	Aug. 12, 1800	Mar. 27, 1864	5
Andrew, J. A.	... ...	Oct. 30, 1867	7
Anster, J., Dr....	1798	June 9, 1867	6 & 7
Archer, J. W.	Aug. 2, 1806	May 25, 1864	5
Argyropoulo, P.	1810	Dec. 28, 1860	5 & 6
Arwidson, A. J.	1791	June 21, 1858	5 & 6
Ashburton, Lord	1799	Mar. 23, 1864	5
Atherton, Sir W.	1806	Jan. 22, 1864	5
Aytoun, W. E.	1813	Aug. 4, 1865	5 & 6
Azeglio, Marquis, M. D'	1800	Jan. 11, 1866	5 & 6
BABINGTON, B. G.	1794	April 8, 1866	5 & 6
Bache, A. D.	July 19, 1806	Feb. 17, 1867	5 & 6
Bache, F.	Oct. 25, 1792	Mar. 19, 1864	5 & 6
Baily, E. H.	March, 1788	May 22, 1867	5,6,&7
Bainbrigge, Sir P.	1786	Dec. 20, 1862	5
Ball, Rt. Hon. N.	1791	Jan. 15, 1865	5
Bannerman, Sir A.	1783	Dec. 30, 1864	5 & 6
Barante, Baron A. G. P. B.	June 10, 1787	Nov. 22, 1866	5 & 6
Baring, Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. (Lord Northbrooke)	April 20, 1796	Sep. 6, 1866	5 & 6
Barlow, P.	1780 ...	March 1, 1862	5
Barth, H.	April 18, 1821	Nov. 26, 1865	5 & 6
Bartholomew, Mrs. A.	1806 ...	Aug. 18, 1862	S.* 5
Bavaria, King of, Maximilian Joseph II.	Nov. 28, 1811	Mar. 10, 1864	5

* S. preceding a numeral signifies the Supplement of the Edition referred to.

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Bedeau, M. A.	Aug. 10, 1804	Oct. 30, 1863	5
Beecher, Dr. L.	Oct. 12, 1775	Jan., 1863 ...	5
Behnes, W.	1800	Jan. 3, 1864	S. 5
Belgians, King of, Leopold I. ...	Dec. 16, 1790	Dec. 10, 1865	5
Bell, R.	1800	April 12, 1867	5,6,&7
Billault, A. A. M.	Nov. 12, 1805	Oct. 13, 1863	5
Biot, J. B.	April 21, 1774	Feb. 3, 1862	5
Blanqui, L. A.	1798	1854	5
Bonham, Sir S. G., Bart.	Sep. 7, 1803	Oct. 8, 1863	5
Bonney, Ven. H. K.	1780	April 7, 1863	5
Borland, Dr. J....	1776	Feb. 22, 1863	6
Bosquet, Marshal P. F. J.	Nov. 8, 1810	Feb. 3, 1861	5
Botfield, B.	1807	Aug. 7, 1863	5
Brande, W. T....	1788	Feb. 11, 1866	5 & 6
Bremer, Miss F.	Aug. 17, 1801	Dec. 31, 1865	5 & 6
Brodie, Sir B. C.	June 9, 1783	Oct. 21, 1862	5
Brogden, Rev. J.	1806	Feb. 11, 1864	5
Bromley, Sir R. M.	June 11, 1813	Nov. 30, 1865	5 & 6
Brooke, G. V.	April 25, 1818	Jan. 11, 1866	6
Brown, Gen. Sir G.	July 3, 1790	Aug. 27, 1865	5 & 6
Brown, W.	1784	Mar. 3, 1864	5
Bruce, The Rt. Hon. Sir F. W. A. W.	April 14, 1814	Sep. 19, 1867	S.6 &7
Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. K.	Feb. 15, 1791	Nov. 7, 1866	5 & 6
Buckle, H. T.	Nov. 24, 1822	May 29, 1862	5
Buller, Sir A. W.	1808	June 30, 1866	5 & 6
Burnes, J.	1803	Sep. 19, 1862	5
CAHEN, S.	Aug. 4, 1796	Jan. 8, 1862	5 & 6
Cahill, Rev. D. W.	1802	Oct. 28, 1864	5 & 6
Calcutta, Bishop of (Dr. G. E. L. Cotton)	Oct. 29, 1813	Oct. 6. 1866	5 & 6
Campbell, Rev. J.	Oct. 5, 1794	Mar. 26, 1867	5 & 6
Canning, Earl	Dec. 14, 1812	June 17, 1862	5
Canterbury, Archbishop of (Dr. J. B. Sumner)	1780	Sep. 6, 1862	5
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Carpenter, W. H.	March 2, 1792	July 12, 1866	5 & 6
Carrera, R.	1814	April, 1865...	5 & 6
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Caussidière, M.	May 18, 1808	Jan. 27, 1861	5
Chester, Bishop of (Dr. J. Graham)...	Feb. 23, 1794	June 15, 1865	5 & 6
Chevalier, P. S. (*See* Gavarni.)			
China, Emperor of (Hien-Foung) ...	1831	Aug. 2, 1861	5
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Civiale, J.	July, 1792 ...	July, 1867 ...	7
Clare, J.	July 3, 1793	May 20, 1864	5
Clyde, Lord	Oct. 20, 1792	Aug. 14, 1863	5
Cobden, R.	June 3, 1804	April 2, 1865	5 & 6
Cockerell, C. R.	April 27, 1788	Sep. 17, 1863	5
Colchester, Lord	Mar. 12, 1798	Oct. 18, 1867	5,6,&7

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Combermere, Viscount	Nov. 14, 1772	Feb. 21, 1865	5 & 6
Conolly, Dr. J.	1795	March 5, 1866	5 & 6
Cooke, G. W.	1814	June 19, 1865	5 & 6
Cooper, C. H.	Mar. 20, 1808	Mar. 21, 1866	5 & 6
Cornelius, P. von	Sep. 27, 1787	March 7, 1867	5 & 6
Corwin, T.	July 29, 1794	Dec. 18, 1865	5 & 6
Costello, D.	1803	Sep. 30, 1865	5 & 6
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Cousin, V.	Nov. 28, 1792	Jan. 14, 1867	5 & 6
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Crampton, Rt. Hon. P. C.	1782	Dec. 29, 1862	5
Cresswell, Sir C.	1794	July 29, 1863	5
Croft, Sir J.	1778	Feb. 5, 1862	5
Cubitt, Sir W.	1785	Oct 13, 1861	5
Cubitt, Alderman William	1791	Oct. 28, 1863	5
Cumming, R. G.	Mar. 15, 1820	Mar. 24, 1866	S.5 & 6
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Cunningham, Dr. W.	Oct. 2, 1805	Dec. 14, 1861	5
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Dayton, W.	Feb. 17, 1807	Dec. 1, 1864	5 & 6
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De Charms, R.	Oct. 17, 1796	Mar. 20, 1864	5 & 6
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De La Rue, T.	1793	June 7, 1866	5 & 6
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Doherty, Gen. Sir R.	1777	Sep. 2, 1862	5
Donaldson, Sir S. A.	1812	Jan. 11, 1867	5 & 6
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Douglas, Gen. Sir H.	July 1, 1776	Nov. 8, 1861	5
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Dupin, A.M., J. J.	Feb. 1, 1783	Nov. 8, 1865	5 & 6
Dyce, W.	1806	Feb. 14, 1864	5
Dymoke, Sir H.	March 5, 1801	April 28, 1865	5 & 6

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
EARDLEY, Sir C. E.	April 21, 1805	May 21, 1863	5
Easthope, Sir J., Bart.	Oct. 29, 1784	Dec. 11, 1865	5 & 6
Eastlake, Sir C. L.	Nov. 17, 1793	Dec. 24, 1865	5 & 6
Egg, A.	1816	Mar. 26, 1863	5
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Ely, Bishop of (Dr. T. Turton) ...	Feb. 25, 1780	Jan. 7, 1864	5
Encke, J. F.	Sep. 23, 1791	Sep. 2, 1865	5 & 6
Enfantin, B. P.	Feb. 8, 1796	Sep. 1, 1864	5
Erskine, Rt. Hon. T.	Mar. 12, 1788	Nov. 9, 1864	5 & 6
Esenbeck, Nees von C. J. (*See* Nees von Esenbeck.)			
Espinasse, E. C. M.	April 2, 1815	June 4, 1859	5
Esterhazy, Prince P. A.	Mar. 10, 1786	July, 1866 ...	6
Evans, Rev. R. W. E.	Aug. 30, 1789	Mar. 10, 1866	S.5 & 6
Everett, E.	April 11, 1794	Jan. 15, 1865	5 & 6
FABER, Rev. F. W.	1815	Sep. 26, 1863	S. 5
Fairholt, F. W....	1814	April 3, 1866	5 & 6
Faraday, M.	Sep. 22, 1791	Aug. 25, 1867	5,6,& 7
Farini, C. L.	Oct. 22, 1822	Aug. 1, 1866	5 & 6
Farnham, Mrs. E. W.	Nov. 17, 1815	Dec. 15, 1864	5 & 6
Felton, C. C.	Nov. 6, 1807	Feb. 26, 1862	5
Ferguson, Dr. R.	1799	June 25, 1865	5 & 6
Fitzhardinge, Baron	Jan. 3, 1788	Oct. 17, 1867	5,6,& 7
Fitzroy, Admiral R.	July 5, 1805	May 1, 1865	5 & 6
Flocon, F.	1800	May, 1866 ...	5 & 6
Fonblanque, J. S. M.	March, 1787	Nov. 3, 1865	5 & 6
Foot, S.	Nov. 19, 1802	1866	5 & 6
Forbes, Sir J.	1787	Nov. 13, 1861	5
Forshall, Rev. J.	1797	Dec. 18, 1863	S. 5
Fould, A.	Oct. 31, 1800	Oct. 5, 1867	5,6,& 7
Fowke, Capt. F.	1823	Dec. 4, 1865	5 & 6
Fox, W. J.	1786	June 3, 1864	5
Frances, G. H.	1816	Aug. 28, 1866	6
Francis, J. W.	Nov. 17, 1789	1861	5
Franzoni, L.	1790	Mar. 26, 1862	6
Fraser, A.	April 7, 1786	Feb. 15, 1865	5 & 6
French, ex-Queen of the (Marie-Amelia)	April 26, 1782	Mar. 24, 1866	5 & 6
GARDINER, Gen. Sir R. W.	May 2, 1781	June 26, 1864	5
Gaskell, Mrs. E. C.	1811	Nov. 12, 1865	5 & 6
Gavarni (Sulpice P. C.)	1801	Nov. 24, 1866	5 & 6
Geefs, W.	1806	May 10, 1860	5
Gérard, C. J. B.	June 14, 1817	Sep., 1864 ...	S. 5
Gesner, Dr. A....	1797	April 27, 1864	5 & 6
Ghika, A.	1795	Jan., 1862 ...	5 & 6
Gibson, J.	1791	Jan. 27, 1866	5 & 6

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Gifford, Lady H. S.	1807	June 14, 1867	5,6,&7
Gilbart, J. W.	1794	Aug. 8, 1863	5
Gilbert, J. G.	1794	June 4, 1866	5 & 6
Giuglini, A.	1826	Oct. 12, 1865	5 & 6
Glenelg, Lord	Oct. 26, 1778	April 23, 1866	5 & 6
Goldschmidt, H.	June 17, 1802	Sep. 12, 1866	5 & 6
Gordon, Sir J. W.	1790	June 1, 1864	5
Gortschakoff, Prince M. D.	1795	May, 1861 ...	5
Gotthelf, J. or A. B.	Oct. 4, 1797	1854	S. 5
Graham, Dr. (*See* Chester, Bishop of.)			
Grattan, T. C.	1796	July 4, 1864	5
Greece, King of (Otho I.)	June 1, 1815	July 26, 1867	5 & 6
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir C. E.	1786	June 1, 1865	5 & 6
Griffin, Dr. (*See* Limerick, Bishop of.)			
Grimm, J. L.	Jan. 4, 1785	Sep. 20, 1863	5
Grimm, W. K.	Feb. 24, 1786	Dec. 16, 1859	5
Grinfield, Rev. E. W.	1785	July 9, 1864	5
Gronow, Capt. R. H.	1794	Nov. 20, 1865	6
HALÉVY, J. E. F.	May 27, 1799	Mar. 19, 1862	5
Haliburton, T. C.	1796	Aug. 27, 1865	5 & 6
Hall, Sir J.	1795	Jan. 17, 1866	5 & 6
Hamelin, F. A....	Sep. 2, 1796	Jan. 16, 1864	5
Hamilton, Sir W. R.	Aug. 5, 1805	Sep. 2, 1865	5 & 6
Hammond, J. H.	Nov. 15, 1807	Nov. 13, 1864	5 & 6
Harding, C.	Sep. 1, 1792	1866	5 & 6
Harding, J. D.	1798	Dec. 4, 1863	5
Harford, J. S.	1785	April 16, 1866	5 & 6
Harris, Sir W. S.	1792	Jan. 22, 1867	5 & 6
Hartshorne, Rev. C. H.	1803	Mar. 11, 1865	5 & 6
Harvey, W.	1800	Jan. 13, 1866	5 & 6
Hastings, Sir C.	1794	July 30, 1866	5 & 6
Hatherton, Lord	Mar. 18, 1791	May 4, 1863	5
Hawes, Sir B.	1797	May 15, 1862	5
Hawkins, E.	1780	May 23, 1867	5,6,&7
Hawthorne, N....	July 4, 1804	May 19, 1864	5
Hawtrey, Rev. E. C.	May 7, 1789	Jan. 27, 1862	5
Hay, Sir A. L.	1785	Oct. 13, 1862	5
Hayti, ex-Emperor of (Soulouque, F.)	1790	Aug. 6, 1867	5,6,&7
Heiberg, J.,L.	Dec. 14, 1791	Aug. 25, 1860	5
Herbert, Rt. Hon. H. A.	1815	Feb. 26, 1866	5 & 6
Herring, J. F.	1795	Sep. 22, 1865	5 & 6
Hess, Baron H. von	1788	Mar. 30, 1863	6
Hien-Foung. (*See* China, Emperor of.)			
Higgin, Dr. (*See* Derry, Bishop of.)			
Hildreth, R.	June 28, 1807	July 11, 1865	5 & 6
Hill, Lieut.-Gen. A. P...	1825	April 2, 1865	6
Hincks, Rev. E.	1795	Dec. 3., 1866	5 & 6
Hitchcock, E.	May 24, 1798	Feb. 27, 1864	5 & 6
Hodges, Sir G. L.	1792	Dec. 14, 1862	5
Hooker, Sir W. J.	1785	Aug. 12, 1865	5 & 6

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Hope, H. T.	1808	Dec. 3, 1862	5
Hope, Rev. F. W.	Jan. 3, 1797	April 15, 1862	5
Hopkins, W.	1805	Oct. 13, 1866	6
Hornby, Admiral Sir P.	1785	Mar. 19, 1867	5 & 6
Horne, Rev. T. H.	Oct. 20, 1780	Jan. 27, 1862	5
Horner, L.	... ...	March 5, 1864	5
Houston, S.	March 2, 1793	July 23, 1863	5
Howe, E.	1819	Sep. 3, 1867	5,6,& 7
Hughes, Dr.	1797	Jan. 3, 1864	5
Hunt, W.	1790	Feb. 10, 1864	5
Huntley, Sir H. V.	1795	May 7, 1864	5
Ingemann, B. S.	May 28, 1789	1862	5 & 6
Inglis, Sir J. E. W.	1814	Sep. 27, 1862	5
Ingres, J. D. A.	Sep. 15. 1781	Jan. 14, 1867	5 & 6
Ismail Pasha. (*See* Kmety, Gen. G.)			
Ivory, Lord	1792	Oct. 17, 1866	5 & 6
Jasmin, J.	March 6, 1798	Oct. 2, 1864	5
Jebb, Sir J.	1793	June 26, 1863	5
Jellachick, Baron J. von	Oct. 16, 1801	May 19, 1859	5
Jones, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D.	1792	Aug. 2, 1866	5 & 6
Jordan, S.	Dec. 30, 1792	April 14, 1861	5
Josika, Baron N.	Sep. 28, 1796	Feb. 27, 1865	5 & 6
Jost, I. M.	Feb. 22, 1793	Nov., 1860 ...	5
Junghung, F. W.	Oct. 26, 1812	April 24, 1864	5 & 6
Juynboll, D. W.	April 6, 1802	1861	5 & 6
Keble, Rev. J.	April 25, 1792	Mar. 29, 1866	5 & 6
Keppel, Hon. and Rev. T. R.... ...	Jan. 17, 1811	April 20, 1863	5
Killaloe, Bishop of (Dr. Tonson) ...	1784	Dec., 1861 ...	5
Kincaid, Sir J.	1789	April 22, 1862	5
Kingsdown, Baron	Feb. 11, 1793	Oct. 7, 1867	5,6,& 7
Kiss, A....	Oct. 11, 1802	Mar. 24, 1865	5 & 6
Kmety, Gen. G. (Ismail Pasha) ...	1814	April 25, 1865	5 & 6
Knight Bruce. (*See* Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. K.)			
Knowles, J. S.	1784	Nov. 30, 1862	5
Lacrosse, Baron B. T. J. de	Jan. 29, 1796	March, 1865	5 & 6
La Fontaine, Sir L. H., Bart. ...	Oct., 1807 ...	Feb. 26, 1864	5
Lamoricière, Gen. C. L. L. J. de ...	Feb., 1806 ...	Sep. 11, 1865	5 & 6
Lance, G.	Mar. 24, 1802	June 18, 1864	5
Landor, W. S.	Jan. 30, 1775	Sep. 17, 1864	5
Lansdowne, Marquis of	July 2, 1780	Jan. 31, 1863	5
Lappenberg, J. M.	July 30, 1794	Nov. 28, 1865	5 & 6
Lathbury, Rev. T.	1798	Feb. 11, 1865	5 & 6
Lawrence, Sir W., Bart.	1785	July 5, 1867	5 & 6
Lecomte, J.	June 20, 1814	April 22, 1864	5 & 6
Lee, Dr. J.	April 28, 1783	Feb. 25, 1866	6
Leech, J.	Aug. 29, 1817	Oct. 28, 1864	5

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Lenormant, C.	June 1, 1802	Nov. 24, 1859	5 & 6
Leopold I. (*See* Belgians, King of the)			
Lewis, Rt. Hon. Sir G. C., Bart. ...	Oct. 21, 1806	April 13, 1863	5
Lewis, Lady M. T.	March, 1803	Nov. 9, 1865	6
Lichfield, Bishop of (Dr. Lonsdale) ...	Jan. 17, 1788	Oct. 19, 1867	5,6,& 7
Limerick, Bishop of (Dr. Griffin). ...	July 10, 1786	April 5, 1866	6
Lincoln, A.	Feb. 12, 1809	April 15, 1865	6
Lindley, Dr. J....	1799	Nov. 1, 1865	5 & 6
Llanover, Baron	Nov. 8, 1802	April 27, 1867	5 & 6
Lonsdale, Dr. (*See* Lichfield, Bishop of.)			
Love, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F.	1789	Jan. 13, 1866	5 & 6
Lubbock, Sir J. W.	Mar. 26, 1803	June 20, 1865	5 & 6
Lyndhurst, Baron	May 21, 1772	Oct. 12, 1863	5
Mc'Carthy, Sir C. J.	1812	Aug. 14, 1865	5
Mc'Caul, Rev. A.	1798	Nov. 13, 1863	5
Mc'Culloch, H....	1806	June 15, 1867	5 & 6
Mc'Culloch, J. R.	March 1, 1789	Nov. 11, 1864	5
Mc'Dougall, Sir D.	1789	Dec. 10, 1862	5
Macgregor, Sir J.	1791	Jan. 13, 1866	6
Maclaren, C.	1782	Sep. 10, 1866	5 & 6
Magenis, Sir A. C.	1801	Feb. 14, 1867	5 & 6
Magnan, Marshal B. P.	Oct. 7, 1791	May 29, 1865	5 & 6
Mahony, F. (Father Prout)	1805	May 18, 1866	5 & 6
Maitland, Rev. S.	1795	Jan. 9, 1866	5 & 6
Malakhoff, Duc de. (*See* Pelissier, Marshal A. J. J.)			
Marie-Amelia. (*See* French, ex-Queen of.)			
Martinez de la Rosa, F.	1789	Feb. 7, 1862	5
Maximilian I. (*See* Mexico, Emperor of.)			
Maximilian, Joseph II. (*See* Bavaria, King of.)			
Meagher, T. F....	Aug. 3, 1823	July 1, 1867	6
Meath, Bishop of (Dr. Singer) ...	1786	July 16, 1866	5 & 6
Mehemet Ali	1807	Jan. 20, 1865	5 & 6
Méry, J....	Jan. 21, 1798	June 18, 1866	5 & 6
Mexico, Emperor of (Maximilian I.)...	July 6, 1832	June 19, 1867	6
Meyerbeer, G.	Sep. 5, 1794	May 2, 1864	5
Miramon, M.	1833	June 19, 1867	6
Mitz-cherlich, E.	Jan. 7, 1794	Sep. 1, 1863	5
Mocquard, J. F. C.	Nov. 11, 1791	Dec. 10, 1864	5
Monteagle, Lord	Feb. 8, 1790	Jan. 31, 1866	5 & 6
Morny, C. A. L., Duc de	Oct. 23, 1811	Mar. 10, 1865	5 & 6
Mott, V....	Aug. 20, 1785	April 26, 1865	5 & 6
Mountain, Dr. (*See* Quebec, Bishop of.)			
Mouravieff, Gen. N.	1793	Sep. 11, 1866	5 & 6
Muller, J.	July 14, 1801	April 28, 1858	5 & 6
Mulready, W.	1786	July 7, 1863	5
Munch, P. A.	1811	June, 1863 ...	5 & 6

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Mustapha, Reschid Pasha. (*See* Reschid Pasha.)			
Musurus, Princess A.	1819	July 19, 1867	6 & 7
NEALE, Rev. J. M.	1818	Aug. 6, 1866	5 & 6
Nees, von Esenbeck, C. G.	Feb. 14, 1776	Mar. 16, 1858	5
Nesselrode, Count K. R.	Dec. 14, 1780	Mar. 23, 1862	5
Newcastle, Duke of	May 22, 1811	Oct. 18, 1864	5
Normanby, Marquis of	May 15, 1787	July 28, 1863	5
Northbrooke, Lord. (*See* Baring, Rt. Hon. Sir F. T.			
Northumberland, Duke of	Dec. 15, 1792	Feb. 12, 1865	5
O'BRIEN, W. S....	Oct. 17, 1803	June 16, 1864	5
O'Donnell, Marshal L....	1808	Nov. 5, 1867	5,6,& 7
Oliver, Rev. G....	Nov. 5, 1782	March 3, 1867	5 & 6
Olmsted, D.	1791	May 16, 1859	5 & 6
Orloff, Prince A.	1787	May 20, 1861	6
Osbaldeston, G.	Dec. 26, 1787	Aug. 1, 1866	5 & 6
Otho I. (*See* Greece, King of.)			
Oudinot, Marshal N. C. V.	Nov. 3, 1791	July 7, 1863	5
Ouseley, Sir W. G.	1799	March 6, 1866	5 & 6
Outram, Sir J.	Jan. 29, 1803	Mar. 11, 1863	5
PALMERSTON, Lord	Oct. 20, 1784	Oct. 18, 1865	5 & 6
Pardoe, Miss J....	1806	Nov. 26, 1862	5
Parker, Sir W., Bart.	1781	Nov. 13, 1866	5 & 6
Pasta, J. Madame	1798	April 1, 1865	5
Paxton, Sir J.	Aug. 3, 1803	June 8, 1865	5 & 6
Peacock, T. L.	Oct. 18, 1785	Jan. 23, 1866	5 & 6
Pelissier, Marshal A. J. J. (Duc de Malakhoff.)	Nov. 6, 1794	May 22, 1864	5
Pellew, Hon. and Very Rev. G. ...	1793	Oct. 13, 1866	5 & 6
Pelouze, T. J.	Feb. 26, 1807	May 31, 1867	5 & 6
Pénaud, Admiral C.	Dec. 24, 1800	Mar. 25, 1864	5
Pepe, G.	1781	1863	5
Persiani, Madame F. T.	Oct. 4, 1818	May, 1867 ...	5 & 6
Peterborough, Bishop of (Dr. Davis)...	Oct. 1, 1780	April 18, 1864	5
Phillimore, J. G.	1809	April 27, 1865	5 & 6
Phillip, J.	May 19, 1817	Feb. 27, 1867	6
Phillips, Rt. Hon. S. M.	1780	Mar. 11, 1862	5
Phillips, Sir T.	1801	May 26, 1867	5 & 6
Phipps, Hon. Sir C. B.	Dec. 27, 1801	Feb. 24, 1866	5 & 6
Platt, Hon. Sir T. J.	1790	Feb. 10, 1862	5
Plumridge, Sir J. H.	1787	Nov. 29, 1863	5
Plunket, Rt. Rev. Lord. (*See* Tuam, Killala, and Achoury, Bishop of.)			
Poerio, C.	1803	May, 1867 ...	5 & 6
Potter, L. J. A. D.	April 26, 1796	July 22, 1859	5 & 6
Procter, Miss A. A.	1835	Feb. 2, 1864	5
Proudhon, P. J...	July 15, 1809	Jan. 20, 1865	5

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Prout, Father. (*See* Mahony, F.)			
Quebec, Bishop of (Dr. Mountain) ...	1789	Jan. 8, 1863	5
Raffles, Rev. T.	May 17, 1788	Aug. 18, 1863	5
Ramsay, W.	1806	Feb. 12, 1865	5
Ratcliff, Sir J.	Nov., 1798 ...	Sep. 1, 1864	5
Rattenbury, Rev. J.	June 26, 1806	Sep. 1, 1864	5
Rauch, T. C.	Jan. 2, 1777	Dec. 3, 1857	5
Reboul, J.	Jan. 23, 1796	May 29, 1864	5
Redington, Sir T. N.	1815	Oct. 11, 1862	5
Reed, Rev. A.	Nov. 27, 1787	Feb. 25, 1862	5
Reschid Pasha, or Mustapha Reschid Pasha.	1802	Jan. 5, 1858	5 & 6
Richardson, C....	July, 1775 ...	Oct. 6, 1865	5 & 6
Richardson, D. L.	1800	Nov. 17, 1865	6
Richardson, Sir J.	1787	June 5, 1865	5 & 6
Rickards, Rev. S.	1796	Aug 24, 1865	5 & 6
Ritchie, L.	1801	Jan. 16, 1865	5
Ritter, K.	1779	Sep. 29, 1859	5 & 6
Roberts, D.	Oct. 24, 1796	Nov. 25, 1864	5
Robinson, Rev. H.	1793	May 18, 1866	5 & 6
Robinson, Sir J. B., Bart.	July 26, 1791	Jan. 30, 1863	5
Robson, F.	1821	Aug. 12, 1864	5
Rochester, Bishop of (Dr. Wigram) ...	Dec. 26, 1798	April 6, 1867	5 & 6
Roemer, F. de	1795	March, 1864	5 & 6
Rogers, H. D.	1806	May 30, 1866	5 & 6
Rosa, Martinez de la F. (*See* Martinez de la Rosa F.)			
Rose, H.	1795	Jan., 1864 ...	5 & 6
Ross, Admiral Sir J. C.	1800	April 3, 1862	5
Rosse, Earl of	June 17, 1800	Oct. 31, 1867	5,6,& 7
Rosslyn, Earl of	Feb. 15, 1802	June 16, 1866	5 & 6
Rüdiger, Count...	1800	June 22, 1856	5 & 6
Said Pasha. (*See* Egypt, Viceroy of.)			
St. John, P. B....	1819	Aug. 1, 1859	5
Saldanha, Duke of	Nov. 17, 1790	Nov., 1861 ...	5 & 6
Sandys, Lord	Jan. 28, 1798	April 10, 1863	5
Say, H. E.	Mar. 11, 1794	1860	5 & 6
Schlagenweit, A.	Jan. 9, 1829	Oct., 1858 ...	5
Schoenlein, J.	Nov. 30, 1793	Jan., 1864 ...	5 & 6
Scholefield, W....	1809	July 9, 1867	5 & 6
Schomburg, Sir R.	1804	Mar. 11, 1865	5
Scott, Gen. W....	June 13, 1786	May 29, 1866	5 & 6
Seaton, Lord	1777	April 17, 1863	5
Sedgwick, Miss C. M.	1789	July 31, 1867	5 & 6
Sedgwick, Major-Gen. J.	1816	May 9, 1864	6
Senior, N. W.	1790	June 4, 1864	5
Sheepshanks, J.	1787	Oct. 6, 1863	5
Shelley, Sir J. V., Bart.	Mar. 18, 1808	Jan. 26, 1867	5

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Shillibeer, G.	Aug. 11, 1807	Sep., 1866 ...	6
Shirley, Rev. W. W.	1828	Nov. 20, 1866	6
Sigourney, Mrs. L. H....	Sep. 1, 1791	June 10, 1865	5
Sinclair, Miss C.	April 17, 1800	Aug. 6, 1864	5
Singer, Dr. (*See* Meath, Bishop of.)			
Slaney, R. A.	1791	May 19, 1862	5
Sleigh, Sir J. W.	1780	Feb. 5, 1865	5
Smart, Sir G. T.	May, 1776 ...	Feb. 23, 1867	5 & 6
Smedley, F. E....	1819	May 1, 1864	S. 5
Smirke, Sir R.	1780	April 18, 1867	5 & 6
Smith, A.	Dec. 31, 1830	Jan. 5, 1867	5 & 6
Smith, Rt. Hon. T. B. C.	1797	Aug. 13, 1866	5 & 6
Smyth, Admiral W. H.	1788	Sep. 9, 1865	5 & 6
Somerset, Sir H.	1794	Feb. 15, 1862	5
Soulouque, F. (*See* Hayti, ex-Emperor of.)			
South, Sir J.	1798	Oct. 19, 1867	5,6,& 7
Sparks, J.	May 10, 1789	Mar. 15, 1866	5 & 6
Speke, Capt. J. H.	May, 1827 ...	Sep. 15, 1864	5
Spencer, The Hon. and Rev. G. ...	Dec. 21, 1799	Oct. 1, 1864	5
Spencer, Rt. Rev. Dr. G. J. T. ...	1801	July 16, 1866	6
Spooner, R.	July 28, 1783	Nov. 24, 1864	5
Stanfield, C.	1798	May 18, 1867	5 & 6
Steel, Sir S. W.	1789	Mar. 11, 1865	5
Stirling, Sir J.	Jan., 1791 ...	April 22, 1865	5
Stockenstrom, Sir A., Bart.	July 6, 1792	Mar. 15, 1864	5
Stopford, Hon. Sir M....	Nov. 11, 1798	Nov. 10, 1864	5
Stuart, J. M.	1818	June 5, 1866	5 & 6
Sullivan, Rt. Hon. L.	1783	Jan. 4, 1866	5 & 6
Sulpice, P. C. (*See* Gavarni.)			
Sumner, Dr. J. B. (*See* Canterbury, Archbishop of.)			
Surtees, Sir S. V.	1803	April 19, 1867	5 & 6
Sutherland, Dr. A. J.	1811	Jan. 31, 1867	6
Sykes, Sir T., Bart.	Aug. 22, 1772	Mar. 21, 1863	5
Szemere, B.	Aug. 24, 1812	Jan. 9., 1865	5 & 6
Taylor, I.	1787	June 28, 1865	5
Thackeray, W. M.	1811	Dec. 24, 1863	5
Thierry, A.	1803	Dec. 28, 1858	5 & 6
Thiersck, F. W...	June 17, 1784	Feb., 1860 ...	5
Thomson, Mrs....	1800	Dec. 17, 1862	5
Thomson, R. D.	1805	Aug. 17, 1864	5
Thouvenel, E. A.	Nov. 11, 1818	Oct. 17, 1866	5 & 6
Tierney, Rev. M.	1795	Feb. 19, 1862	5
Todd, Dr. R. B.	1810	Jan. 30, 1860	5
Tomlins, G. F.	1804	Sep. 21, 1867	6
Tonson, Dr. (*See* Killaloe, Bishop of.)			
Tooke, W.	1777	Sep. 20, 1863	5
Toronto, Bishop of (Dr. Strachan) ...	1799	Oct. 1, 1867	5,6,& 7
Trollope, Mrs. F.	1790	Oct. 6, 1863	5

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Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Troubridge, Sir T. St. V. H. C., Bart...	1817	Oct. 2, 1867	5 & 6
Tuam, Killala, and Achoury, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Lord Plunket).	1792	Oct. 18, 1866	5 & 6
Turnbull, W. B...	1811	April 22, 1863	5
Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir G. J.	1798	July 9, 1867	5 & 6
Turton, Dr. (*See* Ely, Bishop of.)			
Tyler, Sir G.	1792	June 4, 1862	5
UHLAND, J. L.	April 26, 1787	Nov. 13, 1862	5
VAN BUREN, M...	Dec. 5, 1792	July 24, 1862	5
Velpeau, A. A. L. M.	May 18, 1795	Aug. 24, 1867	5 & 6
Vernet, E. J. H.	June 30, 1789	Jan. 19, 1863	5
Veron, Dr. L. D.	April 5, 1798	Sep. 27, 1867	5
Vigny, Comte de A. V.	Mar. 27, 1799	Sep. 18, 1863	5
Villemain, A. F.	June 11, 1791	April, 1867...	5 & 6
Vogan, Rev. T. S. L.	1800	April 3, 1867	5
WAGNER, R.	June 20, 1805	May 12, 1864	5
Wakefield, E. G.	1796	May 16, 1862	5
Wakley, T.	1795	May 16, 1862	5
Waterton, C.	June 12, 1782	May 27, 1865	5
Watson, Rev. A.	1815	Feb. 1, 1865	5
Watt, J. H.	1799	May 18, 1867	5 & 6
Watts, A. A.	Mar. 19, 1799	April 6, 1864	5
Wellesley, Rev. H.	1792	Jan. 11, 1866	5 & 6
West, Admiral Sir J.	1774	April 18, 1862	5
Whately, Rt. Rev. R., Archbishop of Dublin.	Feb. 1, 1787	Oct. 8, 1863	5
Whewell, Rev. W.	1794	March 6, 1866	5 & 6
White, Rev. J.	1804	Mar. 28, 1865	S. 5
Wightman, Sir W.	1784	Dec. 10, 1863	5
Wigram, Dr. (*See* Rochester, Bishop of.)			
Wigram, Rt. Hon. Sir J.	1793	July 29, 1866	5 & 6
William Frederick Charles. (*See* Würtemberg, King of.)			
Willis, N. P.	Jan. 20, 1817	Jan., 1867 ...	5 & 6
Willmore, J. T....	Sep. 15, 1800	Mar. 12, 1863	5
Willshire, Gen. Sir T.	1789	May 31, 1862	5
Wilson, G.	1818	Nov. 22, 1859	5
Windischgratz, Prince A.	May 22, 1787	Mar. 21, 1862	5
Wiseman, Cardinal	Aug. 2, 1802	Feb. 15, 1865	5
Woillez, Madame N.	1785	Nov. 11, 1859	5
Wolff, Rev. J.	1795	May 2, 1862	5
Woodward, S. P.	Sep. 17, 1821	July 11, 1865	5
Wraxall, Sir F. C. L.	1828	June 11, 1865	5
Wrottesley, Lord	Aug. 5, 1798	Oct. 27, 1867	5 & 6
Würtemberg, King of...	Sep. 27, 1781	June 25, 1864	5
ZUMPT, C. G.	1791	June 25, 1849	5

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